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# INDEX

OF

# DISEASES AND REMEDIES

REPRINTED FROM THE

“PHARMACOLOGY, THERAPEUTICS AND  
MATERIA MEDICA”

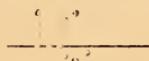
OF

T. LAUDER BRUNTON, M. D., D. Sc., F. R. S.

WITH

A SUPPLEMENT REFERRING TO THE MEDICINAL AGENTS  
MENTIONED IN THE INDEX AND DETAILING THE  
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS OF  
THOSE THAT ARE LISTED BY

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.



DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.  
1890.

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## PREFACE.

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The vastness of the domain which medical literature now occupies, makes an index of diseases and remedies a great convenience to physicians desiring to readily consult the opinions of the best modern authorities as to the treatment of any given disease. In this belief we have reproduced this Index, for which we are indebted to the excellent work on "Pharmacology, Therapeutics and Materia Medica,"\* by T. Lauder Brunton, M. D., D. Sc., F. R. S.

We take great pleasure in presenting our friends of the medical profession with an unabridged reprint of this valuable work, and, at the same time, in calling attention to a supplement which we have appended in the shape of Part II. In this will be found mentioned, in alphabetic arrangement, all the medicinal substances previously noticed in the "Index of Diseases and Remedies," together with detailed lists of the pharmaceutical preparations of each. A physician, desirous of using a remedy that has been suggested to him by Dr. Brunton's Index, but in doubt as to the best available method for its administration, will, by referring to the name of the given article in Part II, very readily be enabled to choose the one best adapted to the circumstances of his case.

To those not already familiar with the character of our work as manufacturing pharmacists and with the quality of our products, we desire to present briefly a few facts relative to our methods of obtaining supplies of crude drugs and manufacturing them into medicinal preparations, that it may be apparent to physicians that all that energy, skill, care and capital can do to produce pure uniform pharmaceuticals, is done by us.

Inasmuch as there are different varieties of many medicinal plants, some absolutely inert from a therapeutic point of view, it is necessary that exceeding care be taken in obtaining supplies of the crude drug.

For this purpose we employ skilled collectors only, and have established collecting stations in the chief homes of medicinal plants to secure genuine supplies, and when deemed necessary, despatch skilled botanists to the country to which the drug is indigenous.

We never purchase drugs in powdered form, since their real character cannot then be determined, but do all our own milling at our laboratory.

We have, moreover, for purposes of comparison and identification, a very complete herbarium at our laboratory under the curatorship of the eminent botanist, Dr. H. H. Rusby.

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\*Published by Lea Bros. & Co., Phila., Pa., 1888.

Inasmuch, also, as specimens of crude drugs, though the same in appearance, vary in quantity of active principle they contain, each lot received is analyzed by our analytical department to determine its proportion of active ingredients.

In preparing fluid extracts we conform to no single uniform process for all drugs, but employ, for the extraction of the active principle, those processes which long experience in manipulating drugs has shown to be best adapted to the individual article in hand.

In the case of certain of our products, such as those containing narcotic or actively toxic principles, each lot manufactured by us is adjusted by assay to a fixed standard of strength, so that a given quantity of the extract can always be relied upon to contain a definite known quantity of the active principle.

We cannot here describe in detail the processes for the manufacture of different classes of preparations; it will suffice to say, without reflecting on our competitors, that with abundant capital and the skill and knowledge of our business acquired by long experience, we believe that we are able to employ methods of gathering and manufacturing drugs which are not open to many others.

Our preparations are absolutely unprotected by patent, trade mark or copyright. From a scientific and ethical point of view, therefore, they are unobjectionable, and may be prescribed by physicians with perfect propriety.

We believe that the only efficient way of guarding against the impurity or lack of genuineness of the preparation prescribed, is for physicians to *specify, in prescribing*, the product of a manufacturer whose facilities for obtaining pure supplies, experience in manufacture, and reputation furnish a guarantee of the authenticity, purity and medicinal value of the preparation that such a one places on the market. Hence we would urge the necessity of specifying in prescription the name of the manufacturer whose products are desired.

A large, handwritten signature in cursive script. The main part of the signature reads "Parke, Davis". To the right of "Davis", there is a stylized letter "Co." enclosed in a circular flourish.

DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A., Sept., 1890.

## INDEX OF DISEASES AND REMEDIES.

### A BSCESS.

**ALCOHOL.** As a pure stimulant where a large quantity of pus is being poured out, draining the system.

**BELLADONNA.** Internally, and locally as a liniment or plaster, to abort the preliminary inflammation—e.g. of breast—afterwards to ease pain in addition.

**BORIC ACID.** A powerful non-irritating antiseptic dressing.

**CALCIUM PHOSPHATE.** Where abscess is large or chronic, as a tonic.

**CALCIUM SULPHIDE.** Small doses, frequently repeated, to hasten maturation or healing, especially in deep-seated suppuration.

**CARBOLIC ACID.** As dressing, and as injection after evacuation.

**CAUSTIC POTASH.** For opening abscess in liver, also in chronic abscess where the skin is much undermined, also used to prevent scarring if otherwise opened.

**COD-LIVER OIL.** In scrofulous cases and in hectic.

**COUNTER-IRRITATION.** To surrounding parts, to check formation or hasten irritation.

**CREASOTE.** Same as Carbolic Acid.

**EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI C. HYDRARGYRO.** As a stimulant to indolent inflammatory swellings.

**ETHER.** To produce local anaesthesia, used as a spray for opening an abscess.

**ICE.** After opening.

**IODINE.** As injection into the sac, and internally to cause absorption of products of inflammation.

**OAKUM.** As a stimulating and antiseptic dressing

**OLEATE OF MERCURY AND MORPHINE.** Relieves the pain, allays the inflammation, and causes the absorption of the products.

**PERMANGANATE OF POTASSIUM.** As antiseptic.

**POULTICES.** Advantageously medicated, e.g. with belladonna or opium, to allay pain or inflammation.

**RESORCIN.** In syphilitic and other unhealthy sores as an antiseptic.

**SALICYLIC ACID.** As antiseptic dressing.

**SHEET LEAD.** Is useful in the chronic abscess of the leg as a dressing.

**SILVER NITRATE.** A strong solution in nitrous ether, painted around the area of inflammation, will check it in superficial parts.

**SODIUM AURO-TERCHLORIDE.** In scrofulous abscesses as a tonic.

**SULPHIDES.** Of potassium, sodium, ammonium and calcium. They must be used in low doses, and are indicated in scrofulous abscess and in the chronic boils of children. To hasten suppuration.

### A CIDITY.

**ACIDS.** Before meals, or as an acid wine during meals. For acid eructations, especially of sulphurated hydrogen.

**ALKALIES.** After meals, best as bicarbonates; with flatulence give magnesia, if there is constipation; lime water, if there is diarrhoea.

**AMMONIA.** In headache from acidity.

**BISMUTH.** In gastritis due to chronic abscess or chronic alcoholism. Very well combined with arsenic in very chronic cases, with hydrocyanic acid in more acute cases.

**CARBOLIC ACID.** To stop fermentation or to relieve an irritable condition of the stomach.

**CHARCOAL.** As biscuits.

**CREASOTE.** Same as carbolic acid.

**IPPECACUANHA.** In minim doses in pregnancy where flatulence and acidity are both present.

**KINO.** Useful along with opium.

## ACIDITY.—*Continued.*

- LEAD ACETATE.** In gastric catarrh and pyrosis.  
**MANGANESE OXIDE.** Sometimes relieves, probably acting like charcoal.  
**MERCURY.** When liver deranged and stools pale.  
**NUX VOMICA.** In small doses before meals, especially in pregnancy, or in chronic alcoholism.  
**PULSATILLA.** Every four hours in hot water.  
**SILVER NITRATE.** Same as silver oxide.  
**SILVER OXIDE.** Especially useful when acidity is accompanied by neuralgic pains in stomach.  
**SULPHURIC ACID.** If associated with the vomiting of a pasty material, presence of sarcinae.  
**TANNIC ACID.** In acidity associated with chronic catarrh and flatulence. Glycerine  $\frac{1}{2}$  j, tannic acid gr. iv, as pill.

## ACNE.

- ALKALINE LOTIONS.** When skin is greasy and follicles are black and prominent.  
**ARSENIC.** In chronic acne; generally, though not always, prevents the acne from bromide or iodide of potassium.  
**BELLADONNA.** As local application to check a too abundant secretion.  
**BISMUTH.** As ointment or powder. In acne rosacea if acute.  
**BORAX.** Solution very useful.  
**CAJEPUT OIL.** As stimulant in acne rosacea.  
**CALCIUM SULPHIDE.** Same as sulphur. For internal use.  
**COD-LIVER OIL.**  
**GLYCERINE.** Both locally and internally.  
**IODIDE OF SULPHUR.** In all stages of the disease.  
**IODINE.** Is of doubtful value.  
**LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI.** In very early stages as a wash.  
**LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI PERNITRATIS.** A single drop on an indurated pustule will destroy without a scar.  
**PHOSPHORUS.** In chronic cases in place of arsenic. The phosphates and hypophosphites are safer and more valuable. The latter in acne indurata.  
**POTASSIUM BROMIDE.** Sometimes useful in moderate doses in obstinate cases.  
This salt and the iodide very often cause acne when taken continuously.  
**SAND.** Friction with, useful.  
**SULPHUR.** Internally, and externally as a lotion or ointment, the most valuable agent.  
**WATER.** Hot sponging several times a day.

## ADDISON'S DISEASE.

- GLYCERINE.** In full doses.  
**IRON.** Anti-emetics and tonics.  
**SKIMMED MILK.** As diet.

## AFTER-PAINS.

- ACTÆA RACEMOSA.** It restores the lochia in cases of sudden suppression and removes the symptoms.  
**BELLADONNA.** As ointment.  
**CAMPHOR.** Useful when combined with morphine, 10 gr. with  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. of morphine.  
**CHLORAL.** In large doses arrests the pains; contra-indicated in feeble action of the heart.  
**CHLOROFORM.** Liniment to abdomen along with soap liniment.  
**CIMICIFUGA.** Same as ergot.  
**ERGOT.** To keep the uterus constantly contracted and prevent accumulation of clots in its cavity, and consequently the pains which they would occasion.  
**GELSEMIUM.** Stops pains in doses sufficient to produce its physiological effect.

## AFTER-PAINS.—*Continued.*

**MORPHINE AND ATROPINE.** Hypodermically very useful, 1-6 to 1-4 gr. morphine with 1 100 gr. of atropine.

**OPIUM.** The same as morphine.

**POULTICES.** Warm, to the hypogastrium relieve.

**QUININE.** 5 to 10 gr. night and morning, with neuralgic after-pains which do not yield to opiates.

## ALBUMINURIA.

**ACONITE.** To lower a high temperature; and in the onset of acute nephritis in scarlet fever.

**ALCOHOL.** Hurtful in acute stage; useful when a slight trace of albumen is persistent.

**ALKALINE DIURETICS.** To prevent formation of fibrinous plugs in the renal tubules.

**AQUA CALCIS.** In large doses has been found to increase the urine, and decrease the albumen.

**ARSENIC.** Beneficial in very chronic cases. Albumen will return if the use of the drug be stopped.

**BATHS.** Warm water and hot air and Turkish, to increase action of skin after dropsy or uræmic symptoms have appeared.

**BELLADONNA.** Has been used to diminish the chronic inflammatory condition left by an acute attack.

**BROOM.** As diuretic in chronic renal disease.

**CAFFEINE.** To increase secretion of solids, especially in cases dependent on cardiac disease. Should be combined with digitalis. Very useful in chronic Bright's disease; should be used with great caution in the acute stage.

**CANNABIS INDICA.** As diuretic in haematuria.

**CANTHARIS.**  $\frac{1}{4}$  j. of tincture every three hours, when acute stage has passed off, to stop haematuria.

**CHIMAPHILA.** As a diuretic.

**COD-LIVER OIL.** As a tonic.

**COPAIBA.** To remove ascites and albuminuria dependent on cardiac or chronic Bright's disease, and in some cases of haematuria.

**COUNTER-IRRITATION.** Dry cupping most useful when tendency to uræmia.

**CROTON OIL.** As liniment to the loins in chronic cases is sometimes useful.

**DIGITALIS.** The infusion is the most valuable in acute and tubal nephritis, and in renal disease attended with dropsy due to cardiac disease. Must be given with caution in granular kidney.

**ELATERIUM.** As hydragogue cathartic for dropsy; and when uræmic symptoms have come on.

**EUCALYPTUS.** Cautiously for a short time in chronic disease.

**FUCHSIN.** In gr. j to gr. iij doses in the day, in albuminuria of children of renal origin.

**GALLIC ACID.** Lessens albumen and haematuria.

**GOLD, CHLORIDE OF.** In contracted kidney, in the chronic disease in doses of 1-20 gr.

**HYDRASTIS.** Lessens albumen.

**INCISIONS.** Over the malleoli, to relieve the anasarca of the lower extremities.

**IRON.** To diminish anaemia with a flabby tongue, give the persalts. In dropsy associated with high tension, iron must be cautiously given, and withheld unless improvement is quickly shown. It always does harm if allowed to constipate.

**JABORANDI.** In uræmia and dropsy due either to renal disease or occurring in pregnancy.

**JUNIPER, OIL OF.** Diuretic.

**LEAD.** Lessens albumen and increases the urine.

**MILK CURE.** Pure skim-milk diet sometimes very useful when tendency to uræmia; it also lessens the albumen.

**NITROGLYCERIN.** In acute and chronic albuminuria.

**NITROUS ETHER.** As diuretic.

## ALBUMINURIA.—*Continued.*

OXYGEN. Condensed, will, on inhalation temporarily diminish albumen.  
 POTASSIUM SALTS. Especially the iodide and vegetable salts in syphilitic or amyloid disease.  
 POTASSIUM BITARTRATE. As hydragogue cathartic and diuretic.  
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE. In uræmic convulsions.  
 TARTRATES. As diuretics.  
 TURPENTINE. As diuretic,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ss-j dose every two to four hours.  
 WATER. In large draughts as diuretic when excretion of solids is deficient; and in dropsy.

## ALCOHOLISM.

ACTÆA RACEMOSA. In irritative dyspepsia.  
 AMMONIA. Aromatic spirits of, as substitute for alcohol, to be taken when the craving comes on.  
 ARSENIC. To lessen vomiting in drunkards, in the morning before food is taken; and also in the irritable stomach of drunkards.  
 BISMUTH. With hydrocyanic acid, to relieve acidity and heartburn.  
 BROMIDES. Useful during delirium tremens, or to lessen irritability, in 3 j. doses in the wakeful condition which immediately precedes it.  
 CAPSICUM. As a substitute for alcohol, and also to relieve the restlessness and insomnia.  
 CHLORAL. To quiet nervous system and induce sleep in an acute attack. Must be used with caution in old drunkards.  
 COCAINE. To remove the craving.  
 FARADIZATION.  
 GELSEMIUM. Same as bromides.  
 LUPULINE. Along with capsicum as substitute for alcohol, also to quiet nervous system in delirium tremens.  
 MILK. At night.  
 NUX VOMICA. As tonic and stimulant, both to nervous system and generally to aid digestion.  
 OPIUM. May be necessary to produce sleep; to relieve the pain of the chronic gastritis and the want of appetite.  
 ORANGE. Slowly sucked, a substitute for alcohol.  
 PIROSOPHORUS. In chronic cases as nervine tonic.  
 PICROTOXINE. For tremors.  
 QUININE. In the "horrors" stage it acts as a sedative to the brain and restores the digestive functions.  
 SUMBUL. In the headache of old drinkers.  
 WATER, COLD. A glass taken in small sips at a time as substitute for alcohol.  
 WATER, HOT. One pt. drunk as hot as possible an hour before meals will remove craving.  
 ZINC OXIDE. In chronic alcoholic dyspepsia, and nervous debility. It also allays the craving.

## ALOPECIA.

AMMONIA. Very useful—B. Ol. amygd. dul., Liq. ammoniae äaf. 3 j. Spt. ros-marini, Aqueæ, Mellis äaf. 3 iij mm. fl. lotio (E. Wilson).  
 ANTIMONIUM TARTARATUM. As lotion, gr. j, aquæ 3 j.  
 ARSENIC. Internally.  
 CANTHARIDES TINCTURE. One part to eight of castor oil rubbed in roots of hair morning and night.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. In Alopecia areata.  
 GLYCERINE. Very useful; either alone or in combination appears greatly to assist.  
 NITRIC ACID. With olive oil in sufficient quantity just to make it pungent.  
 PILOCARPINE. Subcutaneous injection has been useful.  
 SABINEÆ OLEUM. Prevents loss of hair in Alopecia pityrodes.

## ALOPECIA.—*Continued.*

SAPC VIRIDIS. Very Useful as a shampoo night and morning—*B. Saponis virid.*  
(German), Alcoholis  $\ddot{\alpha}$  iij parts, Ol. lavandulae, guttae xxx.

SHAVING. Sometimes useful after illness.

SODIUM BICARBONATE. As a lotion in Alopecia pityrodes.

SULPHUR IODIDE. Useful both internally and externally.

TANNIN. Watery solution or made up into ointment.

## AMAUROSIS AND AMBLYOPIA.

AMYL NITRITE. Useful in many cases of disease of the optic nerve.

ARNICA. Sometimes useful.

ELECTRICITY.

MYOTOMY. In asthenopia and hysterical amblyopia.

PILOCARPINE. In tobacco and alcoholic abuse.

RUE. In minute doses in functional dimness of vision, e. g. hysterical amblyopia.  
SANTONIN. Sometimes useful in later stages of iritis and chloroiditis, and in loss  
of power of optic nerve.

SETON. In temple, or blisters, along with iodide of potassium, in amaurosis  
coming on suddenly, and associated with tenderness of the eyeball on pres-  
sure; the disc is sometimes congested.

STRYCHNINE. Very useful in cases of tobacco amaurosis, alcoholic excess, nerve-  
atrophy (without cranial disease), and in traumatic amaurosis.

VERATRINE. To eyelids and temples. Care must be taken to keep out of the eye.

## AMENORRHœA.

ACONITE. When menses are suddenly checked, as by cold, etc.

ACTaea RACEMOSA. To restore the secretion, and remove the headache, ovarian  
neuralgia, etc., produced by its sudden stoppage.

ALCOHOL. In sudden suppression after exposure.

ALOES. Alone or with iron. In torpor and anaemia; best administered a few  
days before the expected period.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. In headache.

APIOL (oil of parsley). Gr. iij twice a day for some days before the expected  
period; if there is a molimen gr. xv in a few hours. Useful in anaemia and  
torpor only.

ARSENIC. Along with iron in anaemia and functional inactivity of the ovaries  
and uterus.

ASAFOETIDA. Along with aloes in anaemia and torpor of the intestines.

CANTHARIDES. Along with iron in torpor of the uterus.

COLD SPONGING. To brace the patient up.

COLOCYNTH. In anaemia with constipation.

ELECTRICITY. Locally applied, sometimes useful.

ERGOT. In plethoric subjects.

GOLD SALTS. Like asafetida.

GUAIACUM. Mild stimulant to the uterus.

HYDROPIPER. In torpor; with iron in anaemia, aloes in a constipated subject.  
Contra-indicated in a plethoric condition. Should be given a few days  
before menses are expected.

IRON. In anaemia, q. v.

MANGANESE. Useful in amenorrhœa of young women; in delayed menstruation,  
or when a period has been missed through a chill. Perseverance is required,  
especially in the last case.

MYRRH. A tonic emmenagogue.

NUX VOMICA. In combination with iron in anaemia.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. Like Manganese.

PULSATILLA. Like aconite.

RUE. In atonic conditions of ovaries or of uterus. Plethora contra-indicates.

SAFFRON WINE. Emmenagogue.

SALINES. In constipation in plethoric cases.

SANGUINARIA. Like Rue.

## A MENORRHCEA.—*Continued.*

- SANTONIN. In two doses of ten gr. one or two days before the expected period.  
 SAVIN. Like Rue.  
 SENEGA. A saturated decoction in large doses of a pint daily about two weeks before period.  
 SERPENTARIA. In anæmia.  
 SILVER NITRATE. Locally, to os uteri at period.  
 SITZ BATHS. Hot, alone, or with mustard, for some days before the period; with mustard, if suddenly arrested.  
 SPINAL ICE-BAG. To lumbar vertebrae.

## A NÆMIA.

- ACIDS. For a tonic action on the mucous membranes in the anæmia of young women.  
 ACIDUM GALLICUM. In anæmia due to a chronic mucous or other discharge.  
 ALKALIES. Potash and soda as gastric and hepatic tonics.  
 ALOES. As tonic and slight purgative.  
 ARSENIC. In the cases where iron fails of its effect or does not agree with the patient. Also in pernicious anæmia.  
 COLD SPONGING.  
 GALVANISATION.  
 HYPOPHOSPHITES OF CALCIUM OR SODIUM. In cases of nervous debility care must be taken that they do not range the digestion.  
 IRON. Very useful. When stomach is at all irritable the carbonate is often best. Weak anæmic girls with vomiting after food are best treated with the perchloride. In coated tongue the ammonio-citrate is often best to begin with. The malate has been useful in pernicious anæmia. In gastric disturbance and constipation, a combination with rhubarb is often very effectual. Where mucous membrane is very flabby large doses of the perchloride. Chalybeate waters more often succeed than pharmaceutical preparations; one drop of the solution of perchloride in a tumbler of water is a good substitute for them.  
 LACTOPHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM. During nursing or after exhausting purulent discharge.  
 MANGANESE. May be given along with iron—not much use alone.  
 NUX VOMICA. Useful sometimes along with iron.  
 OXYGEN. In anæmia from loss of blood or suppuration.  
 PANCREATIN. In feeble digestion.  
 PEPSIN. In feeble digestion.  
 PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM. During growth, or where system is enfeebled by drain of any kind.  
 QUININE. In malnutrition.  
 SEA-EATING. Good, but not in chlorosis.  
 WINES. Along with food to aid digestion.

## A NEURISM.

- ACONITE. To relieve pain and slow the circulation.  
 ALIMENT. Low diet; absolute rest.  
 BARIUM CHLORIDE. In doses of 1·5 gr. Perhaps raises the arterial tension. It has been successfully used.  
 CHLOROFORM. Inhaled to relieve dyspnoea.  
 ELECTROLYSIS. Sometimes useful in causing coagulation within the sac.  
 ERGOTIN. A local hypodermic injection has been successful.  
 EUCALEYPTUS.  
 FERRI PERCHLORIDI LIQUOR. To cause coagulation on injection into sac.  
 LEAD ACETATE. Useful, combined with rest.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE. Very useful in doses of gr. xxx. Should be combined with the recumbent position.  
 VERATRUM VIRIDE. Along with opium in quieting circulation.

## ANGINA PECTORIS.

ACONITE.  
 ARSENIC. To prevent paroxysms.  
 CHAMOMILE. In hysterical symptoms.  
 CHLORAL. In full doses.  
 CHLOROFORM. Cautiously inhaled to ease the pain.  
 COLD. Applied to forehead gives relief.  
 ETHER. To diminish pain, combined with opium in  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. doses.  
 MORPHINE. Hypodermically.  
 NITRITE OF AMYL. Gives great relief during paroxysms; in atheromatous arteries must be used with care.  
 NITRITES OF SODIUM AND POTASSIUM. Less rapid than nitrite of amyl, but have more power to prevent return of symptoms.  
 NITROGLYCERIN. Like nitrite of sodium.  
 PHOSPHORUS. During intervals to lessen tendency.  
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE. In full doses will relieve the spasms.  
 QUININE. When any malarious taint is present.  
 STRYCHNINE. Sometimes useful in mild cases in very small doses.  
 TURPENTINE. Locally to the chest during paroxysms.

## ANUS, FISSURE OF.

BELLADONNA. Locally relieves spasms.  
 BENZOIC ACID. As a local application.  
 BISMUTH. With glycerine, as a local application.  
 CALOMEL. As ointment.  
 CARRON OIL. As a dressing.  
 CASTOR OIL. To keep motions soft.  
 CHLORAL. Useful in dilute solution (2 per cent.) as a dressing.  
 CHLOROFORM. Diluted with half its bulk of alcohol, will aid healing.  
 COCAINE. In ointment.  
 COLLODION. Locally, to protect.  
 DILATATION, FORCIBLE. Relieves spasm.  
 HYDRASTIS. Local application.  
 ICE. To relieve pain after operation.  
 IODOFORM. Locally, to heal and relieve pain.  
 IODO-TANNIN (solution of iodine in tannin). Useful locally.  
 OPIUM AND GALL OINTMENT. Relieves pain.  
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE. With five parts of glycerine, locally.  
 RHETANY. Injected after the bowels have been opened by enema.  
 SULPHUR. To keep motions soft.  
 TANNIN. Useful as a local application.

## APHONIA.

ACONITE. In the painful contraction of the throat of singers.  
 ALUM. As spray in chronic congestion of throat and larynx, with hoarseness.  
 AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. As vapor in laryngeal catarrh.  
 ARGENTI NITRAS. As local astringent.  
 ATROPINE. In hysterical aphonia; must be pushed to produce physiological symptoms.  
 BENZOIN, TINCTURE OF. Inhaled in laryngeal catarrh.  
 BORAX. A piece the size of a pea slowly sucked in sudden hoarseness.  
 CHLOROFORM. In hysterical and nervous cases.  
 ELECTRICITY. Locally applied.  
 ETHER. Like chloroform.  
 GLYCERINE OF TANNIN. Locally to pharynx.  
 IGNATIA. Like atropine.  
 IPECACUANHA. Wine as spray in laryngeal catarrh.  
 NITRIC ACID. In hoarseness from fatigue or indigestion.  
 NUX VOMICA. Locally applied in impaired nervous power.  
 POTASSIUM NITRATE. Like Borax.

## APHONIA.—*Continued.*

RUE, OIL OF. As inhalation in chronic catarrh.  
 SULPHUROUS ACID. As spray or inhalation, in clergyman's sore-throat.  
 TURKISH BATH. In acute laryngeal catarrh.  
 URANIUM, NITRATE OF. As spray in very chronic catarrh.  
 ZINC SULPHATE. Local astringent.

## APHTHÆ

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM. To aphthous ulcers which do not readily heal.  
 ARGENTI NITRAS. Local application.  
 BISMUTH. As local application.  
 BORAX. As honey or as glycerine, either alone or with chlorate of potassium.  
 CHLORINE WATER. Locally applied.  
 COPPER SULPHATE. Weak solution painted over the aphthæ.  
 COPIS TRIFOLIA. Infusion is employed in New England.  
 GLYCERINE.  
 HYDROCHLORIC ACID. In small doses and as a local application.  
 MERCURY. In the form of hydrarg. cum creta in children, to remove the indigestion on which aphthæ frequently depends.  
 MINERAL ACIDS. Dilute solution as paint.  
 NITRIC ACID. In small doses.  
 POTASSIUM CHLORATE. Exceedingly useful as wash, 10 grs. to the oz., alone or with borax, also given internally.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE. As local application, solution of 1 to 5 grs. to the oz.  
 QUININE. One gr. every two or three hours, in aphthæ in infants consequent on diarrhoea.  
 RHUBARB. To remove indigestion, as compound rhubarb powder.  
 SALICYLIC ACID. As local application.  
 SULPHUROUS ACID. As solution or spray, well diluted.

## APOPLEXY.

ACONITE. To lower blood-pressure and prevent further hemorrhage, where pulse is strong and arterial tension high.  
 ARSENIC. In cerebral congestion preceding from apoplexy.  
 COLD WATER. To the head when face is congested.  
 COLOCYNTH. As purgative.  
 CROTON OIL. As purgative, one drop on back of tongue, or part of drop every hour.  
 DIET AND HYGIENE, PROPHYLACTIC. Butcher's meat and stimulants, to be taken very sparingly, exposure to heat, over-exertion, and especially anger to be avoided.  
 ELATERIUM. In suppository, or as enema during attack.  
 ELECTRICITY. To promote absorption, after partial recovery has taken place.  
 ICE. To head.  
 NITROGLYCERIN. To lessen cerebral congestion.  
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE. In combination with aconite.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE. To cause absorption of effused blood.  
 STIMULANTS. Cautiously exhibited when collapse is present.  
 VENESECITION OR LEECHES. To relieve arterial pressure when apoplexy is threatening.

## APPETITE, IMPAIRED.

CANNABIS INDICA. Produces an enormous appetite.  
 FOOD. Savory, well-cooked.  
 GLYCERINE.  
 IGNATIA. Corrects diseased appetite and hysteria.  
 LOW DIET.  
 NITRIC ACID. In low doses with a bitter.  
 PEPTONES.  
 STRYCHNINE. Especially in Phthisis.

## ASCARIS LUMBRICOIDES (Round-worm).:

CAMPHOR.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. As an enema; unsafe.  
 MUCUNA. As an electuary.  
 QUASSIA. As an enema.  
 SANTONIN.  
 SPIGELIA. Like santonin; to be preceded by a purgative.  
 TURPENTINE.  
 VALERIAN. In convulsions.

## ASCITES.

ACIDUM NITRICUM. In cirrhosis of the liver.  
 ACONITE. In scarlatina nephritis at the onset of the attack.  
 APOCYNUM CANNABINUM. As diuretic.  
 ARSENIC. In old persons with feeble heart.  
 ASCLEPIAS. In dropsy of cardiac origin.  
 CAFFEINE. In cardiac dropsy.  
 CALOMEL. As diuretic in cardiac dropsy.  
 CANNABIS INDICA. As diuretic in acute and chronic Bright's disease with haematuria.  
 COPAIBA. Especially useful in hepatic and cardiac dropsy.  
 CROTON OIL. In dropsy, in  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a drop doses every morning.  
 CYTISUS SCOPARIUS. In cardiac dropsy and dropsy with chronic Bright's disease.  
 DIGITALIS. Best in cardiac dropsy; its action is increased by combination with squill and blue pill.  
 ELATERIUM. As hydragogue cathartic.  
 GAMBOGE. Like elaterium. Large doses tolerated.  
 JABORANDI. In anasarca and uræmia.  
 JALAP. In compound powder as hydragogue cathartic.  
 MILK DIET. Sometimes very useful when kidneys are inadequate.  
 PODOPHYLLIN. In hepatic cirrhosis.  
 POTASSII TARTRAS ACIDA. In combination with jalap in hepatic cirrhosis.  
 SQUILLS. As diuretic in cardiac dropsy.  
 STILLINGIA. In hepatic dropsy.

## ASTHENOPIA.

ATROPINE. To prevent spasms.  
 HYDROCYANIC ACID. In irritable ophthalmia.  
 HYSTERIA. A cause,  
 MASTURBATION. Often a cause.  
 MYOTOMY, INTRAOCULAR. To relieve spasms.  
 PHYSOSTIGMA. In the paralysis produced by diphtheria, and in senile asthenopia.

## ASTHMA.

ACONITE. In spasmoid cases, also in asthma consequent on nasal catarrh in children.  
 ALCOHOL. In combination with amyl nitrite in spasmoid asthma.  
 ALKALIES. In chronic bronchial catarrh.  
 ALUM. Ten grs. of dry powdered alum put on the tongue will arrest a spasm.  
 AMMONIA VAPOR.  
 AMMONIACUM. Like Assafetida.  
 AMYL NITRITE. Sometimes checks paroxysm in spasmoid asthma and dyspnoea due to cardiac hypertrophy. Must not be given in chronic bronchitis and emphysema.  
 ANÆSTHETICS. As a temporary remedy in severe cases.  
 ANTIMONY. In asthmatic conditions in children, 1-80 grain of tartar emetic every quarter of an hour.  
 APOMORPHINE. Emetic, where it is due to a peripheral blocking of the air-tubes.

## ASTHMA.—*Continued.*

- ARSENIC.** In small doses in cases associated with bronchitis or simulating hay fever, or in the bronchitis of children, or in dyspeptic asthma. Inhaled as cigarettes with caution.
- ASAFETIDA.** As an expectorant where there is profuse discharge.
- BELLADONNA.** Internally in large doses to relieve paroxysm. It should only be administered during a paroxysm and then pushed.
- BROMIDES.** Only available in true spasmodic asthma; soon lose their efficacy.
- CAFFEE CITRATE.** In low doses 1 to 5 grs., which varies with the case.
- CAMPHOR.** Gr. ij combined with gr. j of opium in spasmodic asthma.
- CANNABIS INDICA.** Sometimes useful in chronic cases.
- CHAMOIS-LEATHER WAISTCOAT.** Reaching low down the body and arms; in bronchial asthma.
- CHLORAL.** During paroxysm.
- CHLOROFORM.** Relieves when inhaled from tumbler or with warm water.
- COFFEE.** Very strong, during paroxysm.
- COLCHICUM.** In gouty cases.
- CONIUM.** Palliative in a chronic case.
- COUNTER-IRRITATION.** Applied for a short time only at frequent intervals.
- CREASOTE.** Vapor in bronchitic asthma.
- Datura.** See STRAMONIUM.
- ETHER.** In full doses at commencement of attack, or administered by inhalation.
- ETHYL IODIDE.** Fifteen to 20 drops inhaled will relieve spasm.
- EUCALYPTUS.** Sometimes along with stramonium, belladonna, and tobacco.
- GALVANISM OF PNEUMOGASTRIC REGION.** Positive pole beneath mastoid process, negative pole to epigastrum.
- GELSEMIUM.** Useful in some cases, but after a time may fail.
- GRINDELIA.** To prevent or cut short attack; used as cigarette.
- HYOSCINE.** In spasmodic asthma.
- IODINE.** Painting the line of the pneumogastric nerves with liniment or tincture in pure spasmodic asthma.
- IPECACUANHA.** As a spray in bronchial asthma, especially in children; useless in true asthma.
- LOBELIA.** To prevent and cut short paroxysm. Cautiously used in cardiac weakness.
- MERCURY.** In spasmodic and bronchitic asthma combined.
- MORPHINE.** Combined with belladonna very useful.
- NITROGLYCERIN.** In bronchitic, nephritic and spasmodic asthma.
- NUX VOMICA.** In dyspeptic asthma.
- OPIUM.** Hypodermically during paroxysm.
- OXYGEN.** As inhalation during paroxysm.
- PEPSIN.** Exceedingly useful in preventing attacks in dyspeptic subjects.
- PILOCARPINE.** In spasmodic asthma, subcutaneously; also in humid asthma if there is no cardiac dilatation.
- POTASSIUM BROMIDE.**
- POTASSIUM IODIDE.** In large doses, when asthma is due to acute bronchial catarrh.
- POTASSIUM NITRATE.** Inhalation of fumes of touch-paper relieves paroxysm. Sometimes advisable to mix a little chlorate with it.
- PYRIDINE.** In bronchial asthma vapor to be inhaled.
- QUEBRACHO.** Good in nephritic and spasmodic asthma.
- QUININE.** During intervals when the attacks are periodical.
- RESORCIN.** Relieves dyspnoea.
- SILVER NITRATE.** Has been injected into trachea.
- SODIUM ARSENATE.** Tonic, acts probably on respiratory centre.
- SODIUM NITRATE.** Like nitroglycerine.
- SODIUM PHOSPHATE.** Sometimes efficacious.
- STRAMONIUM.** Sometimes very useful. May be made into cigarettes, or 20 grs. of dried leaves may be mixed with nitrate of potassium, and the fumes inhaled. A little powdered ipecacuanha may often be added.
- STRYCHNINE.** In weakness of the respiratory centre.
- SULPHUR FUMES.** In bronchitic asthma.
- TOBACCO.** Smoking is sometimes beneficial.
- TURKISH BATHS.** In bronchial asthma.

## A STIGMATISM.

SUITABLE GLASSES.

## A THEROMA.

AMMONIUM IODIDE. To promote absorption.

ARSENIC. Often useful, especially where there are cerebral symptoms.

COD-LIVER OIL.

DIGITALIS. Requires caution; useful in general capillary atheroma.

PHOSPHORUS. In minute doses along with cod-liver oil, in cases with cerebral symptoms.

QUININE. Like arsenic.

## A TROPHY.

ARSENIC. In muscular atrophy.

ELECTRICITY.

MASSAGE.

OLIVE OIL. Inunction to atrophied parts.

STRYCHNINE.

## B ALANITIS.

ASTRINGENT LOTIONS. Alum; sulphate of zinc.

LIME WATER. As lotion.

MERCURY. Yellow wash, as lotion.

OIL.

## B ED-SORÈS.

ALCOHOL. As wash to prevent; afterwards dust with powdered starch.

ALUM. With white of egg, as local application.

BALSAM OF PERU AND UNGUENTUM RESINÆ. Equal parts spread on cotton wool.

CHARCOAL. As poultices, to stop bed-sores.

Galvanic Couplet. Of zinc and silver; one element on sore, the other on adjacent part.

GLYCERINE. Prophylactic local application.

HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM. A solution mixed with diluted spirits of wine.

IODOFORM.

MEDICATED POULTICES. Patient to lie with poultices under the parts likely to be affected; if foetid, cataplasma carbonis; if sloughing, addition of Balsam of Peru.

QUININE. Local dressing.

SILVER NITRATE. Dusted over open bed-sores.

STYPTIC COLLOID.

TANNATE OF LEAD. At an early stage.

## BILIousNESS.

ACONITE. As adjunct to podophyllin.

ALKALIES. In indigestion due to obstruction to the flow of bile.

ALKALI-E MINERAL WATERS. In catarrh of the bile-duct, early stage of cirrhosis, and obstruction to the hepatic circulation.

AOES. In constipation, and in deficient secretion of bile.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. In jaundice due to catarrh of the bile-ducts; early stage of cirrhosis; deficient intestinal secretion.

AMMONIUM IODIDE. In catarrh of duodenum and biliary ducts, in the early stage of cirrhosis, in the malarial cachexia; efficacy increased by the addition of arsenic.

ANGOSTURA. In bilious fevers.

ARGENTI OXIDUM.

BRYONIA. In bilious headache.

## BILIOUSNESS.—*Continued.*

- CALOMEL.** In excessive production with deficient secretion; calomel or blue **pissum** at night and in the morning a black draught.
- CALUMBA.** As stomachic tonic.
- CARLSEAD WATER.** A tumbler sipped warm during dressing very useful.
- EUONYMIN.** At night, followed in the morning by a saline purge.
- FRIEDRICHSHALL WATERS.** A wineglassful in a tumbler of hot water slowly sipped while dressing in the morning.
- HORSE EXERCISE.**
- HYDRASTIS.** When chronic gastric catarrh is present, in chronic catarrh of the duodenum and bile-ducts, with inspissation of the bile and gall-stones.
- MANGANESE.** In malarial jaundice.
- MERCURIAL CATHARTICS.** In moderate doses night and morning, or in small doses more frequently repeated. Especially useful when the stools are pale, is the bichloride.
- MILK CURE.** In obstinate cases.
- MINERAL ACIDS.** Nitrohydrochloric acid especially useful in chronic hepatic affections, dysentery and dropsy of hepatic origin.
- PODOPHYLLUM.** In place of mercury when stools are dark.
- RHUBARB.** As hepatic stimulant.
- SODIUM PHOSPHATE.** In bilious sick headache; also in catarrh of the gall-duct in children; dose, 10 gr.
- STILLINGIA.** In cirrhosis; torpidity and jaundice following intermittent fever; ascites due to hepatic changes; in deficient secretion to be combined with Nux Vomica.

## BLADDER, IRRITABLE.

- ALKALIES.** Vegetable salts, especially of potassium when the urine is acid.
- AQUAPUNCTURE.**
- BELLADONNA.** In the irritable bladder of children, more especially causing nocturnal incontinence of urine.
- BENZOATE OF AMMONIUM.** Like benzoic acid.
- BENZOIC ACID.** In large prostate, and alkaline conditions of the urine.
- BUCHU.** In combination with the vegetable salts of potassium in a very acid condition of the urine.
- CANTHARIDES.** In women without acute inflammation or uterine displacement; also in irritable bladder produced by chronic enlargement of the prostate.
- COPAIBA.** In chronic irritability.
- CUBEBES.** Like copaiba.
- HOPS.** Useful in a few cases in large doses.
- INDIAN CORN SILK (*Zea Mays*).** A mild stimulant diuretic; infusion *ad lib.*
- PAREIRA.** In chronic irritable bladder.

## BLADDER, PARALYSIS OF.

- CANNABIS INDICA.** In retention, from spinal disease.
- CANTHARIDES.** In atonic bladder, painting around the umbilicus with the acetum.
- ERGOT.** In paralysis, either of bladder or sphincter, when bladder is so that urine is retained, and incontinence in sphincter.
- GALVANISM.** In lumbar region.
- NICOTINE.**  $\frac{3}{4}$  j. of a 4 per cent. solution of nicotine injected by catheter and then withdrawn in a few minutes.
- STRYCHNINE.**

## BLEPHARITIS.

- ALKALINE LOTIONS.** Warm, to remove the secretion.
- CUPRI SULPHAS.** Dropping in a very dilute solution.
- IRON.** To remove the anaemia usually present.
- MERCURY (*Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis*).** Most useful application. If too strong, dilute with vaseline or simple ointment.
- PULSATILLA.** Internally and locally.
- SILVER NITRATE.** Pencilling the border of the lid with the solid.

## BOILS.

ACID NITRATE OF MERCURY. To abort at an early stage.  
 ARNICA. Locally as an ointment, and also internally.  
 ARSENIC. To lessen tendency to recurrence.  
 BELLADONNA. Internally, or as local application.  
 BORIC ACID. As a dressing.  
 CALCIUM SULPHIDE. Occurring in strumous subjects or otherwise; to hasten maturation or abort.  
 CAMPHORATED ALCOHOL. As local application in early stage.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. Injection.  
 CAUSTIC.  
 COCAINE. To allay the pain.  
 COLLODION. Painted over whole surface to abort in papular stage; and over base, leaving centre free, in pustular stage.  
 COUNTER-IRRITATION. By plasters surrounding the boil.  
 OPIUM. Locally to remove pain.  
 PHOSPHATES. Especially of sodium, as a constitutional agent.  
 POTASSIUM CHLORATE. As an alterative.  
 POUULTICES. To relieve pain and hasten maturation.  
 SILVER NITRATE. Strong solution painted over the skin round boil.  
 STRAPPING. Properly applied gives great relief.  
 SUBCUTANEOUS INCISIONS.  
 SULPHIDES In small doses to abort or hasten maturation.  
 SULPHITES.  
 SULPHUR WATERS.  
 UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI. Early applied around will prevent sloughing.  
 YEAST.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ss ter die for an adult very useful.

## BONE, DISEASES OF.

CALCIUM SALTS. The phosphate in rickets, in delay of union of fractures; the chloride in strumous subjects.  
 COD-LIVER OIL. In scrofulous conditions.  
 IODINE. Alone, or with cod-liver oil.  
 IODOFORM. As dressing to exposed bone.

## BREATH, FETID.

BENZOIC ACID. In spray.  
 CAMPHOR.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. Dilute solution as wash to mouth.  
 CHLORINE. Liq. chlori and chloride of lime as lotion.  
 PERMANGANATE OF POTASSIUM. As wash to mouth.

## BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

*Vide* ALBUMINURIA.

## BRONCHIECTASIS.

CHLORINE. As inhalation to lessen *fœtor*.  
 CREASOTE. As inhalation.  
 IODINE. As inhalation.  
 PHOSPHATES AND HYPOPHOSPHITES.  
 QUININE.  
 TEREBENE. As inhalation.

## BRONCHITIS, ACUTE.

**ACONITE.** One-half to 1 min. every hour at the commencement of an acute catarrhal attack.

**ACTEA RACEMOSA.** In acute catarrh and bronchitis when the more active symptoms have subsided.

**ALKALIES.** To render mucus less viscid.

**AMBER OIL.** Counter-irritant over spine in children.

**AMMONIACUM.** Very useful in old people.

**AMMONIUM CARBONATE.** Where much expectoration and much depression; or where the mucus is very viscid and adherent.

**APOMORPHINE.** Causes a copious expectoration in the early stage.

**ASAFETIDA.** Like ammoniacum.

**BELLADONNA.** In acute bronchitis of children, to stimulate respiratory centre.

**BEZOIN AND BENZOIC ACID.** 3 j inhaled from hot water eases cough and lessens expectoration.

**BLEEDING.** From the superficial jugular veins in severe pulmonary engorgement.

**CHLORAL HYDRATE.** To be used with caution to allay pain.

**COD-LIVER OIL.** Relieves.

**COLCHICUM.** In gouty cases.

**COPAIBA.** In advanced stage of disease.

**COUNTER-IRRITANTS.** Dry cupping most efficacious in acute cases; mustard leaves; mustard poultices.

**CROTON OIL.** As liniment; vesication must not be produced.

**CUBEBS.** When secretion is copious,

**DEMULCENTS.** Licorice, linseed.

**EUCALYPTUS.** As liniment combined with belladonna in the early stage. Internally in the late stage.

**GARLIC, OIL OF.** In the acute bronchitis of children.

**IPECACUANHA.** When expectoration is scanty, dryness in chest, ipecacuanha in large doses; also when expectoration has become more abundant but difficult to expel.

**JALAP.** With bitartrate of potassium instead of bleeding in engorgement of the right side of the heart.

**LFBAD.** In profuse discharge.

**LOBELIA.** When cough is paroxysmal and there is much expectoration slightly nauseant expectorants are good, combined with opium.

**MERCURY.** In some cases useful where there is much congestion and little secretion.

**MORPHINE.** One-half gr. combined with quinine (gr. x) will abort the attack if given early enough.

**MUSCARINE.** In doses of  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. at the commencement of the attack; well combined with digitalis.

**MUSTARD.** Poultice in acute bronchitis of children and adults.

**NITRIC ACID.** When expectoration is free and too copious.

**OPIUM.** As Dover's powder to cut short attack, and along with exptctorants to lessen cough.

**PILOCARPINE.** With abundant exudation.

**POTASSIUM CHLORATE.** First increases the fluidity of the expectoration, then diminishes it in quantity, increasing the feeling of relief.

**POULTICES.** In children to encircle the whole chest.

**QUININE.** To reduce temperature.

**SANGUINARIA.** After acute syptoms have subsided.

**SENEGA.** In the advanced stage of acute disorder.

**SQUILLS, SYRUP OF.** Combined with tinc. camphora co. after acute stage is over.

**TARTAR EMETIC.** In dry stage to promote secretion; most useful in first stage.

**TURPENTINE.** When expectoration very profuse. Also as inhalation or stupor.

## BRONCHITIS, CAPILLARY.

**ALUM.** As a nauseating expectorant and emetic.

**AMMONIUM CARBONATE.** Much fluid or viscid expectoration and lividity commencing. Also as an emetic.

## BRONCHITIS, CAPILLARY.—*Continued.*

- AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.** To promote secretion.  
**AMMONIUM IODIDE.** In small rapid doses relieves much.  
**APOMORPHINE.** To produce a plentiful fluid secretion; also as nauseant expectorant.  
**CAMPHOR.** As expectorant and stimulant.  
**CUPPING.** Four to six dry cups over the back often give very great relief, and if the pulmonary congestion appears very great wet cups should be placed instead, and 8 to 10 oz. of blood withdrawn from adult.  
**ETHYL IODIDE.** As an inhalation.  
**IODIDES.** Are very serviceable to diminish viscosity of expectoration if given in very low doses.  
**IPECACUANHA.** As expectorant and emetic.  
**MUSTARD.** As poultices.  
**PILOCARPINE.** In abundant non-purulent exudation; not to be used in dilatation of veins and right side of the heart.  
**POULTICES.** Over whole chest.  
**SERPENTARIA.** In children as a stimulant expectorant.  
**SUBSULPHATE OF MERCURY.** As nauseant, expectorant and emetic.  
**TURPENTINE.** In languid circulation in the capillaries.

## BRONCHITIS, CHRONIC.

- ACIDS.** To diminish a chronic copious expectoration.  
**ACTÆA RACEMOSA.** Sometimes relieves the hacking cough.  
**ALUM.** In children with copious expectoration in doses of gr. iiij.  
**AMMONIA.** When there is difficulty in bringing up expectoration.  
**AMMONIACUM.** Very useful, especially in elderly people.  
**AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.** To render the secretion less viscid.  
**ANTIMONY.** When secretion is scanty.  
**ARSENIC.** In emphysema and asthmatic attack as cigarettes, where there is much wheezing and little bronchitis following the sudden disappearance of eczematous rash.  
**ASAFOETIDA.** Like ammoniacum.  
**BALSAM OF PERU.** When expectoration is copious.  
**BALSAM OF TOLU.** The same.  
**BELLADONNA.** To children choked with secretion give  $\frac{1}{2}$  j of tincture every hour to stimulate respiratory centre. It also lessens the secretion.  
**BENZOIN.** As inhalation or as spray.  
**BURGUNDY PITCH.** Emplastrum in chronic bronchitis.  
**CAMPHOR.**  
**CANNABIS INDICA.** In very chronic cases.  
**CARBOLIC ACID.** As inhalation or as spray.  
**CARBONIC ACID GAS.** Inhaled.  
**CHAMOIS-LEATHER WAISTCOAT.**  
**CHEEKEN.** The fluid extract renders expectoration easier, and paroxysms less frequent.  
**CHLORAL HYDRATE.** A solution of gr. x to  $\frac{3}{4}$  j used as a spray to allay cough.  
**CODEINE.** In place of opium when the latter disagrees.  
**COD-LIVER OIL.** One of the most useful of all remedies.  
**COLCHICUM.** In acute cases  
**CONIUM.** The vapor to relieve cough.  
**COPAIBA.** Like Balsam of Peru.  
**CREASOTE.** Inhaled to allay cough.  
**CRUDE PETROLEUM.** In capsules or pills in chronic bronchitis.  
**CUBEBS.** Like copaiba.  
**DIGITALIS.** Where heart is feeble, especially in the aged.  
**EMETICS.**  
**EUCALYPTUS.** Stimulant expectorant.  
**GALBANUM.** Like ammoniacum.  
**GALLIC ACID.** With profuse discharge.  
**GRINDELIA.** Expectorant when the cough is troublesome.  
**HYDRASTIS.** In chronic coryza.

## BRONCHITIS, CHRONIC.—*Continued.*

**IODIDES AND IODINE.** As inhalation or liniment to chest, to lessen expectoration in chronic bronchitis; in the hoarse hollow cough of infants after measles.  
**IPECACUANHA.** Wine as spray with much expectoration; in emetic doses in children where the bronchioles are blocked up with mucus.  
**IRON.** When expectoration is profuse.  
**KOUMISS CURE.** Sometimes very useful.  
**LOBELIA.** When there is spasmodic dyspnoea.  
**MERCURY.** To diminish congestion.  
**MORPHINE.** To quiet cough, in small doses.  
**NITRIC ACID.** In mixtures to remedy the effect on digestion produced by sedatives like opium.  
**OPIUM.** To lessen secretion and cough.  
**PHOSPHATES.** In very chronic cases.  
**PHYSOSTIGMA.** In chronic cases with great dyspnoea.  
**PLUMBIC ACETATE.** In profuse secretion.  
**POTASSIUM IODIDE.** In combination with antim. tart. in cases of great dyspnoea. The carbonate in viscid secretion.  
**SANGUINARIA.** With other expectorants.  
**SENEGA.** When expulsive efforts are feeble.  
**SERPENTARIA.** Like senega.  
**SPINAL ICE-BAG.** In excessive secretion.  
**SIQUILL.** Where expectoration is thick.  
**STRAMONIUM.** In dry cough.  
**STRYCHNINE.** As respiratory stimulant.  
**SULPHUR.** Where expectoration is copious, bronchitis severe, and constitutional debility.  
**SULPHUROUS ACID GAS.** As inhalation or spray.  
**SUMBUL.**  
**TAR.** To lessen secretion and allay chronic winter cough; given in pill or as spray.  
**TEREBENE.** Internally or as inhalation.  
**TURKISH BATH.** To clear up a slight attack and to render the patient less susceptible to taking cold.  
**TURPENTINE.** Liniment to chest in children.  
**ZINC OXIDE.** To control too profuse a secretion.

## BRONCHORRHEA.

**ALCOHOL.** Accordingly as it agrees or disagrees with the patient.  
**ALUM.** A remote astringent.  
**AMMONIACUM.** In old people.  
**AMMONIUM CARBONATE.** Stimulant expectorant.  
**AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.** Stimulant expectorant.  
**AMMONIUM IODIDE.** Small doses frequently repeated; value increased by the addition of arsenic.  
**ASA FETIDA.** Like ammoniacum.  
**ASTRINGENTS.**  
**CARBOLIC ACID.** As spray.  
**COD-LIVER OIL.**  
**COPAIBA.** Stimulant expectorant; to be given in capsules.  
**CUBEBS.** Like copaiba.  
**EUCALYPTUS.** Sometimes very useful.  
**GALLIC ACID.** Remote astringent.  
**GRINDELIA.** Respiratory stimulant.  
**IODINE.** As counter-irritant to chest, and as inhalation.  
**LEAD ACETATE.** To lessen secretion.  
**MYRTOL.** In profuse foetid expectoration.  
**OLEUM PINI SYLVESTRIS.** As inhalation.  
**QUININE.** Tonic.  
**PHOSPHATES.** Tonic.  
**SPINAL ICE-BAG.** To lessen secretion.  
**SULPHUROUS ACID GAS.** As inhalation or spray.  
**TEREBENE.**  
**TURPENTINE.** Stimulant expectorant, and also as inhalation.

## BRUISES.

- ACONITE. Liniment locally, to relieve pain.  
 ARNICA. As local application, no more use than alcohol, and sometimes gives rise to much inflammation; this it will do if the skin is abraded.  
 CAPSICUM. To remove discoloration of bruise.  
 COMPRESSED SPONGE.  
 CONVALLARIA (Solomon's Seal). The juice from the fresh root will take away a 'black eye.'  
 HAMAMELIS. Locally.  
 ICE.  
 LEAD LOTIONS. To allay pain.  
 OIL OF BAY. Same as Capsicum.  
 OPIUM. Local application to relieve pain.  
 SPIRIT LOTION.  
 SULPHUROUS ACID. As local application constantly applied.

## BUBO.

- ARGENTIC NITRATE. A saturated solution, applied over, will often effect absorption.  
 BLISTERS. Followed up by application of tinc. iodi, will cause absorption.  
 CHLORAL HYDRATE. Twenty-five per cent. solution, antiseptic and stimulant application.  
 COPPER SULPHATE. Gr. iv to  $\frac{3}{4}$  j.  
 HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM. Epidermis is first removed by a blister and then a saturated solution applied; a poultice is then applied to separate the eschar, leaving a healthy ulcer.  
 ICE. To relieve pain and lessen inflammation.  
 IODINE. As counter-irritant applied round the bubo.  
 IODOFORM. As local application.  
 LEAD LOTIONS. Compresses soaked in these will abort, or assist in the healing process.  
 MERCURY. As local application after opening bubo, when syphilitic affection is great.  
 NITRIC ACID. As local application to indolent bubo.  
 PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN. Washed and dressed with lint soaked in it.  
 POTASSA FUSA. To open, instead of the knife.  
 POTASSIO-TARTRATE OF IRON. Local and general.  
 POTASSIUM CHLORATE. Powdered finely and then applied.  
 SILVER NITRATE. Lightly applied to surface in indolent bubo.  
 SULPHIDES. To check suppuration; not so useful as in an ordinary abscess.  
 TARTAR EMETIC. When inflammation is acute and fever considerable.

## BUNION.

- IODINE. Painted on in indolent forms.  
 REST. When thickened and painful. Pressure is removed by thick plasters, with a hole in the center.

## BURNS AND SCALDS.

- ALKALIES. Soon remove the pain if exposed to the air after application.  
 ALUM. Finely powdered over foul, bleeding granulations.  
 ANHYDROUS DRESSINGS.  
 ARGENTI NITRAS. Wash with a solution of gr. iv to gr. viij to  $\frac{3}{4}$  j and wrap in cotton wool.  
 BISMUTH AND GLYCERINE. A thick paste of the subnitrate protective.  
 BORIC ACID. Useful as ointment or lint dressings, or as boric oil.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. One to six of olive oil, locally; 1 per cent. solution relieves pain and prevents suppuration.  
 CARBON OIL. In recent burns.

## BURNS AND SCALDS.—*Continued.*

**CHALK, OIL AND VINEGAR.** Applied as a paste of a creamy consistence relieves pain at once.

**CHLORINATED SODA.** In dilute solution.

**CHLOROFORM, OLIVE OIL AND LIME WATER.** Soon relieves the pain.

**COCAINE.** As lotion to allay the pain.

**COD-LIVER OIL.**

**COLD.** Instant application.

**COLLODION.** Flexible, to protect from air.

**COTTON WOOL.** To protect from irritation and so lessen pain.

**CREASOTE.** Like Carbolic Acid.

**GALLÆ, UNGUENTUM.** To prevent cicatrix. Formula: Ung. gallæ, 3 j. Adipis, 3 j. ICE TO SPINE.

**IODOFORM.** Local anaesthetic and antiseptic.

**LEAD CARBONATE.** As white paint for small burns; should be applied instantly.

**LIME.** As Lin. Calcis, or lime-water with linseed oil.

**LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ (KENTISH OINTMENT, U. S. P.)** To be applied at once to the injury.

**OAKUM.**

**OIL AND LITHARGE.** Applied as a varnish containing 5 per cent. Salicylic Acid.

**OL. MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.** Painted on.

**PHYTOLACCA.** To relieve pain.

**POTASSIUM CHLORATE.** Solution of gr. v. to 3 j. locally.

**RHUBARB OINTMENT.** One part of root to two of lard.

**SALICYLIC ACID.** One to sixty, olive oil.

**SOAP Suds.** Instead of alkali, if it is not at hand.

**SODIUM BICARBONATE** Immediate application of a saturated solution.

**STIMULANTS, LOCAL.** Such as Ung. Resinæ afterwards followed by astringents.

**THYMOL.** One per cent. in Olive Oil, local anaesthetic.

**TREACLE.** A useful handy remedy for dressing.

**WARM BATH.** Keep whole body, with exception of head, totally immersed for some days in very extensive burns or scalds. It relieves pain, although it may not save life.

**WHITING AND WATER.** Mixed to the thickness of cream and smeared over, excluding the air, gives instant relief.

**ZINC OINTMENT AND VASELINE.** In equal parts for dressing.

## BURSITIS.

**BLISTERS.** Most useful.

**CARBOLIC ACID.** As injection.

**FOMENTATIONS.** To relieve pain.

**IODINE.** When chronic, Lin. Iodi may be used as a blister, or the liquor, after blistering or aspiration.

## CACHEXIA.

**AIR.** Fresh.

**ALIMENT.** Nutritious.

**AMMONIUM CARBONATE.** With bark; after acute illness.

**ARNICA.** Internally, in bad cases.

**ARSENLIC.** In malarial, also in cancerous, cachexia; in chronic malaria, combined with iron.

**BATHS.** Turkish bath useful.

**CHALYBEATE WATERS.**

**CHOLAGOGUES.** Most useful before, or along with, other remedies, and especially in malarial cachexia before the administration of quinine.

**ELECTRICITY.**

**EUCALYPTUS.** In general cachectic conditions.

**EUONYMIN.** As cholagogue.

**FERRI SUCCINAS.** In malarial cachexia; iron generally in all anaemic conditions.

**GLYCERINE.** As a food.

**GRAPE CURE.**

## CACHEXIAE.—*Continued.*

HYDRASTIS. In malaria.  
 MANGANESE. Along with iron and as syrup of double iodide.  
 MASSAGE. Exceedingly useful.  
 MERCURY. In syphilitic cases.  
 NITRIC ACID. In debility after acute disease; in combination with the fresh decoction of bark.  
 OILS AND FATS. Cod-liver oil very useful. Cream as an addition to food; oil as inunction.  
 PHOSPHATES. In cachexiae attended with much discharge.  
 PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM. In scrofulous phthisis and malnutrition.  
 PODOPHYLLIN. As cholagogue; in children at a few months old improperly fed; in alcoholic excess; chronic morning diarrhoea.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE. In syphilitic and resulting conditions.  
 PURGATIVES, SALINE. As adjuncts to cholagogues.  
 QUININE. In various forms of cachexia.  
 SARSAPARILLA. In syphilis.

## CALCULI, BILIARY.

ALIMENT. Absence of starch and fat recommended.  
 ANÆSTHETICS. During the passage of the calculus.  
 BELLADONNA. Relief during spasm.  
 CARLSBAD WATERS. Prophylactic.  
 CHLORAL HYDRATE. To relieve pain during paroxysm; good in combination with morphine.  
 CHLOROFORM. Inhalation from tumbler, most useful to relieve paroxysm.  
 COUNTER-IRRIGATION. To relieve pain during passage.  
 CREASOTE. Where the mischief arises from the intestinal canal.  
 EMETICS. Of doubtful value in aiding the expulsion of the calculus.  
 FERRI SUCCINAS. As a resolvent for existing stones, and prophylactic.  
 FERRI PERCHLOR. TINCTURA. Like Creasote, as an astringent. Useful if renal changes complicate.  
 IRIDIN. In doses of gr. j. for its cholagogue properties.  
 MERCURY. The green iodide, with manna and soap as a pill.  
 MORPHINE. 1-5 gr. (repeated if necessary), with 1-120 gr. atropine, subcutaneously, to relieve pain and vomiting in paroxysm.  
 NITRIC ACID. Hepatic stimulant and alterative.  
 NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID. Same as Nitric Acid.  
 NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC BATH. To cause expulsion of calculus and to relieve pain.  
 OIL. In large doses has been followed by the expulsion of gall-stones.  
 PURTON SPA.  
 SALICYLATE OF SODIUM. As prophylactic.  
 SODIUM CARBONATE. In large quantity of hot water during passage of stone. At first there is usually vomiting, but this soon ceases.  
 SODIUM PHOSPHATE. In 20 or 30 gr. doses before each meal as prophylactic. Should be given in plenty of water.  
 SPRUDEL SPA.  
 TURPENTINE AND ETHER. Durande's remedy. Equal parts to relieve pain during paroxysm; also occasionally as prophylactic along with a course of Carlsbad or Vichy water.

## CALCULI, RENAL AND VESICAL.

ALKALIES. To resolve calculi, potash and soda to be used.  
 ALKALINE MINERAL WATERS. Especially Vichy and Bethesda.  
 AMMONIUM BENZOATE. To resolve phosphatic calculi.  
 ANÆSTHETICS. To relieve pain during passage of calculus.  
 BELLADONNA. Sometimes relieves the pain of the passage of calculus.  
 BOROCITRATE OF MAGNESIUM. To dissolve uric acid calculus. Formula: Magnesii carb. 3 j.; Acid. citric., 3 j.; Sodii baborat. 3 ij.; Aquæ, 3 viij. m. sig.; 3 ij. ter die.

## CALCULI, RENAL AND VESICAL.—*Continued.*

- CALUMBA. To relieve vomiting.  
 CASTOR OIL. As purgative.  
 CELOROFORM. As in biliary calculi.  
 COTTON ROOT. As decoction to relieve gravel and strangury.  
 COUNTER-IRRITANTS. To lessen pain during passage of calculus.  
 COWS' URINE (Hippuric Acid).  
 MINERAL WATERS, especially Wildungen.  
 MORPHINE. Hypodermically, as in biliary calculi.  
 NITRIC ACID. Dilute, as injection into the bladder to dissolve phosphatic calculi.  
 POTASSIUM BORO-TARTRATE. More efficient than the magnesium salt; prepared by heating together four parts of cream of tartar, one of boric acid, and ten of water. 20 gr. three times a day well diluted.  
 POTASSIUM CITRATE. In haematuria with uric acid crystals.  
 WATER, DISTILLED. As drink.

## CANCER.

- ACETIC ACID. As injection into tumors.  
 ACID NITRATE OF MERCURY.  
 ACIDS. Internally in cancer of stomach.  
 ALUMINIUM SULPHATE. A caustic and disinfectant application.  
 ARGENTI NITRAS. A saturated solution injected in several places; to be followed by an injection of common salt of a strength of 1 in 1,000.  
 ARSENIC. As local application, causes cancer to slough out. Sometimes successful when the knife fails, but is dangerous. Internally, in cancer in stomach lessens vomiting. Supposed to retard growth of cancer in stomach and other parts.  
 BELLADONNA. Locally relieves pain. Used internally also.  
 BISMUTH. To relieve pain and vomiting in cancer of stomach.  
 BROMINE CHLORIDES. Alone or combined with other caustics. To be followed by a poultice.  
 BROMINE, PURE. As caustic to use round cancer.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. As application or injection into tumor to lessen pain, retard growth and diminish foetor.  
 CARBONIC ACID. To relieve pain in uterine cancer.  
 CAUSTIC ALKALIES. In strong solution dissolve the cells.  
 CHARCOAL POUULTICES. To relieve pain and foetor.  
 CHIAN TURPENTINE. Benefits cases according to the experience of some—of others, it is useless.  
 CHLORAL HYDRATE. To lessen pain.  
 CHLOROFORM. Vapor as local application to ulcerated cancer.  
 CHROMIC ACID. As caustic.  
 CITRIC ACID. As lotion to allay pain, 1 in 60.  
 CODEINE. As a sedative in cases of abdominal tumor.  
 COD-LIVER OIL. In cachexia.  
 COFFEE. Disinfectant, applied as fine powder.  
 CONIUM. As poultices to relieve pain. Used internally also.  
 GAS CAUTERY. A form of actual cautery.  
 GLYCERINE OF CARBOLIC ACID. Same as carbolic acid.  
 GLYCERINE OF TANNIN. Mixed with iodine, to check discharge and remove smell in uterine cancer.  
 HÆMATOXYLIN EXTRACT. To a fungating growth.  
 HYDRASTIS. Palliative application.  
 HYOSCYAMUS. Bruised leaves locally applied.  
 IODOFORM. Locally to lessen pain and foetor.  
 IRON AND MANGANESE. Internally as tonics.  
 LIME. As caustic.  
 OPIUM. Locally and generally, to relieve pain.  
 PAPAIN. As local application or injection.  
 PEPSIN. As injection into tumor.  
 POTASSIUM CHLORATE. Allays the pain and removes the foetor.

**CANCER.—Continued.**

POTASSA FUSA. As escharotic.  
POULTICES. To relieve pain.  
SALICYLIC ACID. Locally applied as powder or saturated solution.  
SODIUM ETHYLATE. A powerful caustic.  
STRAMONIUM. Ointment to relieve pain.  
TEREBENE. Disinfectant dressing.  
VIENNA PASTE.  
WARM ENEMATA. To lessen pain in cancer of rectum.  
ZINC CHLORIDE. As caustic.  
ZINC SULPHATE. As caustic.

**CANCRUM ORIS.**

ARSENIC. Internally.  
NITRIC ACID. Undiluted as local caustic.  
POTASSIUM CHLORATE. Internally in stomatitis; useless in noma.  
QUININE. As syrup or enema.

**CARBUNCLE.**

ALCOHOL. As needed.  
AMMONIUM CARBONATE. Combined with bark, after a free purge.  
ARNICA. Fresh extract spread on adhesive plaster and strapped; internal administration is also beneficial.  
BELLADONNA EXTRACT. With glycerine, as local anodyne.  
BLISTER. To cover area, with hole in the center to allow discharge.  
BORIC ACID. As dressing.  
BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRATE. To lessen the pain of facial carbuncle.  
CALCIUM SULPHIDE. One-tenth gr. hourly useful.  
CARBOLIC ACID. As wash and injection after spontaneous discharge, or on lint after opening.  
COLLODION. Round base, leaving opening in the center.  
ETHER. Sprayed on for a little time will cause an eschar to separate.  
HYDRARGYRI UNGUENTUM. Early application will abort sometimes.  
IODINE. Locally, to lessen pain and inflammation, should be applied around the base.  
IDOFORM. Useful local antiseptic dressing.  
OPIUM. Locally, mixed with glycerine.  
POTASSIUM CHLORATE AND MINERAL ACIDS. Internally administered.  
POTASSIUM FERMANGANATE. Antiseptic lotion.  
POULTICES. To relieve pain.  
STRAPPING. Concentrically, leaving center free, lessens pain.  
TEREBENE OR TURPENTINE. Antiseptic application.

**CARIES.**

CALCIUM CARBONATE.  
CALCIUM CHLORIDE.  
CARBOLIC ACID. As a disinfectant lotion; often heals under this treatment.  
COD-LIVER OIL.  
GOLD. In syphiloma of bone.  
IODINE. Locally and internally.  
PHOSPHATES OF CALCIUM AND IRON. Useful.  
PHOSPHORIC ACID. Diluted, 1 in 8 of water, locally.  
PHOSPHORUS.  
POTASSIUM CARBONATE. Concentrated solution, locally applied.  
POTASSA FUSA. To carious bone to remove disorganized portion.  
POTASSIUM IODIDE. In syphilitic cases.  
SARSAPARILLA.  
SULPHURIC ACID. Injection (one of strong acid to two of water) into carious joints, and locally to carious or necrosed bone. To be useful the disease must be superficial.  
VILLATE'S SOLUTION. Cupri sulph., zinc sulph.  $\frac{3}{4}$  part xv., liq. plumb. subacetat. part xxx, acid acet. part cc, as injection into a sinus.

## CATALEPSY.

**CHLOROFORM.** Inhaled.

**STERNUTATORIES.**

**TURPENTINE.** As enemata and embrocations to spine during paroxysms.

## CATARACT.

**CODEINE.** In diabetic cases.

**DIET AND REGIMEN.** Nutritious in senile cases. Sugar and starch to be avoided in diabetic cases.

**GALVANISM.** In early stage.

**MYDRIATICS.** To dilate pupil as a means of diagnosis.

**PHOSPHORATED OIL.** Instilled into the eye will lead to absorption if borne.

## CATARRH, ACUTE NASAL.

**ACONITE.** Internally at commencement, especially in children.

**ACONITE AND BELLADONNA.** In sore-throat and cold with profuse watery secretion, one drop of tinct. of aconite to two of belladonna every hour.

**ACONITE LINIMENT.** To outside of nose in paroxysmal sneezing and coryza.

**AMMONIA.** As inhalation in early stage, while discharge is serious.

**AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.** In the catarrh of young children.

**AMMONIUM IODIDE.** One gr. every two hours.

**ARGENTI NITRAS.** Injection of a solution of gr. x to 3 j.

**ARSENIC.** Internally, or as cigarettes in paroxysm and chronic cases; valuable in cases which exactly simulate hay fever.

**BATHS.** Hot foot-bath. Turkish, at commencement; cold bath is prophylactic.

**BELLADONNA.** Five m. of tinct., and afterwards one or two doses every hour until the throat is dry in acute nasal catarrh, with profuse watery secretion, and in ordinary sore-throat.

**BENZOIC ACID.** In ordinary catarrh, for its stimulant effects.

**BISMUTH.** As Ferrier's snuff. Bismuth subnit., 3 ij; acaciæ pulv. 3 ij; morph. hydrochlor., gr. ij.

**CAMPHOR.** As inhalation.

**CARBOLIC ACID.** As inhalation, or much diluted as spray. As gargle, 1 in 100, when catarrh tends to spread from nose into throat and chest, or to ascend from throat into nose.

**CMICIFUGA.** In coryza accompanied by rheumatic or neuralgic pains in head and face.

**COLD POWDER.** Camph. partes v, dissolved in ether to consistence of cream, add ammon. carbonat. partes iv, and pulv. opii pars j. Dose, grs. iiij-x. To break up or modify cold.

**CUBEBS.** Powder as insufflation; also smoked; also the tincture in 3 ss doses with infusion of linseed.

**FERRIER'S SNUFF,** *vide* Bismuth.

**HOT SPONGING.** To relieve the headache.

**IODINE AND IODIDES.** As inhalation; like ammonium iodide.

**IDOFORM AND TANNIN.** As insufflation.

**IPECACUANHA.** In moderate doses (gr. x). Dover's powder at night will cut short an attack. The wine as spray to the fauces

**JABORANDI.** As tincture or hypodermic injection of half a grain of pilocarpine.

**NUX VOMICA.** In dry cold in the head.

**OIL.** Inunction to whole body to lessen susceptibility; locally to nose; sometimes ointment may be used instead.

**OPIUM.** As Dover's powder at commencement; but not with obstruction to respiration.

**POTASSIUM BICHROMATE.** Solution locally, 1 to 10 gr. in 4 oz.

**POTASSIUM CHLORATE.** Eight or ten lozenges a day to check.

**POTASSIUM IODIDE.** Ten gr. at bedtime to avert acute coryza.

**PULSATILLA.** Warm lotion applied to interior of nares; or internally but not with symptoms of intestinal irritation.

**QUININE.** Ten grs. of quinine with  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. morphine at commencement may abort it.

## CATARRH, ACUTE NASAL.—*Continued.*

**SALICYLATE OF SODIUM.** Two and one-half grs. every half-hour to relieve headache and neuralgia associated with coryza.  
**SANGUINARIA.** Internally, and powder locally.  
**SEA-WATER GARGLE.**  
**SPRAY.** Useful means of applying solutions such as ipecacuanha wine, already mentioned.  
**SUGAR.** Finely powdered and snuffed up in the nose in catarrh due to potassium iodide.  
**SULPHURIC ACID.** As inhalation, spray, or fumigation  
**TANNIC ACID.** Injection of a solution in rectified spirit.  
**TARTAR EMETIC.** One-twentieth to 1-12 gr. at commencement, especially in children with thick and abundant secretion.  
**TURKISH BATH.**  
**VERATRUM VIRIDE.** If arsenic fails.  
**WARM FOOT-BATH.** Before going to bed.  
**ZINC SULPHATE.** As injection to nose, gr. j to 3j.

## CATARRH, CHRONIC NASAL.

**ALUM.** In powder by insufflation, or in solution by douche.  
**AMMONIA.** Inhalation.  
**AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.** In thick and abundant secretion.  
**ASAFETIDA.** Stimulant expectorant.  
**BALSAM OF PERU.** Stimulant expectorant.  
**BENZOIC ACID.** Inhaled as vapor.  
**BROMINE.** As vapor, inhaled with great caution.  
**CARBOLIC ACID.** One to 100 as spray, or 1 to 200 as douche. One part with 4 of iodine tincture as inhalation or by spray.  
**COD-LIVER OIL.**  
**CUBEBS.** In powder, by insufflation or troches.  
**ETHYL IODIDE.** As inhalation.  
**EUCALYPTOL.** In chronic catarrh with profuse secretion.  
**HAMAMELIS.** In chronic catarrh, snuffed up nose.  
**HYDRASTIS.** In chronic catarrh.  
**IODINE.** Vapor inhaled.  
**IODOFORM AND TANNIN.** Insufflated.  
**SANGUINARIA.** In very chronic cases.  
**TURPENTINE.** As liniment to chest.

## CEREBRAL ANÆMIA.

**AMMONIA.** Inhaled is useful in sudden attacks.  
**AMYL NITRITE.** To act on vessels.  
**ARSENIC.** In hypochondriasis of aged people; best combined with a minute dose of opium.  
**AURUM.** Melancholic state.  
**CAFFEINE.** In hypochondriasis.  
**CAMPHOR.**  
**CHALYBEATE MINERAL WATERS.**  
**CHLORAL HYDRATE.** In small doses, with stimulants.  
**DIGITALIS.**  
**ELECTRICITY.**  
**GLYCERINE.**  
**GUARANA.** Restorative after acute disease.  
**IRON.**  
**NITRO-GLYCERINE.** To dilate cerebral vessels. Like nitrite of amyl.  
**NUX VOMICA.**  
**PHOSPHORUS AND PHOSPHATES.** To supply nutriment.  
**QUININE.**  
**STRYCHNINE.**

## CEREBRAL CONCUSSION.

**REST.** Absolute to be enjoined.

**STIMULANTS.** To be avoided.

**WARMTH.** To extremities.

## CEREBRAL CONGESTION.

**ACONITE.** In acute cases before effusion has taken place.

**ARSENIC.** In commencing atheroma of cerebral vessels and tendency to drowsiness and torpor.

**BELLADONNA.** Very useful.

**BROMIDES.** Very useful.

**CATHARTICS.** To lessen blood-pressure.

**CHLORAL HYDRATE.** When temperature is high.

**COLCHICUM.** In plethoric cases.

**COLOCYNTH.** As a purgative.

**DIET.** Moderate, animal food sparingly, and stimulants to be avoided.

**DIGITALIS.** In alcoholic congestion, and simple congestive hemicrania.

**ERGOT.** In want of arterial tone, or miliary aneurisms causing vertigo, etc.

**GALVANISM** of head and cervical sympathetic

**GELSEMIUM.** In great motor excitement, wakefulness, horrors after alcoholic

excess.

**HYDROCYANIC ACID.**

**VENESECTION.** A suitable remedy in cases of threatening rupture of a vessel.

**VERATRUM VIRIDE.** In acute congestion, the good ceases with exudation.

**WATER.** Cold douche to head, and warm to feet, alternately hot and cold to nape of neck.

## CEREBRITIS.

**AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.** Locally.

**ICE.**

## CHANCRE.

**CALOMEL.** Applied locally.

**CAMPHOR.** Finely powdered.

**CANQUOIN'S PASTE.** Zinc chloride, 1 in 6, made into paste and applied.

**CARBOLIC ACID.** Locally.

**CAUSTICS.** Chromic acid, bromine, acid nitrate of mercury, zinc chloride, nitric acid, caustic alkalies.

**EUCALYPTOL.** Mixed with iodoform and locally applied.

**HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.** Constantly applied to destroy specific character.

**IDOFORM.** One of the best remedies.

**MERCURY.** Internally; black wash locally; or yellow wash, or corrosive sublimate in solution.

## CHANCROID.

**CAMPHOR.** Finely powdered.

**CARBOLIC ACID.** As injection and local application.

**CAUSTICS.** Sometimes necessary.

**EUCALYPTOL.** With iodine.

**FERRIC IODIDE.** Internally in phagedænic cases, or debility.

**FERRUM TARTARATUM.** Like ferric iodide.

**IDOFORM.** Very useful.

**MERCURY.** Acid nitrate as local application.

**NITRIC ACID.** Locally as caustic.

**POTASSIUM CHLORATE.** In fine powder.

## CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS.

- BENZOIN. Compound tincture, 1 part to 4 of glycerine.  
 COLLODION.  
 GLYCERINE. Saturated with half the quantity of eau de cologne; or as glycerinum amyli.  
 HYDRASTIS. As lotion.  
 LOTIO PLUMBI.  
 SOLUTION OF GUTTA PERCHA. Protective.  
 SULPHUROUS ACID. As lotion or as fumigation.

## CHEST PAINS.

- BELLADONNA. In pleurodynia, as plaster or ointment.  
 IODINE. In myalgia as ointment.

## CHICKEN POX.

- ACONITE.  
 AMMONIUM ACETATE.  
 BATH. Cold in hyperpyrexia; warm as diaphoretic.  
 COMPRESS, COLD. If sore-throat.  
 LAXATIVES.

## CHILBLAINS.

- ACONITE.  
 ARNICA. Useful.  
 BALSAM OF PERU. As ointmont when broken.  
 BASILICON. Ointment.  
 CAJEPUT OIL.  
 CAPSICUM, TINCTURE. Locally, when unbroken, a strong tincture and solution of gum arabic in equal parts on silk.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. With tincture of iodine and tannic acid as ointment.  
 COD-LIVER OIL. Internally.  
 COLLODION.  
 COPPER SULPHATE. Solution of, gr. iv to  $\frac{3}{4}$  j.  
 ELECTRICITY.  
 IODINE. Ointment or tincture to unbroken chilblains.  
 SULPHUROUS ACID. Diluted with equal part of glycerine, as spray, or as fumes of burning sulphur.  
 TINCTURE OF OPIUM. Locally to ease itching.  
 TURPENTINE.

## CHLOROSIS.

- ARSENIC. In place of or along with iron.  
 BENZOIN.  
 BERBERINE SULPHATE. Inferior to quinine.  
 COCCULUS INDICUS. In amenorrhœa and leucorrhœa.  
 ERGOT. In chlorotic amenorrhœa.  
 FERRI IODIDUM.  
 FERRO-MANGANATES.  
 GALLIC ACID.  
 HYPOPHOSPHITE OF CALCIUM, OR SODIUM.  
 IRON. Carbonate, useful form; sometimes best as chalybeate waters. In irritable stomach the non-astringent preparations; in weak anaemic girls, with pain and vomiting after food, the persalts are best.  
 MANGANESE. In amenorrhœa.  
 MASSAGE. Useful, combined with electricity and forced feeding.  
 NUX VOMICA. Useful combined with iron.

## CHLOROSIS.—*Continued.*

OILS AND FATS. As inunction.  
 PANCREATIN. To improve digestion.  
 PEPSIN. When digestion imperfect.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE.  
 PURGATIVES. Useful; often indispensable.  
 SEA-BATHING.  
 ZINC PHOSPHIDE.

## CHOKING.

POTASSIUM BROMIDE. In children who choke over drinking, but who swallow solids readily.

## CHOLERA, ASIATICA.

ALCOHOL. Iced brandy, to stop vomiting, and stimulate the heart.  
 AMMONIA. Intravenous injection.  
 AMYL NITRITE.  
 ANTIMONY.  
 ARSENIC. In small doses, has been used to stop vomiting.  
 ATROPINE. Hypodermically in collapse.  
 BORIC ACID.  
 CAJEPUT OIL.  
 CALOMEL. In minute doses to allay vomiting.  
 CAMPHOR. ℥v. of strong tincture, along with tincture of opium, every ten minutes, while the symptoms are violent, and then every hour.  
 CANNABIS INDICA.  
 CANTHARIDES.  
 CAPSICUM.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. Gr. ss. along with ℥ij. of iodine every hour.  
 CHLORAL HYDRATE. Subcutaneously, alone, or with morphine in the stage of collapse.  
 CHLOROFORM, 2 or 3 min., either alone or with opium, every few minutes to allay the vomiting.  
 CINNAMON.  
 COPPER SALTS. Sometimes used to stop vomiting.  
 CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.  
 COUNTER-IRRIGATION OVER EPIGASTRIUM.  
 CREASOTE. Alone or with opium to allay vomiting.  
 DRY PACKING.  
 GUACO.  
 HYDROCYANIC ACID.  
 ICE TO SPINE. For cramps.  
 IPECACUANHA.  
 JABORANDI.  
 LEAD ACETATE. Has been used as an astringent in early stages along with camphor and opium.  
 MORPHINE. One-eighth to one-fourth of a grain subcutaneously to relieve cramps.  
 NAPHTHALIN. May be useful.  
 NITRIC ACID.  
 OPIUM. In subcutaneous injection 1-10—1-2 gr. to check the preliminary diarrhoea, and arrest the collapse.  
 PERMANGANATES.  
 PHOSPHORIC ACID.  
 PHYSOSTIGMA.  
 PODOPHYLLIN.  
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE.  
 QUININE.  
 RICINI, OLEUM.  
 SALINE INJECTIONS. Into the veins have a marvellous effect during collapse, it apparently restoring the patient, but their benefit is generally merely temporary.

## CHOLERA, ASIATICA.—*Continued.*

**STRYCHNINE.** Has been used during the preliminary diarrhoea, and also as a stimulant to prevent collapse.

**SULPHO-CARBOLATES.**

**SULPHURIC ACID.** Alone, or with opium, is very effective in checking the preliminary diarrhoea.

**TRANSFUSIÓN OF MILK.** Has been used in collapse.

**TURPENTINE.** Has sometimes appeared serviceable in doses of 10-20 m. every two hours.

## CHOLERA INFANTUM.

**ALIMENT.** Milk.

**ARSENIC.** For vomiting in collapse.

**BISMUTH SUB-NITRATE.** In emulsion.

**BRANDY.** In full doses.

**CAFFEINE.**

**CALOMEL.** In minute doses to arrest the vomiting.

**CAMPHOR.** Where there is very great depression.

**CARBOLIC ACID.** With bismuth or alone very effective.

**COLD.** Bath at 75° F. every three or four hours, or cold affusions.

**CREASOTE.**

**CUPRI SULPHAS.** In very minute doses up to the one thirty-secondth of a grain.

**FERRI ET AMMONII CITRAS.**

**ICE TO SPINE.**

**IPECACUANHA.** When stools greenish or dysenteric.

**LEAD ACETATE.** Very useful.

**LIQUOR CALCIS.**

**MERCURY.** 1-6 gr. of grey powder, hourly. In urgent cases a starch enema should be given, containing a minute quantity of laudanum.

**NUX VOMICA.**

**OLEUM RICINI.**

**PEPTONIZED MILK.**

**POTASSIUM BROMIDE.** In nervous irritability and feverishness.

**POTASSIUM CHLORATE.** in enemata.

**RESORCIN.**

**RHUBARB.**

**SILVER NITRATE.** After acute symptoms are past.

**SODIUM PHOSPHATE.**

**TANNIN AND GLYCERIN.**

**ZINC OXIDE.** With bismuth and pepsin.

## CHOLERA SIMPLEX.

**ALCOHOL.** Dilute and iced.

**ARSENIC.** To stop vomiting.

**ATROPOINE.** Hypodermically, an efficient remedy.

**CAJEPUT OIL.** Used in India.

**CALUMBA.** As anti-emetic.

**CAMPHOR.** Very useful.

**CARBOLIC ACID.** With bismuth.

**CHLORAL HYDRATE.** Subcutaneously, very useful.

**COPPER SALTS.** As astringent.

**IPECACUANHA.** Very useful.

**LEAD ACETATE.** At commencement and before administering opium, in order to deplete the vessels.

**MUSTARD.** Internally, as emetic; poultice over chest.

**OPIUM.** Hypodermically.

**SALINES.** To precede the use of Lead Acetate.

**SUMBUL.**

**VERATRUM ALBUM.**

## CHORDEE.

ACONITE. 1 m. every hour.  
 AMYL NITRITE.  
 ATROPINE. Subcutaneously with morphine.  
 BELLADONNA. With camphor and opium, internally, very useful.  
 BROMIDES. Especially of Potassium.  
 BROMINATED CAMPHOR.  
 CAMPHOR. Internally, useful in full doses.  
 CANNABIS INDICA.  
 CANTHARIS. One drop of tincture three times a day as prophylactic.  
 COLCHICUM. 3 ss of tincture at night.  
 CUBEBS.  
 DIGITALIS.  
 LUPULIN. As prophylactic.  
 MORPHINE. Hypodermically, in perineum at night, most useful.  
 TARTAR Emetic. If carried to the extent of producing nausea.  
 STRYCHNINE.  
 TOBACCO WINE. Just short of nauseating at bedtime.

## CHOREA.

ANILIN.  
 AMYL NITRITE.  
 ANTIMONY. In gradually increasing doses twice a day, to maintain nauseating effect.  
 APMORPHINE.  
 ARSENIC. Useful sometimes; must be pushed till eyes red or sickness induced, then discontinued, and then used again.  
 BELLADONNA.  
 BROMIDE OF IRON.  
 BROMIDE OF SODIUM.  
 CALCIUM CHLORIDE. In strumous subjects.  
 CANNABIS INDICA. May do good; often increases the choreic movements.  
 CHLORAL HYDRATE. Sometimes very useful in large doses, carefully watched, also where sleep is prevented by the violence of the movements.  
 CHLOROFORM. As inhalation in severe cases.  
 CIMICIFUGA. Often useful, especially when menstrual derangement, an' in rheumatic history.  
 COCCULUS, PICTOTOXINE. In large doses.  
 COD-LIVER OIL.  
 COLD. To spine or sponging, but not with rheumatism, pain in joints, fever; best to begin with tepid water.  
 CONIUM. The succus is sometimes useful, must be given in large doses.  
 COPPER. The ammonio-sulphate in increasing doses till sickness produced.  
 CURARE.  
 ELECTRICITY. Static electricity.  
 ETHER SPRAY. Instead of cold to spine.  
 HYOSCYAMUS.  
 IRON. Chalybeate waters in anaemia and amenorrhoea.  
 LOBELIA. Only in nauseating doses.  
 MINERAL WATER BATHS.  
 MORPHINE. Subcutaneously in severe cases, until effect is manifested; by mouth in combination with chloral best.  
 MUSK.  
 PHYSOSTIGMA. Three to 6 grains of powder a day for children, 10 to 20 for adult.  
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE.  
 QUININE.  
 SILVER. The oxide and nitrate sometimes do good.  
 STRYCHNINE. Useful at puberty, or in chorea from fright.  
 VALERIAN. To control the movements.  
 VERATRUM VIRIDE. Has been employed.  
 WATER. Cold affusion to spine useful.  
 ZINC SULPHATE. In small but very frequent doses, and when the nausea produced is unbearable another emetic to be used.

## CHOROIDITIS.

MERCURY.  
OPIATES.

## CLIMACTERIC DISORDERS.

ACONITE.  $\frac{ml}{ij}$  hourly for nervous palpitations and fidgets.  
 AMMONIA. As inhalation. Raspail's Eau sédative locally with headache. *R.*  
 $Sodii chloridum, \frac{3}{ij}; Liq. ammoniae, \frac{3}{ij}; Spiritus camphoræ, \frac{3}{ij};$   
 $Aquam ad \frac{3}{xxxij}.$   
 AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. Locally in headache.  
 CALABAR BEAN. In flatulence, vertigo, etc.  
 CAMPHOR. For drowsiness and headache.  
 CHANGE of air and scene useful adjunct.  
 CIMICIFUGA. For headache.  
 EUCALYPTOL. Flushings, flatulence, etc.  
 HOT SPONGINGS.  
 IRON. For vertical headache, giddiness, and feeling of heat, fluttering of the heart.  
 NITRITE OF AMYL. Where much flushed.  
 NUX VOMICA. Useful where symptoms are limited to the head.  
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE. Very useful.  
 WARM BATH.  
 ZINC VALERIANATE.

## COCCYGODYNIA.

BELLADONNA. Plaster useful.  
 CHLOROFORM. Locally injected.  
 COUNTER-IRRIGATION.  
 ELECTRICITY.  
 SURGICAL TREATMENT. In obstinate cases.

## COLDNESS.

COLD WATER. As prophylactic with friction and wrapping up  
 SPINAL ICE-BAG. For cold feet.  
 STRYCHNINE.

## COLIC, INTESTINAL.

AMMONIA. In intestinal colic, and in colic of children.  
 ANTACIDS. In acidity.  
 ARSENIC. When pain is neuralgic in character.  
 ASAFOETIDA. To remove flatulence, especially in children and hysterical patients.  
 ATROPINE. In simple spasmodic colic.  
 BELLADONNA. Especially in children and intestinal spasm.  
 CHAMOMILE OIL. In hysterical women.  
 CHLORAL HYDRATE. Sometimes relieves.  
 CHLOROFORM. By inhalation, to remove pain and flatulence.  
 COCCULUS. During pregnancy.  
 ESSENTIAL OILS. ANISEED, CAJEPUT, CAMPHOR, CARDAMOMS, CINNAMON, CLOVES,  
 PEPPERMINT, RUE, SPEARMINT. All useful.  
 ETHER Internally and by inhalation.  
 FERMENTATIONS.  
 GINGER. Stimulant carminative.  
 LIME WATER. In children, where due to curdling of milk.  
 MILK CURE. In enteralgia.  
 MORPHINE. Very useful.  
 NUX VOMICA. Useful.

## COLIC, INTESTINAL.—*Continued.*

**OPIUM.** In intestinal colic; if constipated, a purgative. With spirits of chloroform in renal and hepatic colic.  
**PHOSPHATE OF SODIUM.** In hepatic colic, to prevent gall-stones forming.  
**POTASSIUM BROMIDE.** In local spasm in children, which can be felt through hard abdominal walls.  
**POULTICES.** Large and warm, of great service.  
**TOBACCO.** Dangerous.

## COLIC, LEAD.

**ALUM.** Relieves the pain and constipation.  
**BELLADONNA.**  
**BROMIDES.** As solvents alone or with iodides.  
**CASTOR OIL.** Given twice a day to eliminate.  
**CHLOROFORM.** Internally and externally as liniment.  
**Eggs.**  
**ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.**  
**IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.** Most useful in eliminating lead from the system, and combined with magnesium sulphate to evacuate it.  
**MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.** Most useful along with iodide of potassium.  
**MILK.**  
**MORPHINE.** Subcutaneously to relieve pain.  
**OPIUM.**  
**SODIUM CHLORIDE.**  
**SULPHUR.** To aid elimination.  
**SULPHUR BATHS.**  
**SULPHURIC ACID.** Dilute in lemonade as a prophylactic and curative.

## COLIC, RENAL AND HEPATIC, *vide also CALCULI.*

**ALIMENT.** Abstain from starches and fats.  
**ALKALIES.** Alkaline waters very useful.  
**BATHS.** Warm, to remove pain.  
**CHLOROFORM.** Inhalation from tumbler during fit.  
**COUNTER-IRRIGATION.** See Irritants, etc.  
**ETHER.** Like chloroform.  
**OPIUM.** In small doses frequently repeated, or hypodermically as morphine.  
**TURPENTINE.**

## COMA.

**BLISTERS.** On various parts of the body in succession in the critical condition, especially at the end of a long illness.  
**COLD DOUCHE.** In the drunkenness of opium, care must be taken not to chill, and it is best to alternate the cold with warm water.  
**CROTON OIL.** As a purgative in cerebral concussion, etc.  
**MUSTARD.** To stimulate.  
**POTASSIUM BIARTRATE.** Purgative where the blood is poisoned.  
**TURPENTINE.** Enema as stimulant.

## CONDYLOMATA.

**ARGENTIC NITRATE.** As caustic.  
**ARSENIC.** As caustic.  
**CARBOLIC ACID.** Locally.  
**CHROMIC ACID.** One-fourth of water locally, as caustic.  
**IDOFORM.** Locally applied.  
**MERCURY.** Wash with chlorine water, or chlorinated soda, and dust with calomel and oxide of zinc in equal quantities.  
**NITRIC ACID.** As caustic, or dilute solutions as a wash.  
**THUJA.** Strong tincture, locally, small doses internally, useful.  
**ZINC CHLORIDE OR NITRATE.** Locally, as a caustic or astringent.

## CONJUNCTIVITIS.

- ALUM. After acute symptoms have subsided, but not if the epithelium is denuded, since perforation may then take place.
- ARGENTI NITRAS. Solution gr. iv to 3 j in purulent ophthalmia. The solid in gonorrhœal ophthalmia, to be afterwards washed with sodium chloride solution, gr. iv to 3 j.
- BELLADONNA. Locally and internally.
- BISMUTH. Locally, in chronic cases.
- BLISTERS. Behind ear.
- CADMUM. As a wash instead of copper and zinc; the sulphate, gr. j to 3 j.
- CASTOR OIL. A drop in eye to lessen irritation from foreign body.
- COPPER SULPHATE. As collyrium.
- ERGOT. The fluid extract, undiluted, locally applied in engorgement of the conjunctival vessels.
- EUPHRASIA. As a mild astringent.
- MERCURY. As citrine ointment, very useful outside the lids in palpebral conjunctivitis.
- OPIUM. Liquid extract in eye relieves pain.
- PULSATILLA. As wash and internally.
- TANNIN. As collyrium.
- ZINC SULPHATE. As collyrium.

## CONSTIPATION.

- ALOES, *vide* dinner pill.
- ALUM.
- AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. In bilious disorders.
- APPLES. Stewed or roast.
- ARSENIC. In small doses.
- BELLADONNA EXTRACT. One-tenth to  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. in spasmodic contraction of the intestine leading to habitual constipation; best administered along with nux vomica as a pill at bedtime.
- BISMUTH Formula: B Aluminii sulphas, gr. jss; bismuthi subnitratis, gr. j; extracti gentianæ, q. s.; fiat pilula.
- CARLSBAD WATERS. Tumblerful sipped hot while dressing.
- CASCARA SAGRADA. In habitual constipation,  $\frac{1}{4}$ x to xx of fluid extract an hour or two after meals.
- CASTOR OIL.  $\frac{1}{4}$ x to xx in a teaspoonful of brandy and peppermint water before breakfast.
- COCCULUS. When motions are hard and lumpy, and much flatus.
- COD-LIVER OIL. In obstinate cases in children.
- COFFEE. Sometimes purges.
- COLOCYNTH. Compound pill; colocynth pill at night or a few drops of Prussian tincture.
- CROTON OIL. When no inflammation is present, very active.
- DINNER PILLS. Aloes and myrrh; aloes and iron; with nux vomica and belladonna or hyoscyamus, taken just before dinner.
- ENEMATA. Soap and water, or castor oil; habitual use tends to increase intestinal torpor; should only be used to unload.
- ERGOT. To give tone.
- EUONYMIN Cholagogue purgative in hepatic torpor.
- FIG. One before breakfast.
- GAMBoge. In habitual constipation.
- GUAIACUM. Especially when powerful purgatives fail.
- HONEY. With breakfast.
- HYDRASTIS. Useful in biliousness.
- IPECACUANHA. One grain in the morning before breakfast.
- JALAP. Along with scammony.
- LIME. Saccharated solution after meals.
- LICORICE POWDER, COMPOUND. A teaspoonful at night or in the morning.
- MAGNESIA. Solution of bicarbonate, useful for children and pregnant women.
- MERCURY. In bilious disorders; stools light.
- MUSCARINE. To increase peristalsis.
- NUX VOMICA.  $\frac{1}{4}$ v to x in a glass of cold water before breakfast or before dinner.

## CONSTIPATION.—*Continued.*

- OPIUM. When rectum is irritable.
- PHYSOSTIGMA. ℥x of tincture along with belladonna and nux vomica in atony of the walls.
- PODOPHYLLUM. Very useful, especially in biliousness; ten drops of tincture at night alone, or the resin along with other purgatives in pill, especially when stools are dark.
- PRUNES. Stewed, often efficient; if stewed in infusion of senna they are still more active.
- RHUBARB COMPOUND PILL. At night; also for children, mixed with bicarbonate of sodium.
- SALINE WATERS. In morning before breakfast; Friedrichshall, Hunyadi, Janos or Pullna.
- SENNA. As confection, etc.
- SOAP. Suppository in children.
- STILLINGIA. ℥x of fluid extract.
- STRYCHNINE. In atony of the walls.
- SULPHATES. In purgative natural waters, in small doses; sulphate of potassium has been used in poisonous doses.
- SULPHUR. Sometimes very useful as a good addition to compound licorice powder, as in that of the Prussian pharmacopeia.
- TOBACCO. ℥v of wine at bedtime, or cigarette after breakfast.
- TREACLE. With porridge, useful for children.
- TURPENTINE. In atomic constipation with much gaseous distension of colon.
- WATER. Draught in the morning before breakfast.
- WHOLE-MEAL BREAD.

## CONVALESCENCE.

- ALCOHOL. With meals.
- BITTERS. The simple.
- COCOA. Either extract, or as coca wine for a nervine tonic.
- COD-LIVER OIL.
- CREAM.
- EUCALYPTUS. A tonic after malarial disease.
- GUARANA. Same as coca.
- HYDRASTIS. As a substitute for quinine.
- IRON. As chalybeate waters.
- KOUMISS.
- LIME. As lime-water or carbonate of calcium.
- OPIUM. As enema for insomnia.
- PANCREATIN. To aid digestion.
- PEPSIN. The same.
- PHOSPHATES.
- PHOSPHITES.
- SUMBUL. Where great nervous excitability.

## CONVULSIONS, INFANTILE.

- ACONITE.
- ALCOHOL. A small dose of wine or brandy arrests convulsions from teething.
- ASAFETIDA. A small dose in an enema arrests convulsions from teething.
- BATHS. Warm, with cold affusions to the head.
- BELLADONNA. Very useful.
- BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM. Exceedingly useful; children bear it in large doses; gr. v three times a day or oftener for a child a year old in convulsions from teething.
- CHLORAL HYDRATE. In large doses—gr. v by mouth or rectum.
- CHLOROFORM. To arrest fit.
- GARLIC POULTICES. To spine and lower extremities in infantile convulsions.
- IGNATIA. When intestinal irritation.
- SPINAL ICE-BAG.
- VALERIAN. When due to worms.
- VERATRUM.

## CORNEAL OPACITIES.

CADMIUM.  
HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDUM.  
IODINE. Internally and locally.  
MERCURY. Internally and locally.  
SILVER NITRATE. Locally.  
SODIUM CHLORIDE. Injected under conjunctiva.

## CORNS.

ACETIC ACID.  
CHROMIC ACID.  
IODINE.  
POULTICES. And plaster with hole in centre to relieve of pressure.  
SALICYLIC ACID. Saturated solution in collodion with extract of cannabis indica, 3 ss to 3 j.  
SILVER NITRATE.

## COUGH.

ACONITE. In throat-cough and emphysema.  
ALCOHOL. Relieved by brandy or wine; aggravated by beer or stout.  
ALUM. As spray or gargle.  
ARGENTI NITRAS. In throat-cough, a solution of gr. viij to 3 j applied to fauces.  
APOMORPHINE. In bronchitis, with deficient secretion; and as emetic in children where there is excess of bronchial secretion.  
ASAFOETIDA. In the after-cough from habit, and in the sympathetic whooping-cough of mothers.  
BELLADONNA. In nervous cough and un-complicated whooping-cough.  
BLUE BILL. In gouty or bilious pharyngeal irritation.  
BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRATE. In night coughs of phthisis.  
CAMPHOR. Internally, or locally, painted over the larynx with equal parts of alcohol.  
CARBONIC ACID GAS. Inhalation in nervous cough.  
CERIUM. In cough associated with vomiting.  
CHLORAL HYDRATE. In respiratory neurosis.  
CHLOROFORM. With a low dose of opium and glycerine in violent paroxysmal cough; if very violent to be painted over the throat.  
COD-LIVER OIL. One of the most useful of all remedies in cough.  
CONIUM. In whooping-cough.  
CREASOTE. In winter cough.  
CUBERS. Along with linseed in acute catarrh.  
GELESEMIUM. In convulsive and spasmodic cough, with irritation of the respiratory centre.  
GRINDELIA. In habitual or spasmodic cough.  
GLYCERINE. Along with lemon-juice, as an emollient.  
HYDROCYANIC ACID. For irritable cough, and in phthisis, and in reflex cough arising from gastric irritation.  
HYOSCYAMUS. In tickling night-coughs.  
IODINE. As inhalation in cough after measles, or exposure to cold, associated with much hoarseness and wheezing of the chest.  
IDOFORM. In the cough of phthisis.  
IPECACUANHA. Internally, and as spray locally; in obstinate winter cough and bronchial asthma.  
IPECACUANHA AND SQUILL PILL. In chronic bronchitis at night.  
LACTUCARIUM. To relieve.  
LAUROCERASUS. Substitute for hydrocyanic acid.  
LINSEED. In throat-cough.  
LOBELIA. In whooping-cough and dry bronchitic cough.  
NASAL DOUCHE. In nasal cough.  
OPIUM. Morphine locally to the throat and larynx, and generally.  
PLASTERS. Calefaciens and picis to the chest.  
POTASSIUM BROMIDE. In reflex coughs.

## COUGH.—*Continued.*

- POTASSIUM CARBONATE. In dry cough with little expectoration.  
 PRUNUS VIRGINIANA.  
 PULSATILLA. Anemoneine, gr. ss to j dose, in asthma and whooping-cough.  
 SANGUINARIA. In nervous cough.  
 TANNIN. As glycerine to the fauces in chronic inflammation, especially in children.  
 TAR WATER. In winter-cough, especially paroxysmal, bronchitis and phthisis.  
 VALERIAN. In hysterical cough.  
 ZINC SULPHATE. In nervous hysterical cough.

## CROUP.

- ACONITE. In catarrhal croup.  
 ALUM. Teaspoonful, with honey or syrup, every  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour until vomiting is induced; most useful emetic.  
 APOMORPHINE. As an emetic; may cause severe depression.  
 CALOMEL. Large doses, to allay spasm and check formation of false membrane.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. Spray.  
 COPPER SULPHATE. Gr. j to v, according to age of child, until vomiting is induced.  
 IPECACUANHA. Must be fresh; if it does not succeed, other emetics must be taken.  
 JABORANDI. Beneficial in a few cases.  
 LACTIC ACID. To dissolve membrane (1 in 20); applied as spray or painted over.  
 LIME WATER. Spray, most useful in adults.  
 LOBELIA. Has been used.  
 MERCURY SUBSULPHATE. One of the best emetics; gr. iij to v, given early.  
 QUININE. In spasmodic croup, in large doses.  
 SANGUINARIA. A good emetic.  $\frac{1}{2}$  syr. ipecac,  $\frac{3}{4}$  ij; pulv. sanguin., gr. xx; pulv. ipecac, gr. v; give a teaspoonful every quarter-hour till emesis, then half a teaspoonful every hour.  
 SENEGA. As an auxiliary.  
 SULPHURIC ACID. As spray.  
 TANNIN. As spray, or glycerin of tannin.  
 TARTAR EMETIC. Too depressant in young children.  
 ZINC SULPHATE. Sometimes used as an emetic.

## CYSTITIS.

- ACONITE. When fever is present.  
 ALKALIES. When urine is acid and the bladder irritable and inflamed.  
 AMMONIUM CITRATE. In chronic cystitis.  
 ARBUTIN. Diuretic in chronic cystitis.  
 BELLADONNA. Most useful to allay irritability.  
 BENZOIC ACID. In catarrh with an alkaline state of the urine.  
 BORIC ACID. As boroglyceride as injection in cystitis, with an alkaline urine due to fermentation.  
 BUCHU. Especially useful in chronic cases.  
 CANTHARIDES. In small doses long continued, where there is a constant desire to micturate associated with much pain and strain in the act.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. And sulpho-carbolates as antiseptics.  
 CHIMAPHILA. In chronic cases.  
 COPAIBA. Useful.  
 CUBEBS.  
 EUCALYPTUS. Extremely useful in chronic cases.  
 HOT ENEMATA. To relieve the pain.  
 HOT SITZ-BATH.  
 HYOSCYAMUS. To relieve pain and irritability.  
 IODINE AND IODIDES.  
 IODOFORM. As suppository.  
 MILK DIET.

## CYSTITIS.—*Continued.*

- OPIUM. As enema, or suppository, to relieve pain.  
 PAREIRA. In chronic cases.  
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE. To relieve the pain.  
 POTASSIUM CHLORATE.  
 QUININE. In acute cases.  
 SALICYLIC ACID. In chronic cystitis with ammoniacal urine.  
 SULPHITES. To prevent putrefaction of urine.  
 TRITICUM REPENS.  
 TURPENTINE. In chronic cases.  
 UVA URSI. In chronic cases.  
 ZEA MAYS. A mild stimulant diuretic.

## CYSTS.

- ACUPUNCTURE.  
 CHLORIDE OF GOLD. In ovarian dropsy.  
 GALVANO-PUNCTURE.  
 IODINE. As an injection after tapping.  
 SILVER NITRATE. As an injection.

## DEAFNESS.

- AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.  
 CANTHARIDES. As ointment behind the ear.  
 COLCHICUM. In gouty persons.  
 GARGLES. In throat-deafness.  
 GLYCERIN. Locally.  
 QUININE. In Menière's disease.  
 TANNIN. In throat-deafness.

## DEBILITY.

- ALCOHOL. Along with food often very useful; liable to abuse—not to be continued too long; effect watched in aged people with dry tongue.  
 ARSENIC. In young anaemic persons, alone or with iron, and in elderly persons with feeble circulation.  
 BITTERS. Useful as tonic.  
 CALCIUM SALTS. Phosphates if from overwork or town life; hypophosphites in nervous debility.  
 CHOLAGOGUE PURGATIVES. When debility is due to defective elimination of waste.  
 CINCHONA. A fresh infusion along with carbonate of ammonium.  
 COD-LIVER OIL.  
 DIGITALIS. When circulation is feeble.  
 EUCALYPTUS. In place of quinine.  
 HYDRASTIS. The same.  
 IRON. In anaemic subjects.  
 MANGANESE. Alone or with iron.  
 MORPHINE. Subcutaneously, if due to onanism or hysteria.  
 NUX VOMICA. Most powerful general tonic.  
 QUININE. General tonic.  
 SANGUINARIA. When gastric digestion is feeble.  
 SARSAPARILLA. If syphilitic taint is present.  
 SEA-BATHING. In chronic illness with debility.  
 TURKISH BATHS. If due to tropical climate, with caution; in townspeople, when they become stout and flabby.

## DELIRIUM.

- ALCOHOL. When delirium is due to exhaustion.  
 ANTIMONY. Along with opium in fever, such as typhus.  
 BATHS, COLD. In fever.

## DELIRIUM.—*Continued.*

- BELLADONNA. In the delirium of typhus.  
 BLISTERS. In delirium due to an irritant poison, and not to exhaustion.  
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM. In fevers.  
 CAMPHOR. In 20 gr. doses every two or three hours in low muttering delirium.  
 CANNABIS INDICA. In nocturnal delirium occurring in softening of the brain.  
 CHLORAL HYDRATE. In violent delirium of fevers.  
 COLD DOUCHE. Place patient in warm bath while administered.  
 HYOSCYAMUS.  
 MORPHINE. Hypodermically.  
 MUSK. In the delirium of low fever, and in ataxic pneumonia of drunkards with severe nervous symptoms.  
 OPIUM. With tartar emetic.  
 QUININE.  
 VALERIAN. In the delirium of adynamic fevers.

## DELIRIUM TREMENS.

- ALCOHOL. Necessary when the attack is due to a failure of digestion; not when it is the result of a sudden large excess.  
 AMMONIUM CARBONATE. In debility.  
 ANTIMONY. Along with opium, to quiet maniacal excitement and give sleep.  
 ARNICA. The tincture when there is great depression.  
 BEEF-TEA. Most useful.  
 BELLADONNA. In insomnia when coma-vigil.  
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM. In large doses, especially when an attack is threatening.  
 BROMINATED CAMPHOR. Nervine, sedative, and antispasmodic.  
 BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRATE.  
 CANNABIS INDICA. Useful, and not dangerous.  
 CAPSICUM. Twenty to thirty gr. doses, repeated after three hours, to induce sleep.  
 CHLORAL HYDRATE. If the delirium follows a debauch; with caution in old topers and cases of weak heart; instead of sleep sometimes produces violent delirium.  
 CHLOROFORM. Internally by stomach.  
 CIMICIFUGA. As a tonic.  
 COFFEE.  
 COLD DOUCHE OR PACK. For insomnia.  
 CONIUM. As an adjunct to opium.  
 CROTON OIL. Purgative.  
 DIGITALIS. In large doses has had some success.  
 ENEMATA. Nutritive, when stomach does not retain food.  
 FOOD, nutritious; more to be depended on than anything else.  
 GAMBOGE.  
 HYOSCYAMUS. Useful, like belladonna, probably, in very violent delirium.  
 ICE TO HEAD. To check vomiting.  
 LUPULULIN. As an adjunct to more powerful remedies.  
 OPIUM. To be given with caution.  
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE.  
 QUININE. To aid digestion.  
 STRAMONIUM. More powerful than belladonna.  
 SUMBUL. In insomnia and nervous depression preceding an attack.  
 VERATRUM VIRIDE. Very dangerous.

## DENTITION.

- BELLADONNA. In convulsions.  
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM. To lessen irritability and to stop convulsions.  
 CALUMBA. In vomiting and diarrhoea.  
 HYPOPHOSPHITES. As tonic.  
 PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM. When delayed or defective.

## DIABETES INSIPIDUS.

ALUM.  
 ATROPINE.  
 CREAMOTE.  
 DRY DIET.  
 ERGOT. Carried to its full extent.  
 GALIC ACID. Combined with opium.  
 GOLD CHLORIDE. In a few cases.  
 JABORANDI. In some cases.  
 KRAMERIA. To lessen the quantity of urine.  
 MUSCARINE. In some cases.  
 NITRIC ACID.  
 OPIUM. Most useful; large doses if necessary.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE. In syphilitic taint.  
 VALERIAN. In large doses.

## DIABETES MELLITUS.

*CAUTION.—The urine of patients taking salicylic acid gives Trommer's test for sugar.*

ALKALIES. Alkaline waters are useful, when of hepatic origin, in obese subjects; and in delirium.  
 ALMOND BREAD.  
 AMMONIUM CARBONATE.  
 AMMONIUM CITRATE.  
 AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE.  
 ARSENIC. In thin subjects.  
 BELLADONNA. Full doses.  
 CALCIUM SULPHIDE.  
 CODEINE. A most efficient remedy; sometimes requires to be pushed to the extent of 10 grs. or more per diem.  
 CREAMOTE.  
 GLYCERIN. As remedy, and as food in place of sugar.  
 GOLD CHLORIDE.  
 HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.  
 IRON. Most useful along with morphine.  
 JABORANDI.  
 KRAMERIA.  
 LACTIC ACID.  
 OPIUM. Most useful.  
 PHOSPHORIC ACID. To lessen thirst.  
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE.  
 QUININE.  
 QUININE BROMIDE. With morphine.  
 QUININE SULPHATE.  
 RHUBARB.  
 SALICYLATE OF SODIUM.  
 SKIM MILK DIET.  
 SODIUM CITRATE.  
 SODIUM PHOSPHATE. As purgative.

## DIARRHEA.

ACONITE. In high fever and cutting abdominal pains.  
 ALKALIES. In small doses in diarrhoea of children, if due to excess of acid in the intestine causing colic and a green stool.  
 ALUM.  
 AMMONIUM CARBONATE. In the after-stage if there is a continuous watery secretion.  
 AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. In intestinal catarrh.  
 ARGENTIC NITRATE. In acute and chronic diarrhoea as astringent.  
 ARNICA.

## DIARRHEA.—*Continued.*

- AROMATICS. In nervous irritability or relaxation without inflammation.
- ARSENIC. A few drops of Fowler's solution in diarrhoea excited by taking food; in diarrhoea with passages of membranous shreds associated with uterine derangement; and along with opium in chronic diarrhoea of malarial origin.
- BAEL. Infusion to children.
- BELLADONNA. In colliquative diarrhoea.
- BISMUTH. In large doses in chronic diarrhoea; with grey powder in the diarrhoea of children.
- CAJEPUT OIL. Along with camphor, chloroform and opium in serous diarrhoea.
- CALCIUM CARBONATE. The aromatic chalk mixture in the diarrhoea of children, and in the diarrhoea of phthisis and typhus.
- CALCIUM CARBOLATE.
- CALCIUM CHLORIDE. In the colliquative diarrhoea of strumous children, and in chronic diarrhoea with weak digestion.
- CALCIUM PHOSPHATE. In chronic diarrhoea, especially of children.
- CALOMEL. In minute doses in chronic diarrhoea of children, with pasty white stools.
- CALX SACCHARATA. In the chronic diarrhoea and vomiting of young children.
- CAMPHOR. In the early stage of Asiatic cholera, at the commencement of summer diarrhoea, acute diarrhoea of children, and diarrhoea brought on by effluvia.
- CANNABIS INDICA.
- CAPSICUM. From eating fish; and in summer diarrhoea, and in diarrhoea after expulsion of irritant.
- CARBOLIC ACID.
- CASCARILLA.
- CASTOR OIL AND OPIUM. To carry away any irritant; also alone in the diarrhoea of children.
- CATECHU. Astringent.
- CHARCOAL. In foul evacuations.
- CHLORAL HYDRATE.
- CHLOROFORM. As spirits with opium after a purgative.
- COCAINE. In serous diarrhoea.
- COD-LIVER OIL. To children with pale stinking stools.
- COLD OR tepid PACK. In summer diarrhoea of children.
- COPAIBA. From its local action in chronic cases.
- COPPER SULPHATE. One-tenth gr. along with opium in acute and chronic diarrhoea, associated with colicky pains and catarrh.
- CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. In small doses in acute and chronic watery diarrhoea, marked by slimy or bloody stools, of children and adults; and diarrhoea of phthisis and typhoid.
- COTO BARK. In catarrhal diarrhoea.
- CREASOTE.
- DULCAMARA. In diarrhoea of children from teething and exposure.
- ERGOT. In a very chronic diarrhoea succeeding to an acute attack.
- ERIGERON CANADENSE.
- EUCALYPTUS. In catarrh.
- FLANNEL BINDER. Adjunct in children.
- GALLS. In chronic diarrhoea.
- GUARANA. In convalescence.
- HÆMATOXYLON. Mild astringent, suitable to children from its sweetish taste.
- ICE TO SPINE.
- INJECTION. Of starch water, at 100° F., with tinct. opii and acetate of lead, or sulphate of copper in the choleraic diarrhoea of children.
- IPECACUANHA. Drop doses of the wine every hour in the dysenteric diarrhoea of children, marked by green slimy stools.
- IRON PERNITRATE. Simple astringent.
- KINO. Astringent.
- KRAMERIA. Astringent.
- LEAD ACETATE. In suppository or by mouth; in the summer diarrhoea of children; with morphine of adults; with opium in purging due to typhoid or tubercular disease, in profuse serous discharge, and in purging attended with inflammation.

## DIARRHŒA.—*Continued.*

- MAGNESIA. Antacid in children.
- MERCURY. The grey powder in diarrhoea of children, marked by derangement of intestinal secretion and stinking stools; to be withheld where masses of undigested milk are passed; in adults, *vide* Corrosive Sublimate.
- MINERAL ACIDS. In profuse serous discharges, and in cholera infantum.
- NITRIC ACID. With nux vomica to assist mercury, when due to hepatic derangement; combined with pepsin when this is the case with children.
- NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID. When it is an intestinal dyspepsia.
- NITROUS ACID. In profuse serous diarrhoea, and the sudden diarrhoea of hot climates.
- NUX VOMICA. In chronic cases.
- OAK BARK. Infusion astringent.
- OPIUM. In tubercular and typhoid diarrhoea; in acute, after expulsion of offending matter; as an enema, with starch, in the acute fatal diarrhoea of children.
- PEPSIN. Along with nitro-hydrochloric acid in infantile diarrhoea.
- PODOPHYLLUM. In chronic diarrhoea, with high-colored pale or frothy stools.
- POTASSIUM CHLORATE. In chronic cases with mucilaginous stools.
- PULSATILLA. In catarrhal.
- QUININE.
- RHUBARB. To evacuate intestine.
- RUMEX CRISPUS. In morning diarrhoea.
- SALICIN. In catarrh and chronic diarrhoea of children.
- SALICYLIC ACID. In summer diarrhoea, and diarrhoea of phthisis.
- SULPHURIC ACID. In diarrhoea of phthisis.
- TANNIN WITH OPIUM. In acute and chronic internally, or as enema.
- VERATRUM ALBUM. In summer diarrhoea.
- ZINC SULPHATE AND OXIDE. A stimulant astringent; of the oxide gr. iiij, or gr. iv for children.

## DIPHTHERIA.

- ALCOHOL. Freely given, very useful.
- AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.
- APOMORPHINE. As an emetic.
- ARGENTIC NITRATE. Of doubtful value.
- ARSENIC. Internally.
- BELLADONNA. At commencement, especially useful when tonsils are much swollen and there is little exudation; later on, to support the heart.
- BENZOIC ACID. In large doses.
- BORIC ACID OR BORAX. Glycerine solution locally.
- BROMINE. As inhalation.
- CARBOLIC ACID. As spray or painted on throat, internally with iron.
- CHLORAL HYDRATE.
- CHLORINATED LIME. Locally, as gargle or wash.
- CHLORINE WATER. Internally, locally in sloughing of the throat.
- COLD. Externally.
- COPPER SULPHATE. As emetic.
- GLYCERINE OF CARBOLIC ACID. Painted over twice a day.
- GUAIACUM. Internally.
- HYDROCHLORIC ACID. Dilute as gargle, or strong as caustic.
- IODINE. As inhalation.
- IRON. The perchloride in full doses by the mouth, and locally painted over the throat.
- LACTIC ACID. A spray or local application of a solution of  $\frac{3}{j}$  to  $\frac{3}{j}$  of water, to dissolve the false membrane.
- LEMON JUICE. Gargle.
- LIME WATER. Most serviceable in adults, as a spray.
- MERCURY. Internally as calomel or cyanide, 1-20 to 1-40 of a grain.
- PAPAIN. As solvent of false membrane.
- PEPSIN.
- PILOCARPINE. Sometimes aids in loosening the false membrane.
- POTASSÆ LIQUOR. Internally.

## DIPHTHERIA.—*Continued.*

- POTASSIUM BICHROMATE. As emetic.  
 POTASSIUM CHLORATE. Internally in large doses frequently repeated, and locally as a gargle.  
 POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. As gargle.  
 QUININE. Strong solution or spray.  
 RESORCIN. Spray to the throat.  
 SALICYLIC ACID. Locally as gargle, or internally.  
 SANGUINARIA. As emetic. *Vide* croup.  
 SASSAFRAS, OIL OF. As local application.  
 SODA CHLORINATA. In a solution as gargle.  
 SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE AND SULPHITES. Internally and locally.  
 SODIUM BENZOATE. In large doses and powder insufflated.  
 STRYCHNINE. Subcutaneously for paralysis.  
 SULPHO-CARBOLATES.  
 SULPHUROUS ACID.  
 TANNIN. Five per cent solution as a spray.  
 TOLU, BALSAM OF.

## DROPSY.

- ACONITE. At once in scarlet fever if temperature should rise.  
 ACUPUNCTURE. In oedema about the ankles, to be followed up by hot bathing; not much use in tricuspid disease.  
 AMMONIUM BENZOATE. In hepatic dropsy.  
 AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. In hepatic dropsy.  
 ANTIHYDROPIN. A crystalline principle extracted from cockroaches; is a powerful diuretic in scarlatinal dropsy; gr. xv as a dose for an adult; the insect used in Russia.  
 ARSENIC. In dropsy of feet from fatty heart, debility and old age.  
 ASCLEPIAS SYRIACA.  
 ASCLEPIAS SYRIACA AND APOCYNUM.  
 BROOM. One of the most useful diuretics, especially in scarlatina, renal, and hepatic dropsy.  
 BRYONIA. As drastic, purgative, and diuretic.  
 COFFEE. In cardiac and chronic renal dropsy.  
 CANNABIS INDICA. As diuretic.  
 CHENOPODIUM ANTHELMINTICUM. In scarlatinal dropsy.  
 CHIMAPHILA. In renal dropsy.  
 COLCHICUM. In hepatic, cardiac, and scarlatinal dropsy.  
 CONVALLARIA. Used by the Russian peasantry.  
 COPAIBA. Especially in hepatic dropsy and cardiac dropsy; not certain in renal.  
 DIGITALIS. In all dropsies, but especially cardiac dropsies. Infusion is best form.  
 DRY DIET.  
 ELATERIUM. Useful hydragogue cathartic, especially in chronic renal disease; should not be given in exhaustion.  
 ERYTHROPHLEUM. In cardiac dropsy instead of digitalis.  
 GAMBOGE. Never to be used.  
 HELLEBORE. In post-scarlatinal dropsy.  
 IRON. To correct anaemia; along with saline purgatives.  
 JABORANDI. In renal dropsy with suppression of renal function.  
 JALAP. In some cases.  
 JUNIPER. Exceedingly useful in cardiac, and chronic, not acute renal mischief.  
 MILK DIET.  
 NITROUS ETHER. Useful alone, or with other diuretics.  
 PARSLEY. A stimulant diuretic.  
 POTASSIUM BITARTRATE AND ACETATE. With compound jalap powder, most useful of the hydragogue cathartics.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE. In large doses, sometimes a diuretic in renal dropsy.  
 POTASSIUM NITRATE. As diuretic.  
 SALINE PURGATIVES.  
 SENEGA. In renal dropsy.  
 SQUILL. In cardiac dropsy.

## **DROPSY.—*Continued.***

**STROPHANTHUS.** In cardiac dropsy.  
**SULPHATE OF MAGNESIUM.** A concentrated solution before food is taken.  
**TARAXACUM.**  
**TURPENTINE.** In albuminuria.

## **DUODENAL CATARRH.**

**ARSENIC.** In catarrh of the bile-ducts as a sequela.  
**BISMUTH.**  
**GOLD.** The chloride.  
**HYDRASTIS.** In catarrh associated with gall-stones.  
**IPECACUANHA.**  
**NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID.**  
**PODOPHYLLUM.**  
**RHUBARB.**

## **DYSENTERY.**

**ACONITE.** With much fever.  
**ALUM.** To control the diarrhoea.  
**AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.**  
**ARGENTIC NITRATE.** As injection.  
**ARNICA.** With much depression.  
**ARSENIC.** Fowler's solution, along with opium, if due to malarial infection.  
**BELLADONNA.**  
**BENZOIN.** In chronic cases.  
**BISMUTH.**  
**CALOMEL.** In acute sthenic type.  
**CARBOLIC ACID.**  
**CASTOR OIL.** In small doses, with opium.  
**CATHARTICS.** To cause local depletion.  
**COLD.** Enema of ice-cold water to relieve pain and tenesmus.  
**COPAIBA.** In some cases.  
**CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.** In small doses in acute or chronic cases when stools are slimy and bloody.  
**CREASOTE.**  
**CUPRIC SULPHATE.** In acute, with sulphate of magnesium, and in later stage with opium; with opium in chronic.  
**ERGOTIN.** In very chronic type.  
**GLYCERINE.** With linseed tea to lessen tenesmus.  
**GRAPE DIET.**  
**HAMAMELIS.** Where much blood in motions.  
**INJECTIONS.** In early stages, emollient; in later, astringent.  
**IODINE.**  
**IPECACUANHA.** In 30 gr. doses on empty stomach, with complete rest; or as enema, with small quantity of fluid; milk is a good vehicle.  
**IRON.** Internally, or as enemata.  
**LEAD ACETATE.** By mouth, or as enema or suppository, along with opium.  
**LEMON JUICE.**  
**MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.** In acute cases in early stage.  
**NITROUS ACID.** In the chronic dysentery of hot climates.  
**NUX VOMICA.** In epidemic cases, and where prune juice stools and much depression.  
**OPIUM.** To check the diarrhoea, given after the action of a saline purge.  
**POTASSIUM BITARTRATES.** In advanced stages where much mucus.  
**POTASSIUM CHLORATE.** As enema.  
**QUININE SULPHATE.** In large doses in malarial cases, followed by ipecacuanha.  
**SODA CHLORINATA.** As enema.  
**SULPHUR.** In chronic cases.  
**TANNIN.** Conjoined with milk diet in chronic disease.  
**TURPENTINE.** Along with opium when the acute symptoms have passed off; also in epidemic of a low type.  
**ZINC OXIDE.**  
**ZINC SULPHATE.** By mouth or enema.

## DYSMENORRHœA.

- ACONITE. In congestive form in plethorics; or sequent to sudden arrest.  
 AMMONIUM ACETATE.  
 AMYL NITRITE. In neuralgic form.  
 APIOL (Oil of Parsley). As emmenagogue in neuralgic form; to be given just before the expected period.  
 ARSENIC. When membranous discharge from uterus.  
 BELLADONNA. In neuralgic form; along with synergists.  
 BORAX. In membranous form.  
 BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRATE. In neuralgic form.  
 CAJEPUT OIL.  
 CAMPHOR. Frequently repeated in nervous subjects.  
 CANNABIS INDICA. Very useful.  
 CHLORAL HYDRATE.  
 CHLOROFORM. Vapour locally.  
 CIMICIFUGA. In congestive cases at commencement.  
 ELECTRICITY. The galvanic current in neuralgic; an inverse current in congestive.  
 ERGOT. In congestive cases at commencement, especially if following sudden arrest.  
 GELESIUM.  
 GINGER. If menses are suddenly suppressed.  
 GUAIACUM. In rheumatic cases.  
 HAMAMELIS. Often relieves.  
 HOT SITZ BATH.  
 IPECACUANHA. As an emetic.  
 IRON. In anaemia.  
 MORPHINE. Like opium.  
 NUX VOMICA. In neuralgic form.  
 OPIUM. Exceedingly useful in small doses of 3 to 5 ms. of tincture alone, or along with 3 or 4 grs of chloral.  
 PULSATILLA. Like aconite.  
 RUE.  
 SUMBUL.

## DYSPEPSIA.

- ACIDS. Before or after meals, especially nitro-hydrochloric acid.  
 ALCOHOL. Along with food when digestion is impaired by fatigue, etc.  
 ALKALIES. Very useful before meals in atonic dyspepsia or two hours after.  
 ALOES. As dinner pill, along with nux vomica, in habitual constipation.  
 ARSENIC.  $\frac{1}{4}$  j. of liquor before meals in neuralgia of the stomach, or diarrhoea excited by food.  
 ASAFOETIDA.  
 BELLADONNA. To lessen pain and constipation.  
 BERBERINE.  
 BISMUTH. When stomach is irritable; and in flatulence.  
 BITTERS. Given with acids or alkalies to stimulate digestion.  
 BRYONIA. In bilious headache.  
 CALABAR BEAN. In the phantom tumor sometimes accompanying.  
 CALUMBA. Very useful.  
 CAPSICUM. In atonic dyspepsia.  
 CARDAMOMS.  
 CASTOR OIL.  
 CERIUM OXALATE.  
 CHAMOMILE.  
 CHARCOAL. For flatulence.  
 CHOLAGOGUES. Often very useful.  
 CINCHONA.  
 COCAINE. In nervous dyspepsia,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain twice or three times a day.  
 COD-LIVER OIL. In the sinking at the epigastrium in the aged without intestinal irritation.  
 COLCHICUM. In gouty subjects.

## DYSPEPSIA.—*Continued.*

COLD WATER. Half a tumbler half an hour before breakfast.  
 CREASOTE. If due to fermentative changes.  
 EUCALYPTUS. In atonic dyspepsia due to the presence of sarcinæ.  
 GALLIC ACID. In pyrosis.  
 GENTIAN. In atony and flatulence.  
 GINGER. An adjunct.  
 GLYCERINE.  
 GOLD. The chloride in nervous indigestion.  
 HOPS. A substitute for alcohol.  
 HOT WATER. A tumbler twice or three times between meals, in acid dyspepsia, flatulence, and to repress craving for alcohol.  
 HYDRASTIS. In chronic dyspepsia or chronic alcoholism.  
 HYDROCHLORIC ACID. Dilute after a meal, especially if there is diarrhoea.  
 HYDROCYANIC ACID. In irritable cases.  
 IPECACUANHA. Useful adjunct to dinner pill, in chronic irritable dyspepsia.  
 KINO. In pyrosis.  
 LACTIC ACID. In imperfect digestion.  
 LIME WATER.  
 MAGNESIA. In acid dyspepsia.  
 MANGANESE. In gastrodynia and pyrosis.  
 MERCURY. As cholagogue.  
 MORPHINE. Subcutaneously in irritable dyspepsia of irritable subjects.  
 NUX VOMICA. Exceedingly useful in most forms along with mineral acids.  
 OPIUM. In sinking at the stomach partially relieved by food which, at the same time, produces diarrhoea, a few drops of tincture before meals; with nux vomica in palpitation, etc.  
 PANCREATIN. 1½ or 2 hours after meals, very useful.  
 PEPPER. In atonic indigestion.  
 PEPSIN. Sometimes very useful with meals; and in apepsia of infants.  
 PODOPHYLLIN. A cholagogue, used instead of mercury; useful along with nux vomica and mineral acids.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE  
 POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. Like manganese.  
 POTASSIUM SULPHIDE.  
 QUASSIA.  
 QUININE. In elderly people, and to check flatulence.  
 RHUBARB.  
 SANGUINARIA. In atonic dyspepsia.  
 SILVER NITRATE. In neuralgic cases.  
 SILVER OXIDE.  
 SULPHO-CARBOLENATE OF SODIUM. In flatulence and spasm after a meal; in the latter, phosphorus is better.  
 SULPHUROUS ACID. In acid pyrosis and vomiting.  
 TANNIC ACID. In irritable dyspepsia.  
 TARAXACUM.  
 TURKISH BATH. In malaise after dining out.  
 WAHOO (EUONYMIN). As a cholagogue.  
 XANTHOXYLUM. As stomachic tonic.

## DYSPHAGIA.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM. In hysterical dysphagia; or dysphagia of liquids in children.  
 CAJEPUT OIL. In nervous dysphagia.  
 COCAINE. In tonsillitis, etc., as cause, 4 per cent. solution painted over.  
 HYDROCYANIC ACID. As gargle.  
 ICED FLUIDS. Slowly swallowed in spasmodic dysphagia.

## DYSPNEA.

*Vide ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, EMPHYSEMA, PHTHISIS.*

## DYSURIA.

ALKALIES. When urine very acid.  
 BELLADONNA.  
 CAMPHOR. In strangury.  
 CANNABIS INDICA. In haematuria.  
 CANTHARIDES TINCTURE.  
 CHIMAPHILA.  
 ERGOT. In paralysis, when bladder feels imperfectly emptied.  
 GELSEMIUM.  
 NITROUS ETHER.  
 OPIUM.

## EAR-ACHE.

ALMOND OIL.  
 ATROPINE. Along with opium.  
 BLISTERS. Behind the ear.  
 COCAINE. As spray.  
 ETHER VAPOUR. To tympanum.  
 GLYCERINE.  
 HOP POULTICE.  
 LEAD ACETATE, and OPIUM. As wash.  
 OPIUM.  
 PULSATILLA.

## ECCHYMOSES.

ALCOHOL. Externally.  
 ARNICA. Internally and externally.  
 COMPRESSED SPONGE. Bound over.  
 ICE.  
 SOLOMON'S SEAL (CONVALLARIA). The juice of the root, especially in a 'black eye.'

## ECTHYMA.

COD-LIVER OIL. Internally and locally.  
 GRAPE CURE. Useful.  
 LEAD. Locally.  
 QUININE. For the malnutrition.  
 ZINC OXIDE. Locally.

## ECTROPIUM AND ENTROPIUM.

COLLODION.  
 SILVER NITRATE.

## ECZEMA.

ALKALIES. Weak solutions as a constant dressing.  
 ALUM. To check a profuse discharge, not curative.  
 AMMONIUM CARBONATE. Along with fresh infusion of cinchona.  
 ANACARDIUM ORIENTALE.  
 ARGENTIC NITRATE. Simple solution, or solution in nitric ether painted over in chronic form.  
 ARSENIC. Applicable only in squamous and chronic form, not in acute.  
 BELLADONNA. Internally, or atropine subcutaneously, in acute stage.  
 BENZOIN. Compound tincture painted on to relieve itching.  
 BISMUTH. Where there is much exudation, the powder, or ointment either of subnitrate or carbonate.

## ECZEMA.—*Continued.*

- BLISTERS.** In chronic cases, especially of hand.  
**BORAX.** The glycerine in eczema of the scalp and ears.  
**BORIC ACID OINTMENT.** Topically, especially in eczema of the vulva.  
**CAMPHOR.** Powder to allay heat and itching.  
**CARBOLIC ACID.** Internally and locally.  
**CASHEW NUT OIL.** Ointment in chronic cases.  
**CHLORAL.** As ointment 3 ss- $\frac{3}{4}$  j of petroleum; or as lotion.  
**CINCHONA.** Powdered bark locally as an astringent.  
**CITRINE OINTMENT.** Locally, alone or with tar ointment in eczema of the eyelids.  
**COCAINE.** To allay itching in scrotal eczema.  
**COCOA NUT OIL.** In eczema narium.  
**COD-LIVER OIL.** In eczema of children due to malnutrition, and locally to skin to prevent cracking.  
**COLLODION.**  
**CONICUM.**  
**COPPER SULPHATE.** Astringent.  
**CROTON SEEDS.** Tincture of, as ointment.  
**ELECTRICITY.** Central galvanization in very obstinate cases.  
**EUCALYPTOL.** With iodoform and vaseline in dry eczema.  
**GLYCERIN.** As local emollient after an attack.  
**GLYCEROLE OF ALOES.** In eczema aurium.  
**HAMAMELIS.** Locally to allay itching.  
**IRIS VERSICOLOR.** In chronic gouty cases.  
**JABORANDI.**  
**LEAD SALTS.** Where there is much inflammation and weeping, a lotion containing a glycerine preparation; if dry and itching, a strong solution or an ointment.  
**LIME WATER.** A sedative and astringent, in later stages with glycerine.  
**LITHIA.** In gouty subjects.  
**MERCURY.**  
**OIL OF CADE.** With vaseline.  
**PHYTOLACCA.** In obstinate cases.  
**PLUMBAGO.** Ointment in eczema aurium.  
**POTASSIUM SALTS.** Internally.  
**POTASSIUM CYANIDE.** To allay itching.  
**POTATO POULTICE.** Cold, sprinkled with zinc oxide, to allay itching.  
**RHUS TOXICODENDRON.** Internally and externally; with much burning and itching, and in chronic eczema of rheumatism worse at night time.  
**SALICYLIC ACID.** Locally, if there is much weeping.  
**SOAP.** A glycerine soap to wash with night and morning will allay itching.  
**SULPHIDES.** Internally, and as baths; but not in acute stage.  
**SULPHUR.** Internally, and as baths; but not in acute stage.  
**TANNIN.** After removal of the scales the glycerine of tannin, tar, or other ointment may be required to complete the cure.  
**TAR.** Ointment; and internally as pill or capsule in very chronic form.  
**TURKISH BATH.**  
**VIOLA TRICOLOR.** Infusion along with senna; externally as ointment.  
**WARM BATHES.** In acute stages.  
**YOLK OF EGG.** With water locally.  
**ZINC.** The oxide and carbonate as dusting powders; the oxide as ointment, if the raw surface is indolent after inflammation has subsided.

## ELEPHANTIASIS.

- ANACARDIUM ORIENTALE.**  
**ARSENIC.** Along with five or six times as much black pepper.  
**CASHEW NUT OIL.**  
**GURJUN OIL.**  
**IODINE.** Internally and externally.  
**SARSAPARILLA.**

## EMACIATION.

ARSENIC.  
 CALCIUM CHLORIDE. In scrofulous diathesis.  
 CINCHONA.  
 COD-LIVER OIL.  
 IODINE.  
 IRON.  
 PANCREATIN.  
 PEPSIN.  
 PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM.  
 POTASSIUM CHLORATE.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE. In syphilitic taint.

## EMPHYSEMA.

APOMORPHINE. When secretion is scanty.  
 ARSENIC. In subjects who are affected with dyspnoea on catching a very slight cold. Especially valuable if following on retrocession of rash.  
 BELLADONNA. If bronchitis and dyspnoea are severe.  
 BLEEDING. When right side of heart engorged.  
 CHLORAL. In acute if sudden, a single large dose; if long continued, small doses.  
 COD-LIVER OIL. One of the best remedies.  
 COMPRESSED AIR. Inhaled.  
 CUBEB. The tincture sometimes relieves like a charm.  
 ETHER. Internally, as inhalation.  
 GRINDELIA. In most respiratory neuroses.  
 HYPOPHOSPHITES.  
 IODIDE OF ETHYL. As inhalation.  
 IRON.  
 LOBELIA. Where there is severe dyspnoea, or capillary bronchitis.  
 OXYGEN. In paroxysmal dyspnoea.  
 PURGING. Instead of bleeding.  
 SENEGA.  
 STRAMONIUM.  
 STRYCHNINE. As a respiratory stimulant.  
 TURPENTINE, OIL OF.

## EMPYÆMA.

ASPIRATION, OR free incisions. CARBOLATE OF IODINE. CARBOLIC ACID. CHLORINE WATER. IODINE. QUININE. SALICYLIC ACID.	} All used as injections to wash out cavity.
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## ENDOCARDITIS.

ACONITE. In small doses frequently at commencement.  
 BLISTERS.  
 BRYONIA.  
 CHLORAL HYDRATE. In moderate doses.  
 MERCURY. To prevent fibrinous deposits; conjointly with alkalies; if of rheumatic origin.  
 OPIUM. In full doses.  
 POTASSIUM SALTS. To liquefy exudation.  
 QUININE. In full doses at the commencement.  
 SALICYLIC ACID. In the rheumatic form.

## ENDOMETRITIS.

CARBOLIC ACID. Locally applied, undiluted, on cotton wool probe in chronic form.  
 CHROMIC ACID. Strong solution, 15 gr.-3 j. of hot water in catarrh  
 ERGOT. Subcutaneously.  
 GLYCERIN. Locally.  
 HOT WATER INJECTIONS.  
 HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDUM. Antiseptic injection.  
 IODINE.  
 IODOFORM.  
 IODO-TANNIN. Solution of iodine in tannic acid applied on cotton wool.  
 NITRIC ACID  
 USTILAGO MAYDIS.

## ENTERITIS.

ACONITE. In acute cases.  
 ARGENTIC NITRATE. In chronic form.  
 ARSENIC. In small doses along with opium.  
 CALOMEL. In obstructive enteritis with constipation, pushed to salivate.  
 CASTOR OIL. Especially in the chronic enteritis of children. Very useful along with opium.  
 COPPER SULPHATE. In minute doses.  
 IRON.  
 LEAD ACETATE. Sedative astringent.  
 LINSEED. Infusion as drink.  
 MAGNESIUM SULPHATE. The most valuable purgative.  
 OPIUM.  
 PODOPHYLLUM.  
 POULTICE, HOT.  
 SKIM MILK. As diet, alone or with lime-water.  
 ULMUS. Infusion as drink, or leaves as poultice.

## ENURESIS.

ATROPINE.  
 BELLADONNA. Very useful for children, but the dose must be large.  
 BUCHU. In chronic cases.  
 CANTHARIDES. Internally; very useful in middle-aged women or the aged.  
 CHLORAL HYDRATE. In children.  
 COLLODION. To form a cap over prepuce.  
 ERGOT. In paralytic cases.  
 IODIDE OF IRON. In some cases.  
 LUPULINE.  
 POTASSIUM NITRATE. In children.  
 RHUS TOXICODENDRON.  
 RHUS AROMATICA.  
 SANTONIN. When worms present.  
 STRYCHNINE. Very useful in the paralysis of the aged, and incontinence of children.  
 TURPENTINE.

## EPIDIDYMITS. *Vide TESTICLE, DISEASES OF.*

ACONITE. In small doses frequently repeated.  
 MERCURY AND MORPHINE. Locally as olate if persistent.  
 PULSATILLA. In very small doses along with aconite.  
 SILVER NITRATE. Strong solution locally applied to abort.

## EPILEPSY.

- APOMORPHINE. To prevent; in emetic doses.
- ARGENTIC NITRATE. Sometimes useful, but objectionable from risk of staining.
- ARSENIC. In epileptiform vertigo.
- ASAFTETIDA.
- ANÆSTHETICS. Rarely called for.
- BELLADONNA. In *petit mal*, in nocturnal epilepsy and in anaemic subjects; perseverance in its use is required.
- BLISTERS. Over seat of aura.
- BROMIDES OF POTASSIUM, SODIUM, LITHIUM, AND IRON. Most generally useful; dose should be large; in cases occurring in the day-time, in *grand mal*, reflex epilepsy, and cerebral hyperæmia.
- BROMINATED CAMPHOR.
- BRYONIA.
- CALABAN BEAN. Doubtful value; may produce a succession of fits.
- CAMPHOR. Has been, but is not now, much used.
- CANNABIS INDICA.
- CAUTERY. Frequently and lightly repeated.
- CERIUM OXALATE.
- CHLORAL HYDRATE. Full dose at bed-time in nocturnal attacks.
- CHLOROFORM. Inhalation in hystero-epilepsy.
- COD-LIVER OIL.
- CONIUM.
- COPPER SALTS. The ammonio-sulphate is sometimes useful.
- ELECTRICITY.
- HYDRARGYRI BINIODIDUM. In syphilitic history.
- HYDROBROMIC ACID.
- IGNATIA.
- IRON. In uterine obstruction, in cerebral and genital anaemia; alone, or the bromide along with the bromide of potassium.
- LOBELIA. Has been used as a nauseant to relieve the spasms.
- MUSK. Has been tried.
- NITRITE OF AMYL. Inhaled will cut short a fit; if there is appreciable time between aura and fit will prevent it, and cut short status epilepticus.
- NITRITE OF SODIUM. In *petit mal* in gr. j dose thrice daily.
- NITRO-GLYCERIN. Like nitrite of amyl, but slightly longer in acting.
- PARALDEHYDE. Instead of bromides.
- PHOSPHORUS.
- PICROTOXIN. Weak and anaemic type; or nocturnal attacks; must be persisted in.
- POTASSIUM IODIDE. With bromide; alone in syphilitic history.
- QUININE.
- RUE. When seminal emissions also are present.
- SANTONIN. Has been tried.
- SETON. In the back of the neck.
- STRYCHNINE. In idiopathic epilepsy and especially in pale anaemic subjects; not if there is any organic lesion.
- SUMBUL.
- TURPENTINE. If due to worms.
- VALERIAN. Sometimes does good, especially if due to worms.
- ZINC SALTS. The oxide, or sulphate; epileptiform vertigo due to gastric disturbance is often relieved by the oxide.

## PISTAXIS.

- ACONITE. In small and frequent doses to children, and in plethora.
- ALUM. Powder snuffed or blown up the nostrils.
- ARNICA. In traumatic cases.
- BARIUM CHLORIDE. To lower arterial tension.
- BELLADONNA.
- BLISTER OVER LIVER.
- COCAINE. Locally in haemorrhage from the nasal mucous membrane.
- COMPRESSION OF FACIAL ARTERY.
- DIGITALIS. The infusion is the best.

## EPISTAXIS.—*Continued.*

- ERGOT. Subcutaneously, or by stomach.  
 GALLIC ACID. Along with ergot and digitalis.  
 HAMAMELIS.  
 ICE. Over nose and head.  
 IPECACUANHA. Until it nauseates or produces actual vomiting.  
 IRON. As spray the subsulphate or perchloride.  
 PLUGGING anterior and posterior nares necessary, if epistaxis obstinate.  
 TANNIN. Locally applied.  
 TRANSFUSION. If death threatens from loss.  
 TURPENTINE. Internally in passive haemorrhage.  
 WARM BATHS. To feet and hands, with or without mustard.  
 WARM WATER BAG. To spine.

## ERYSIPelas.

- ACONITE. At commencement may cut it short; valuable when skin is hot and pungent and pulse firm; also in erysipelatous inflammation following vaccination.  
 AMMONIUM CARBONATE. When tendency to collapse, and in typhoid condition; internally and locally; more adapted to idiopathic, especially facial erysipelas than to traumatic with fever, digitalis or aconite.  
 BELLADONNA.  
 BENZOIC ACID. The soda salt 3 ij to 3 iiij in the twenty-four hours.  
 BORIC ACID. Lotion in phlegmonous erysipelas.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. Lint soaked in two per cent. solution relieves pain; subcutaneously 3 ss, alcohol 3 ss, water 3 ij.  
 COLLODION. Locally in superficial erysipelas, useless when cracked.  
 DIGITALIS. Infusion locally.  
 HOT FOMENTATIONS.  
 IODINE. Solution not too strong painted over.  
 IRON. Large doses frequently, and local application.  
 POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. Solution locally and internally.  
 QUININE. In large doses.  
 RESORCIN. Antipyretic and antiseptic.  
 RHUS TOXICODENDRON.  
 SILVER NITRATE. Strong solution locally applied for an inch or two beyond inflamed area.  
 SODIUM SALICYLATE. Antipyretic.  
 SULPHUROUS ACID. Equal parts with glycerine locally.  
 TARTAR EMETIC. Small doses frequently.

## ERYTHEMA.

- ACIDS. In cases of indigestion.  
 ALUM. Lotion.  
 BELLADONNA. In simple erythema.  
 BISMUTH. Locally.  
 HYDROCHLORIC ACID. If reflex from gastro-intestinal disturbance.  
 LEAD. The glycerine of the carbonate.  
 NITRIC ACID. Like hydrochloric acid.  
 QUININE. In erythema nodosum.  
 RHUS TOXICODENDRON.  
 ZINC. Locally, as ointments or lotions.

## EXOPHTHALMOS.

- BARIUM CHLORIDE. To raise arterial tension.  
 BELLADONNA.  
 CHALYBEATE WATERS. For the anaemia.  
 DIGITALIS. If functional in young subjects; often relieves in other cases.  
 GALVANISM of the cervical sympathetic, and pneumogastric nerves.  
 IRON. For the anaemia.

## FAVUS.

- BORIC ACID. Locally in ethereal solution.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. As a local parasiticide.  
 COD-LIVER OIL. In a debilitated subject.  
 MERCURY OLEATE. Parasiticide; also lotion of bichloride gr. ij to  $\frac{3}{4}$  j of water.  
 MYRTOL. Parasiticide.  
 OILS. To get rid of scabs and prevent spread.  
 RESORCIN.  
 SALICYLIC ACID. } Like myrtol.  
 SULPHUROUS ACID. }

## FEVER.

- ACIDS OR ACID DRINKS. To allay thirst and aid digestion.  
 ACONITE. Small doses frequently in all sympathetic fevers.  
 ALCOHOL. Often useful, but effect watched carefully and quickly discontinued if it does not relieve symptoms.  
 ALKALIES. Febrifuges, and increase urinary solids.  
 AMMONIA. In sudden collapse.  
 AMMONIUM ACETATE. Very useful as diaphoretic, more so in milder forms.  
 AMMONIUM CARBONATE. In scarlet fever and measles, and in any typhoid condition.  
 ANTIPYRIN. To reduce temperature; has caused collapse and death.  
 ARNICA. Full doses of the infusion in sthenic reaction; low doses of the tincture in asthenia.  
 ARSENIC. In malarious fevers; and in prostrating acute fevers to raise the patient's tone.  
 BELLADONNA. In eruptive fevers and in delirium.  
 BENZOATE OF SODIUM. In infectious and eruptive fevers, antiseptic and anti-pyretic.  
 BITTERS. With acid drinks to quell thirst, e. g. cascara, orange peel, etc.  
 BLISTERS. Flying blisters in various parts of the body in the semi-comatose state.  
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
 CALOMEL. In the early stages of typhoid.  
 CAMPHOR. In adynamic fevers, and in delirium, in gr. xx doses every two or three hours, and effects watched.  
 CARBOLATE OF IODINE. In the later stages of typhoid; and in chronic malarial poisoning.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. An antiperiodic and antipyretic.  
 CASTOR OIL. As purgative.  
 CHLORAL. In the violent delirium and wakefulness of typhus, etc., and to reduce fever.  
 CIMICIFUGA. When cardiac action is quick and tension low.  
 COCCULUS. In typhoid, to lessen tympanitis.  
 COFFEE. In place of alcohol.  
 COLD BATH AND AFFUSION. To lessen hyperpyrexia, and a first-class stimulant, tonic, and sedative.  
 COLD PACKING. In acute fevers, especially on retrocession of a rash.  
 DIGITALIS. In inflammatory eruptive fevers, especially scarlet fever, as an antipyretic; much used in typhoid on the Continent.  
 ELATERIUM. Hydragogue cathartic.  
 EUCALYPTUS. In intermittent fevers.  
 GELSEMIUM. In malarial and sthenic fevers, especially in pneumonia and pleurisy.  
 GLYCERINE. Demulcent drink.  
 HOT AFFUSIONS. For headache sometimes better than cold.  
 HYDRASTIS. Inferior to quinine in intermittent fever.  
 ICE. To suck; bag to forehead.  
 KAIRIN. Not a safe antipyretic.  
 LEMON JUICE. An agreeable refrigerant drink.  
 MERCURY. Small doses at the commencement of typhoid or scarlet fever.

## FEVER.—*Continued.*

- MUSK. A stimulant in collapse; along with opium in an acute specific fever.  
 OPIUM. In typhoid delirium; with tartar emetic if furious; at the crisis aids action of alcohol.  
 PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM. In hectic.  
 QUININE. In malarial, typhoid, and septic fevers; the most generally applicable antipyretic.  
 RESORCIN. Antipyretic and antiseptic.  
 RHUS TOXICODENDRON. In rheumatic fever, and scarlet fever with typhoid symptoms.  
 SALICIN.  
 SALICYLATE OF SODIUM. } In rheumatic fevers, or in hyperpyrexia.  
 SALICYLIC ACID.  
 STRYCHNINE. Subcutaneously for muscular paralysis as a sequela.  
 SULPHATE OF MAGNESIUM. As a depletive and purgative.  
 TARTAR EMETIC. In small doses, with opium, if delirium is not greater than wakefulness; if greater, in full doses, with small doses of opium: diaphoretic; in ague aids quinine, also in acute.  
 TURPENTINE. As stimulant in typhoid, puerperal, and yellow, and to stop haemorrhage in typhoid.  
 VERATRUM VIRIDE. In delirium ferox.  
 WARM SPONGING. In the simple fevers of children.

## FISTULA.

- CAPSICUM. As weak infusion locally.  
 PEPPER. The confection as laxative.  
 SANGUINARIA. As injection.

## FLATULENCE.

- ABSTENTION from sugar, starchy food, tea.  
 ALKALIES. Before meals.  
 AMMONIA. In alkaline mixture a palliative.  
 ASAFETIDA. In children; simple hysterical or hypochondriacal.  
 BELLADONNA. If due to paresis of intestinal walls.  
 BISMUTH. With charcoal, in flatulent dyspepsia.  
 CALUMBA. With aromatics.  
 CAMPHOR. In hysterical flatulence, especially at climacteric.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. If without acidity, etc.  
 CARLSBAD WATERS. If due to hepatic derangement.  
 CARMINATIVES.  
 CHARCOAL.  
 CHLOROFORM. Pure, in drop doses in gastric flatulence.  
 CREASOTE.  
 ESSENTIAL OILS.  
 ETHER. In nervousness and hypochondriasis.  
 EUCALYPTOL. At climacteric, if associated with heat flushings, etc.  
 GALVANISM.  
 HOT WATER. Between meals.  
 IPECACUANHA. In constipation, oppression at epigastrium, and in pregnancy.  
 MERCURY. When liver is sluggish.  
 MUSCARINE. In intestinal paresis.  
 NUX VOMICA. In constipation, pain at top of head.  
 PHYSOSTIGMA. In women at change of life.  
 POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. In fat people.  
 RUE. Most efficient.  
 SULPHO-CARBOLATES. When no acidity, and simple spasms.  
 SULPHUROUS ACID. If due to fermentation.  
 TURPENTINE. Few drops internally, or as enema in fevers, peritonitis, etc.

## FLUSHING AND HEAT.

EUCALYPTOL. At climacteric.  
IRON. Most useful.

NITRITE OF AMYL. If associated with menstrual irregularity; accompanying symptoms, cold in the extremities, giddiness, fluttering of the heart; inhalation, or internally in one-third of a drop doses; effects sometimes disagreeable.

NUX VOMICA. With tinct. opii in the hysteria of middle-aged women.  
POTASSIUM BROMIDES. If at climacteric.

VALERIAN.

VALERIANATE OF ZINC. At climacteric.

## FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS.

ACONITE. If febrile symptoms are present.

ARNICA. Internally and locally.

IODINE. Antiseptic dressing.

OPIUM.

PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM. Quickens union.

## FRECKLES.

ALKALINE LOTIONS.

BENZOIN.

BORAX.

IODINE.

LIME-WATER.

MERCURIC CHLORIDE. Locally, with glycerine, alcohol, and rose water. Three-fourths of gr. to the oz.

OLIVE OIL.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE.

## GANGRENE.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.

BALSAM OF PERU.

BROMINE. Escharotic in hospital gangrene.

CARBOLIC ACID. Locally in strong solution to act as caustic; as a dressing to promote healthy action.

CHARCOAL. As poultice.

CHLORINE WATER. To destroy fetor.

CHROMIC ACID. Local escharotic.

CINCHONA.

CREASOTE.

EUCALYPTOL. Along with camphor in gangrene of lungs, to prevent spread and lessen the fetor.

LIME JUICE AND CHLORINE WATER. In hospital gangrene.

MYRTOL. To destroy fetor and promote healthy action.

NITRIC ACID. Next to bromine the most useful escharotic.

OAKUM. Dressing.

OPIUM.

OXYGEN. As a bath.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE.

POTASSA FUSA. Wide caustic.

RESORCIN. Antiseptic, antipyretic.

SALICYLIC ACID. Locally.

SANGUINARIA.

TURPENTINE. Internally, and inhalation of vapour.

## GASTRALGIA.

- ACUPUNCTURE. Sometimes gives great relief.  
 ALUM. If pyrosis.  
 ARSENIC. In small doses.  
 ATROPINE. In gastric ulcer.  
 BISMUTH. In irritable gastralgia.  
 CHARCOAL. In neuralgia.  
 CHLORAL. To relieve pain.  
 CHLOROFORM. Two or three drops on sugar.  
 CREASOTE.  
 ERGOT.  
 ETHER. A few drops.  
 GALVANISM. Of pneumogastric and sympathetic.  
 HYDROCYANIC ACID. If purely nervous.  
 MANGANESE. The black oxide purified.  
 MILK CURE.  
 MORPHINE. Subcutaneously, in epigastrium, very useful, or with bismuth and milk before each meal.  
 NITRO-GLYCERIN. Quickly eases.  
 NUX VOMICA. To remove morbid condition on which it depends.  
 PANCREATIN.  
 PEPSIN.  
 QUININE. If periodic in character.  
 RESORCIN.  
 SALICYLIC ACID. Like quinine.  
 SILVER NITRATE. Nervine tonic.  
 SILVER OXIDE.  
 ZINC OXIDE.

## GASTRIC ULCER.

- ARSENIC. In chronic ulcer it eases pain and vomiting, and improves the appetite.  
 ATROPINE. Arrests pain and vomiting.  
 BISMUTH. Like arsenic.  
 CANNABIS INDICA.  
 CARLSBAD SALTS. Before meals.  
 CASTOR OIL.  
 CHARCOAL. In chronic ulcer to allay pain.  
 ICE-BAG. To epigastrium.  
 LEAD ACETATE. To check haemorrhage.  
 LIME WATER WITH MILK. Diet.  
 MERCURIC CHLORIDE. Small dose before meals.  
 MILK.  
 MORPHINE. Like atropine.  
 NUTRITIVE ENEMATA.  
 OPIUM.  
 PEPSIN.  
 PEPTONIZED MILK.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE. With bicarbonate, to lessen flatulent dyspepsia.  
 SILVER NITRATE. To relieve pain and vomiting.  
 SILVER OXIDE.  
 TANNIN.  
 TURPENTINE. Frequently repeated to check haemorrhage.

## GASTRITIS.

- ALUM. When vomiting of glairy mucus.  
 AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. In gastric catarrh.  
 ARSENIC. In drunkards.  
 ATROPINE. In chronic cases.  
 BISMUTH. In catarrh.

## GASTRITIS.—*Continued.*

CAFFEINE. Especially when associated with migraine.  
 CALUMBA.  
 CINCHONA.  
 EUCALYPTUS. In chronic catarrh.  
 HYDRASTIS.  
 HYDROCYANIC ACID. To allay pain.  
 ICE. To suck; and to epigastrium.  
 IPECACUANHA. In catarrh.  
 LEAD ACETATE. Along with opium.  
 NUTRIENT ENEMATA.  
 NUX VOMICA.  
 OPIUM.  
 SILVER NITRATE. In chronic gastritis.  
 SILVER OXIDE.  
 TANNIC ACID.  
 VERATRUM VIRIDE. Should never be used.

## GLANDERS.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE. Every hour in concentrated solution, followed by opiate.  
 ARSENATE OF STRYCHNINE.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. Locally.  
 CHLORINATED SODA. Locally.  
 CREASOTE.  
 IODIDE OF SULPHUR.  
 IODINE.  
 POTASSIUM BICHROMATE.  
 SULPHITES.

## GLANDULAR ENLARGEMENTS.

AMMONIACUM. Plaster counter-irritant on scrofulous glands.  
 AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.  
 ARSENIC.  
 BARIUM CHLORIDE.  
 BELLADONNA.  
 BLISTERS. To scrofulous glands.  
 CADMIUM CHLORIDE.  
 CALCIUM CHLORIDE. In enlarged and breaking down scrofulous glands.  
 CALCIUM SULPHIDE. For glands behind jaw with deep-seated suppuration.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. Injections of a two per cent. solution.  
 COD-LIVER OIL.  
 CONIUM. In chronic enlargements.  
 GOLD CHLORIDE. In scrofula.  
 GUAIACUM.  
 IODINE. Internally; and painted around, not over the gland.  
 IODOFORM. As a dressing to breaking down glands.  
 LEAD IODIDE. Ointment.  
 MERCURY. Internally and locally the oleate of mercury and morphine.  
 PILOCARPINE. In acute affections of parotid and submaxillary.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE. Ointment over enlarged thyroid, and chronically inflamed glands.  
 SULPHIDES.  
 VALERIAN.

## GLAUCOMA.

ATROPINE. Has caused this disease.  
 DUBOSINE. Like atropine.  
 ESERINE. Lowers intraocular tension.  
 IRIDECTOMY. The only cure.

## GLEET.

### ALOES.

BISMUTH. Along with glycerine or mucilage.

BLISTERS. To perinæum useful in obstinate gleet.

CANTHARIDES. Minim doses of tincture frequently repeated.

COPAIBA. Internally, and locally smeared on a bougie and introduced; best used in chronic form.

COPPER SULPHATE. As injection.

EUCALYPTOL. In very chronic gleet.

IRON. Along with opium, either perchloride or sulphate as injection.

JUNIPER OIL. Like Copaiba.

KINO.

LEAD ACETATE. Injection is sometimes used.

LIME WATER.

MERCURY. Half a grain of bichloride in six ounces of water.

PERU, BALSAM OF.

PIPER METHYSTICUM.

SANDAL WOOD OIL. Useful both locally and generally.

TANNIN, GLYCERINE OF. As injection.

TOLU, BALSAM OF.

TURPENTINE. In a condition of relaxation.

ZINC SULPHATE. As injection.

## GLOSSITIS.

BISMUTH. Locally.

ELECTROLYSIS. In simple hypertrophy, and cystic.

LEECHES.

PURGATIVES.

## GLOTTIS, CÆDEMA OF.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE. As emetic.

INHALATIONS.

SCARIFICATION.

TRACHEOTOMY.

## GOITRE.

IODINE. Internally, and locally as ointment or tincture, and as injection.

MERCURIC BINOVIDE. As ointment, to be used in front of hot fire or hot sun.

POTASSIUM IODIDE.

## GONORRHEA.

ACONITE. In acute stage.

ALCOHOL. Not to be touched.

ALKALINE. Salts, or waters, as citrates or bicarbonates to make urine alkaline.

ALUM. As an injection.

ANTIMONY. If acute stage is severe.

BENZOIC ACID. Internally.

BISMUTH. Alone, or with hydrastis injected.

BUCHU. More useful after acute stage.

CADMICUM SULPHATE. Astringent injection.

CANNABIS INDICA. To relieve pain and lessen discharge.

CANTHARIDES. In small doses where there is pain along urethra and constant desire to micturate. The tincture in minim doses three times daily in chordee.

COCAINE. Injection to relieve the pain.

COLCHICUM. In acute stage.

COPAIBA. After acute stage.

## GONORRHEA.—*Continued.*

CUBEBS. Either alone or mixed with copaiba.  
ERIGERON, OIL OF.  
EUCALYPTUS, OIL OF.  
GLYCERINE OF TANNIN. In later stage injection.  
HYDRASTIS. As injection.  
IRON. Astringent injection in later stage.  
KAOLIN.  
LEAD SALTS. As injection.  
MERCURIC CHLORIDE. Weak solution, locally.  
PULSATILLA.  
QUININE. Stimulant in later stage.  
SANDAL WOOD OIL. Internally and locally.  
SILVER NITRATE. As injection, said to cut short at commencement.  
TURPENTINE.  
VERATRUM VIRIDE. In early stage of acute fever.  
ZINC SALTS. As injection, sulpho-carboilate, acetate, etc.

## GOOUT.

ACONITE.  
ALKALIES.  
ALKALINE MINERAL WATERS.  
ALKALINE POULTICE.  
AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE.  
AMMONIUM TARTRATE.  
ARGENTIC NITRATE.  
ARNICA.  
ARSENIC.  
BELLADONNA.  
BLISTERS.  
CARBONATE OF LITHIUM.  
CARBONIC ACID.  
CARLSBAD WATERS.  
CHICORY.  
CHLORAL.  
CITRATE OF LITHIUM.  
COD-LIVER OIL.  
COLCHICUM.  
COLD WATER.  
COLLODION.  
ETHER.  
FRAXINUS.  
GUACO.  
HORSE CHESTNUT OIL  
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
IODINE.  
IDOFORM.  
LITHIUM.  
MAGNESIA.  
MORPHINE.  
OIL OF PEPPERMINT.  
PINE LEAVES BATH.  
PIPER METHYSTICUM.  
POTASSÆ LIQUOR.  
PRUNUS VIRGINIANA  
QUININE.  
RUBEFACIENTS.  
SALICYLIC ACID.  
SODIUM CHLORIDE.  
SODIUM SALICYLATE  
STRAWBERRIES.

## GOUT.—*Continued.*

STRYCHNINE.  
SULPHIDES. In chronic cases.  
SULPHUR BATHS.  
TRIMETHYLAMINE.  
TURKISH BATHS.  
VERATRINE. As ointment.  
VICHY WATERS.

## GUMS, SPONGY.

ALUM.  
ARECA.  
IODINE TINCTURE. Locally.  
KRAMERIA.  
MYRRH.  
POMEGRANATE BARK.  
POTASSIUM CHLORATE.  
TANNIN.

## HÆMATEMESIS.

ALUM.  
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.  
ERGOT. Hypodermically.  
GALLIC ACID.  
HAMAMELIS.  
ICE. Exceedingly useful.  
IPECACUANHA.  
IRON PERCHLORIDE, OR PERNITRATE.  
IRON SUBSULPHATE.  
LEAD ACETATE.  
LOGWOOD.  
MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.  
RHATANY.  
SULPHURIC ACID.  
TANNIN.  
TURPENTINE.

## HÆMATURIA.

ALUM. Internally, or as injection into the bladder.  
BITARTRATE OF POTASSIUM.  
CAMPHOR.  
CANNABIS INDICA.  
CHIMAPHILA.  
COPAIBA.  
CREASOTE.  
DIGITALIS.  
ERGOT.  
GALLIC ACID.  
HAMAMELIS.  
IPECACUANHA.  
IRON PERCHLORIDE.  
KRAMERIA. Extract in large dose.  
LEAD ACETATE.  
MATICO.  
QUININE.  
RHATANY.  
TANNIC ACID.  
TURPENTINE OIL.

## HÆMOPTYSIS.

ACETIC ACID.  
 ACONITE.  
 ALUM.  
 AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.  
 ARNICA.  
 ASTRINGENT INHALATIONS.  
 BARIUM CHLORIDE.  
 CHLORODYNE.  
 CHLOROFORM. To outside of chest.  
 COPAIAE.  
 COPPER SULPHATE.  
 DIGITALIS.  
 DRY CUPS. To chest.  
 ERGOT AND ERGOTININ.  
 FERRIC ACETATE. Added to water, so as to take away the taste; a little constantly sipped.  
 FERRI PERSULPHAS.  
 GALVIC ACID. Very useful.  
 HAMAMELIS. Very useful.  
 HOT WATER BAG. To spine.  
 ICE.  
 IPECACUANHA.  
 IRON. And absolute rest.  
 LEAD ACETATE. Very useful.  
 MATICO.  
 MORPHINE.  
 OPIUM.  
 PHOSPHORIC ACID.  
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE.  
 POTASSIUM CHLORATE.  
 POTASSIUM NITRATE. When fever is present, along with digitalis or antimony.  
 PYROGALLIC ACID.  
 SILVER OXIDE.  
 SODIUM CHLORIDE. In drachm doses.  
 SUBSULPHATE OF IRON.  
 SULPHURIC ACID.  
 TANNIN.  
 TR. LARICIS.  
 TURPENTINE.  
 VERATRUM VIRIDE.

## HÆMORRHAGE, INTESTINAL.

BELLADONNA. For rectal ulcers.  
 CASTOR OIL.  
 ERGOTIN.  
 FERRIC CHLORIDE.  
 HAMAMELIS. Very useful.  
 ICE.  
 IODINE.  
 IRON.  
 LEAD ACETATE.  
 OPIUM.  
 POTASSIUM BITARTRATE.  
 SULPHURIC ACID.  
 TANNIC ACID.  
 TURPENTINE. Very useful.

## HÆMORRHAGE, POSTPARTUM.

ACETIC ACID.  
 ACHILLEA.  
 CAPSICUM.  
 CIMICIFUGA.

## HÆMORRHAGE. POSTPARTUM.—*Continued.*

- COMPRESSION OF AORTA.
- DIGITALIS.
- ENEMATA, HOT.
- ERGOT. Most efficient.
- ETHER SPRAY.
- GALLIC ACID.
- HAMAMELIS. For persistent oozing.
- HOT WATER. Injection into uterus.
- HYDRASTIS.
- ICE. To abdomen, uterus, or rectum.
- IODINE.
- IPÉCACUANHA. An emetic dose: good.
- IRON, PERCHLORIDE DILUTED. One-four injected into the uterus.
- MECHANICAL EXCITATION OF VOMITING.
- NUX VOMICA. Along with ergot.
- OPIUM. 3 j dose of tincture, with brandy, in profuse bleeding.
- PRESSURE OVER UTERUS.
- QUININE.

## HÆMORRHOIDS.

- ALKALINE Mineral Waters useful.
- ALOES. As purgative.
- ALUM. In bleeding piles, powder crystal or ointment.
- ARGENTIC NITRATE.
- BELLADONNA.
- BISMUTH.
- BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
- CALOMEL.
- CARBOLIC ACID. Injection into piles.
- CASTOR OIL.
- CHALYBEATE WATERS.
- CHLORATE OF POTASSIUM.
- CHROMIC ACID.
- COCAINE.
- COLD INJECTION.
- CUBEBS.
- ERGOT.
- FERRI PERCHLORIDUM.
- FERRI PROTOSULPHAS. As lotion.
- GALLS OINTMENT. With opium very useful.
- GRAPES.
- GLYCERINE.
- HAMAMELIS. Internally, and locally as lotion, injection, enema, or suppository.
- HYDRASTIS. As lotion and internally.
- HYOSCYAMUS. Bruised leaves or ointment locally.
- ICE.
- IDOFORM. As ointment or suppository.
- LEECHES.
- LEAD.
- LIQ. POTASSÆ.
- MAGNESIA.
- MALT.
- NITRIC ACID. As caustic; dilute as lotion.
- NUX VOMICA. Very useful.
- OL. LINI.
- OL. TEREBINTHÆ.
- OPIUM.
- PITCH OINTMENT.
- POTASSIUM BITARTRATE.
- RHEUM.
- SALINE PURGATIVES.

## HÆMORRHOIDS.—*Continued.*

SENNA. As confection, or better compound liquorice powder of Prussian Pharamacopæia.  
 STILLINGIA. In constipation and hepatic disease.  
 STRAMONIUM.  
 SULPHUR. As confection.  
 SULPHUROUS WATERS.  
 TANNIC ACID.  
 TOBACCO.

## HAY FEVER.

ACONITE.  
 AMMONIA.  
 ARGENTIC NITRATE.  
 ARSENIC. As cigarette.  
 ATROPINE.  
 BORIC ACID.  
 BRANDY VAPOUR.  
 BROMINE.  
 CAMPHOR.  
 CARBOLIC ACID.  
 CHLORATE OF POTASSIUM.  
 COCAINE.  
 COFFEE, STRONG.  
 GRINDELIA.  
 HAMAMELIS.  
 IODIDE OF POTASSIUM. Internally and locally.  
 IODIDES.  
 IPECACUANHA.  
 LOBELIA.  
 MORPHINE.  
 MUSCARINE.  
 OPIUM.  
 PILOCARPINE.  
 QUININE. Locally, as injection or douche.  
 SALICYLIC ACID.  
 STRYCHNINE.  
 SUGAR SNUFF.  
 SULPHUROUS ACID.  
 SULPHUROUS SPRAY.  
 TETRACHLORIDE OF CARBON.  
 TOBACCO.  
 TR. CANTHARIDES.  
 TURKISH BATH.  
 VERATRUM VIRIDE.

## HEADACHE.

ACONITE. When circulation excited.  
 ACTEA RACEMOSA.  
 AMMONIA. Aromatic spirits in  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 dr. doses.  
 AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. 10 to 15 gr. doses in hemiceranias.  
 ANTACIDS.  
 ARSENIC. In brow ague.  
 ATROPINE. Locally to eye in migraine.  
 BELLADONNA. Frequently given in frontal headache, especially at menstrual period, or from fatigue.  
 BICARBONATE OF SODIUM. With bitters before meals in frontal headache at the junction of hairy scalp and forehead, or pain in upper part of forehead without constipation. As wash to the mouth when headache depends on decayed teeth.

## HEADACHE.—*Continued.*

- BLEEDING.  
BROMIDES.  
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM. In large doses.  
BRYONIA. In bilious headache.  
BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRATE.  
CAFFEINE.  
CAFFEINE CITRATE.  
CAJEPUT OIL. Locally.  
CAMPHOR. Internally, and saturated solution externally.  
CANNABIS INDICA. In neuralgic headache.  
CARBON DISULPHIDE.  
CHAMOMILE.  
CHLOROFORM, SPIRITS OF. In nervous headache.  
CIMICIFUGA. In nervous and rheumatic headache, especially at menstrual period.  
COFFEE AND MORPHINE.  
COLD AFFUSION.  
CROTON OIL.  
DIGITALIN. One-sixtieth of a grain twice a day for congestive hemicrania.  
ELECTRICITY.  
ERGOT.  
ETHER SPRAY. Locally, for frontal headache after illness or fatigue.  
FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER.  
GALVANISM.  
GUARANA.  
HEAT. As hot water-bag or poultice to nape of neck.  
HOT SPONGING.  
HOT WATER.  
HYDRASTIS. In congestive headache with constipation.  
ICE-BAG.  
IGNATIA. In hysterical headache.  
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM. In rheumatic headache with tenderness of scalp.  
IRIS. In supra-orbital headache, with nausea.  
MAGNESIUM SULPHATE. For frontal headache, with constipation.  
MENTHOL. As local application.  
MERCURY. In bilious headache.  
MORPHINE.  
MUSTARD. As foot-bath, or poultice to nape of neck.  
NITRITE OF AMYL. As inhalation when face pale.  
NITRO-GLYCERINE.  
NITRO HYDROCHLORIC ACID. For pain just above eyeballs without constipation, also for pain at back of neck.  
NUX VOMICA. Frequently repeated in nervous or bilious headache.  
PARALDEHYDE.  
PHOSPHORIC ACID.  
PICROTOXINE. In periodical headache.  
PODOPHYLLUM. When constipation.  
POTASSIUM CYANIDE. As local application.  
PULSATILLA.  
QUININE.  
SALICYLATE OF SODIUM. Three gr. dose every half hour exceedingly useful.  
SANGUINARIA. In gastric derangement.  
SITZ-BATH.  
SKULL-CAP. As prophylactic.  
SODIUM CHLORIDE.  
SODIUM PHOSPHATE. As laxative in bilious headache.  
SPECTACLES. Where the headache depends on inequality of focal length or astigmatism.  
STRYCHNINE.  
TEA. Strong black or green, often relieves nervous headache quickly.  
VALERIAN. In nervous and hysterical cases.  
VERATRUM VIRIDE.  
ZINC OXIDE.

## H E A R T B U R N .

ACIDS.  
ALKALIES.  
ALMONDS. Six or eight blanched.  
AMMONIA.  
ANTACIDS.  
BISMUTH.  
CAPSICUM.  
COD-LIVER OIL.  
MORPHINE.  
NUX VOMICA. Very useful.  
OPIUM.  
PODOPHYLLUM.  
PULSATILLA.

## H E A R T , D I L A T E D .

COCAINE.  
DIGITALIS.  
ERGOT.  
IRON.  
MORPHINE.  
NITRITE OF AMYL.  
NITRITE OF SODIUM.  
NITRO-GLYCERIN.

## H E A R T , F A T T Y .

ARSENIC.  
BELLADONNA.  
CIMICIFUGA.  
COD-LIVER OIL.  
ERGOT.  
IRON.  
NITRITE OF AMYL.  
STRYCHNINE.

## H E A R T , H Y P E R T R O P H I E D .

ACONITE. To be used with care when valvular disease is present.  
BROMIDES.  
CAMPHOR. In palpitation and dyspnœa.  
CIMICIFUGA.  
DIGITALIS. In small doses.  
ERGOT.  
GALVANISM.  
LEAD ACETATE. In palpitation.  
NITRITE OF AMYL.  
VERATRUM VIRIDE.

## H E A R T , P A L P I T A T I O N O F .

ACONITE. Internally.  
AMYL NITRITE.  
BELLADONNA. Internally useful in cardiac strain.  
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM. In fluttering heart.  
CAMPHOR.  
CIMICIFUGA.  
COCAINE.  
DIGITALIS.  
EUCALYPTUS.  
HOT BATH.  
HYOSCYAMUS. In nervous palpitation.  
LEAD.

**H**EART, PALPITATION OF.—*Continued.*

MILK CURE. In gouty persons.

POSTURE. Head hung forward, body bent, arms by the sides, and breath held for a few seconds.

POTASSIUM IODIDE.

SENEGA.

VALERIAN. In nervous cases with dyspnœa.

VERATRINE. As ointment to chest.

**H**EART, VALVULAR DISEASE OF.

ACONITE. To quiet action. To be used with caution.

ARSENIC.

CIMICIFUGA.

COMP. SP. OF ETHER.

DIGITALIS. In mitral disease, to be avoided in purely aortic disease, but useful when this is complicated with mitral.

IRON.

MORPHINE. To relieve pain and dyspnœa.

NITRITES. To lessen vascular tension.

PURGATIVES. To lessen tension and remove fluid.

SALICIN.

STRYCHNINE. As cardiac tonic.

VERATRUM VIRIDE.

**H**ECTIC.

ANTIPYRIN.

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE.

CALUMBA.

COLD.

DIGITALIS.

GELS EMIUM.

IPECACUANHA.

IRON. Especially Mistura ferri composita.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA. To lessen cough.

SALICIN. To lessen perspiration.

SALICYLATE OF SODIUM.

STRYCHNINE. To lessen night sweats.

**H**EMERALOPIA.

AMYL NITRITE.

BLISTERS. Small, to external canthus of the eye.

ELECTRICITY.

MERCURY. Locally.

QUININE. In large doses internally.

STRYCHNINE.

**H**EPATITIS.

ACONITE.

ALKALINE MINERAL WATERS.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.

BRYONIA.

CHELIDONIUM.

COLCHICUM.

IODINE. As enema.

LEECHES

MERCURY.

NITRE AND ANTIMONY.

NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID

RHUBARB.

SULPHUROUS WATERS.

TARTAR EMETIC.

## HERNIA.

CHLORAL. As enema.  
CHLOROFORM.  
ETHER AND BELLADONNA.  
ETHER SPRAY.  
FORCED ENEMATA.  
OIL.  
OPIUM.

## HERPES ZOSTER.

ACONITE AND OPIUM. Locally.  
ALCOHOL. Locally.  
ATROPINE.  
BELLADONNA.  
CALOMEL.  
CARBOLIC ACID.  
CELANDINE.  
CHLOROFORM.  
COLLODION.  
COPPER ACETATE.  
DULCAMARA.  
FERRI PERCHLOR.  
GALVANISM.  
MORPHINE.  
MYRTOL  
PHOSPHORUS.  
RHUS TOXICODENDRON.  
SILVER NITRATE. Strong solution locally.  
SPIRITS OF WINE.  
TAR.  
VERATRINE. As ointment.  
ZINC OINTMENT.

## HICCOUGH.

AMBER, OIL OF.  
APOMORPHINE.  
BELLADONNA.  
BISMUTH.  
CAMPHOR.  
CANNABIS INDICA.  
CHLORAL.  
CHLOROFORM.  
ETHER.  
IDOFORM.  
JABORANDI.  
LAUREL WATER.  
MORPHINE. Hypodermically.  
MUSK.  
MUSTARD AND HOT WATER.  
NITRO-GLYCERIN.  
NUX VOMICA.  
PEPPER  
POTASSIUM BROMIDE.  
PRESSURE OVER PHRENIC, HYOID, OR EPIGASTRIUM.  
QUININE. In full doses.  
SUGAR AND VINEGAR.  
TOBACCO-SMOKING.

## HYDROCEPHALUS, ACUTE.

BLISTERS. To the nape of neck useful.  
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
 CROTON OIL. Liniment.  
 ELATERIUM.  
 ERGOT.  
 IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
 IODOFORM. Dissolved in collodion, or as ointment to neck and head; along with small doses of calomel, as enemata.  
 LEECHES.  
 MERCURIC CHLORIDE. Small doses internally.  
 TARTAR EMETIC. Ointment.  
 TURPENTINE. By mouth or as enema at commencement.

## HYDROCEPHALUS, CHRONIC.

BLISTERS.  
 COD-LIVER OIL.  
 IODIDE OF IRON.  
 IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
 IODINE.  
 MERCURY.  
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE.

## HYDROPHOBIA.

ACID, ACETIC AND HYDROCHLORIC.  
 ACTUAL CAUTERY.  
 ACUPUNCTURE.  
 ALISMA.  
 AMYL NITRITE.  
 ARSENIC.  
 ASPARAGUS.  
 ATROPINE.  
 BELLADONNA.  
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
 CALABAR BEAN.  
 CANNABIS INDICA.  
 CARBOLIC ACID.  
 CHLORAL.  
 CHLORIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
 CHLOROFORM. To control spasms.  
 CURARE.  
 ESCHAROTICS.  
 ETHER.  
 EUPHORBIA.  
 EXCISION OF BITTEN PART.  
 HOANG-NAN.  
 HYOSCYAMINE.  
 IODINE.  
 JABORANDI.  
 MERCURY.  
 MORPHINE.  
 NITRO-GLYCERINE.  
 PERMANGANATE OF POTASSIUM. As lotion to wound.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE.  
 QUININE.  
 SABADILLA.  
 SILVER NITRATE. To wound, no use, even though applied immediately.  
 STRAMONIUM.

## H Y D R O T H O R A X.

BLISTERS.  
BROOM.  
DIGITALIS. As diuretic.  
DRY DIET.  
ELATERIUM.  
IODINE. Injections after tapping.  
JABORANDI.  
MERCURY.  
MORPHINE.  
PILOCARPINE.  
RESIN OF COPAIBA.  
SANGUINARIA.  
TR. FERRI.  
VERATRUM VIRIDE.  
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## H Y P O C H O N D R I A S I S.

ALCOHOL. As temporary stimulant.  
ARSENIC. In the aged.  
ASAFCETIDA.  
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
CAFFEINE.  
CIMICIFUGA. In puerperal, and spermatorrhoea.  
COLCHICUM.  
CREASOTE.  
ELECTRICITY.  
GOLD CHLORIDE. When giddiness and cerebral anaemia.  
HYOSCYAMUS. In syphilophobia.  
IGNATIA.  
MUSK.  
OPIUM. In small doses.  
OX-GALL.  
SUMBUL.

## H Y S T E R I A.

ACONITE.  
ACTÆA RACEMOSA.  
ALCOHOL.  
AOLES. In constipation.  
AMMONIA, AROMATIC SPIRITS OF.  
AMYL NITRITE.  
ANÆSTHETICS.  
ANTISPASMODICS.  
APOMORPHINE.  
ARSENIC.  
ASAFCETIDA.  
ATROPINE. In hysterical aphonia.  
BELLADONNA.  
BROMIDE OF CAMPHOR.  
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
BROMIDE OF SODIUM.  
CAMPHOR. In hysterical excitement.  
CANNABIS INDICA.  
CHLOROFORM.  
CIMICIFUGA. In hysterical chorea.  
COCAINE.  
COD-LIVER OIL.  
COLD WATER poured over mouth to cut short attack.  
CONIUM.

## HYSERIA.—*Continued.*

ELECTRICITY. To cut short attack.  
 ETHER.  
 EUCALYPTUS.  
 FARADISM.  
 GALBANUM. Internally, and as plaster to sacrum.  
 GALVANISM.  
 GARLIC. To smell during the paroxysm.  
 HYOSCYAMUS.  
 IGNATIA.  
 IPECACUANHA. As emetic.  
 IRON.  
 LUPULIN. When sleepless.  
 MASSAGE.  
 MORPHINE.  
 MUSK.  
 NUX VOMICA.  
 OIL OF AMBER.  
 OIL OF WORMSEED.  
 OPIUM. In small doses.  
 PARALDEHYDE.  
 PELLITORY. For Globus.  
 PHOSPHATES.  
 PHOSPHORUS. In hysterical paralysis.  
 SANTONIN. If worms present.  
 SPIRITUS ETHERIS NITROSI. To relieve spasm.  
 TARTAR EMETIC.  
 VALERIAN.  
 VALERIANATE OF AMMONIUM.  
 VALERIANIC ACID.  
 VOLATILE OILS.  
 ZINC OXIDE.  
 ZINC SULPHATE.  
 ZINC VALERIANATE.

## ICHTHYOSIS.

BATHS.  
 COD-LIVER OIL.  
 ELM BARK DECOCTION. Useful.  
 GLYCERINE.  
 ZINC OXIDE.

## IMPETIGO.

ACETATE OF LEAD.  
 ARSENIC.  
 BORIC ACID.  
 CALCIUM CHLORIDE.  
 CRYSPHANIC ACID. Locally.  
 COD-LIVER OIL.  
 GLYCERINE OF TANNIN.  
 GRAPE CURE.  
 GUTTA-PERCHA.  
 HYDROCYANIC ACID. To relieve itching.  
 LAUREL WATER. To relieve itching.  
 MERCURY. Locally.  
 MINERAL ACIDS.  
 NITRIC ACID. Internally.  
 OIL OF CADE.  
 OILS.  
 POTASSIUM CHLORIDE.  
 POULTICES.

## IMPETIGO.—*Continued.*

QUININE.  
SULPHATE OF COPPER.  
SULPHUR. Internally.  
TANNIN. Locally.  
TAR.  
ZINC OINTMENT.  
ZINC OXIDE.

## IMPOTENCE.

ARSENATE OF IRON.  
CANNABIS INDICA.  
CANTHARIDES.  
CUBEBS.  
ERGOTIN. Hypodermically about dorsal vein of penis, when it empties too rapidly.  
GOLD CHLORIDE. To prevent decline of sexual power.  
NUX VOMICA. Very useful.  
PHOSPHORIC ACID.  
PHOSPHORUS.  
SANGUINARIA.  
SERPENTARIA.  
STRYCHNINE.  
TURPENTINE.  
ZINC PHOSPHATE. Very useful.

## INFLAMMATION.

ACONITE. At the commencement of all inflammations, superficial or deep-seated; best given in small doses frequently repeated until pulse and temperature are reduced.  
ALCOHOL. As antipyretic and stimulant, especially useful in blood-poisoning.  
ALKALIES.  
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.  
AMMONIUM TART.  
ANTIMONY. 10 to 15 m. of vinum antimonii frequently repeated at commencement.  
ARNICA.  
ARSENIC.  
ATROPINE.  
BARIUM CHLORIDE.  
BELLADONNA. In gouty and rheumatic inflammation and cystitis.  
BLISTERS.  
BORAX.  
BRYONIA. In serous inflammations after heart or pulse lowered by aconite.  
CHLORAL. When temperature is high and much delirium.  
COD-LIVER OIL. In chronic inflammations.  
COLD.  
COPAIBA.  
DIGITALIS.  
ELECTRICITY.  
ERGOT.  
FOMENTATIONS.  
GELSEMIUM.  
ICE. Locally applied.  
IODINE. Locally.  
LEAD.  
LEECHES.  
MERCURY. In deep-seated inflammations, especially those of serous membranes and iritis, and syphilitic cases.  
MERCURY FRICTION-NS.  
NITRATES.

**INFLAMMATION.—Continued.**

OPIUM. Exceedingly useful to check it at commencement, and relieve pain afterwards.  
**PHOSPHORUS.**  
**PILOCARPIN.**  
**POULTICES.**  
**PULSATILLA.** In inflammation, when purulent discharge from eyes, ears and nose; and in epididymitis.  
**PURGATIVES.**  
**QUININE.** In peritonitis and in acute inflammations along with morphine.  
**SALICIN.**  
**SALICYLATE OF SODIUM.** Most useful, especially in rheumatic affections.  
**SALICYLIC ACID.** Most valuable.  
**SALINE CATHARTICS.**  
**STRAMONIUM.**  
**SULPHIDES.** To abort or to hasten maturation.  
**VERATRUM VIRIDE.**  
**WATER.**

**INFLUENZA.**

**ACONITE.**  
**ACTEA RACEMOSA.**  
**AMMONIUM ACETATE, with NITROUS OR CHLORIC ETHER.**  
**CARBOLIC ACID.** As spray and gargle.  
**CIMICIFUGA.**  
**CUBEBS.**  
**HOT SPONGING.**  
**OPIUM.** With Ipecacuanha, useful for cough.  
**POTASSIUM NITRATE.** Freely diluted, as lemonade.  
**QUININE.** Useful, especially in later stages.  
**SANGUINARIA.** Sometimes very useful.  
**SPIRITUS ETHERIS NITROSI.**  
**SULPHUROUS ACID.** By fumigation or inhalation.  
**TURKISH BATHS.** Useful.

**INSOMNIA.**

**ACONITE.** One m. every quarter of an hour when skin is dry and harsh.  
**ALCOHOL.** Sometimes very useful.  
**ATROpine.** With opium, 1-120 to 1-100 gr. atropine, to  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. morphine.  
**BELLADONNA.**  
**BLEEDING.**  
**BUTYL-CHLORAL.** If heart is weak.  
**CAMPHOR.**  
**CANNABIS INDICA.** Alone or with hyoscyamus.  
**CHLORAL.** Most useful, alone or with bromide of potassium; the addition of a small quantity of opium to the chloral and bromide assists their action.  
**CHLOROFORM.**  
**CODEINE.**  
**COFFEE.** Causes insomnia, but has been recommended in insomnia from deficient nervous power, or chronic alcoholism.  
**COLD DOUCHE.**  
**DIGITALIS.** When deficient tone of vaso-motor system.  
**DUBOISINE.**  
**ETHER.** In full dose.  
**GALVANISATION.**  
**GELESEMIUM.** In simple wakefulness.  
**HUMULUS.** A hop-pillow sometimes useful in the aged.  
**HYOSCINE.**  
**HYOSCYAMUS.** Alone or with cannabis indica, useful to combine with quinine.  
**HYPNONE.**  
**IGNATIA.** In nervous irritability.  
**MORPHINE.**

## INSOMNIA.—*Continued.*

MUSK. In irritable and nervous cases.  
 OPIUM. Most powerful hypnotic; given alone or in combination.  
 PARALDEHYDE.  
 PHOSPHORUS. In the aged.  
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE. In full doses, alone or with other hypnotics.  
 REMOVAL INLAND.  
 SITZ BATH.  
 SODIUM LACTATE.  
 SUMBUL. In nervous irritability and chronic alcoholism.  
 TANATE OF CANNABIN.  
 TARTAR EMETIC. Along with opium when there is a tendency to congestion of the brain, which opium alone would increase.  
 URETHANE.  
 WARM BATH.  
 WARMTH. Internally and externally.  
 WATER.  
 WET COMPRESS.  
 WET PACK.

## INTERCOSTAL NEURALGIA.

Is very commonly connected with LEUCORRHœA, *q. v.* (*Vide* also NEURALGIA).

## INTERMITTENT FEVER.

ACONITE.  
 ALCOHOL.  
 AMMONIUM CARBAZOTATE. One-half to one gr. in pill.  
 AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.  
 APIOL. In mild cases, 15 grs. during an hour, in divided doses four hours before the paroxysm.  
 ARSENIC. Exceedingly useful, especially in irregular malaria.  
 ATROPINE. Subcutaneously, to arrest or cut short cold stage.  
 BERBERINE. In chronic cases.  
 BLEEDING.  
 BRUCINE.  
 CAMPHOR. Taken before the fit to prevent it.  
 CAPSICUM. Along with quinine as adjuvant.  
 CARBOLIC ACID.  
 CHAMOMILE.  
 CHINOLIN.  
 CHLORAL HYDRATE. As antipyretic when fever is high; and to check vomiting or convulsions in adults and children during malarious fever.  
 CHLOROFORM. To prevent or cut short cold stage.  
 CIMICIFUGA. In brow ague.  
 CINCHONIDINE. Like CINCHONINE.  
 CINCHONINE. Useful and cheap.  
 COFFEE.  
 COLD COMPRESS.  
 CORNU FLORIDA. A substitute for quinine.  
 DIGITALIS.  
 ELATERIUM.  
 EMETICS.  
 EUCALEYPTUS GLOBULUS. During convalescence.  
 FERRIC SULPHATE.  
 FERROUS IODIDE.  
 GELSEMIUM. Pushed until it produces dilated pupils or double vision.  
 GRINDELIA SQUARROSA. In hypertrophied spleen.  
 HOT BATH.  
 HYDRARGYRUM SUBLIMATUM.  
 HYDRASTIS. In obstinate cases.  
 HYDROQUINONE.  
 HYOSCYAMINE.

## INTERMITTENT FEVER.—*Continued.*

IODINE TINCTURE. To prevent recurrence of ague.  
 IPECACUANHA. Most useful as emetic.  
 KAIRIN.  
 LEPTANDRA VIRGINICA. After disease is lessened by quinine.  
 MORPHINE. Along with quinine as an adjuvant.  
 MUSTARD. To soles of feet.  
 NARCOTIN. Two to five grs. three times a day sometimes very useful.  
 NITRIC ACID. In obstinate cases.  
 NITRITE OF AMYL. By inhalation to relieve or shorten cold stage.  
 NITRITE OF SODIUM.  
 NITRO-GLYCERIN.  
 NUX VOMICA.  
 OL. TEREBINTHINÆ.  
 OPIUM. In full doses to prevent chill.  
 PEPPER. Along with quinine.  
 PHOSPHORUS.  
 PILOCARPIN.  
 PIPERINE.  
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE.  
 POTASSIUM CHLORIDE.  
 POTASSIUM NITRATE. Ten grs. in brandy and water, or dry on tongue to prevent fit.  
 QUASSIA.  
 QUINETUM.  
 QUININE. As prophylactic to abort fit and to prevent recurrence; its action is aided by purgatives, emetics and aromatics.  
 QUININE BROMOHYDRATE. Like quinine, and less liable to produce cinchonism.  
 RESORCIN.  
 SACCHARATED LIME.  
 SALICIN.  
 SALICYLIC ACID.  
 SODIUM CHLORIDE. Tablespoonful in glass of hot water at a draught on empty stomach.  
 SODIUM HYPOSULPHATE. In mild cases.  
 SPIDER WEB. As pill.  
 STRAMONIUM.  
 STRYCHNINE.

## INTERTRIGO.

BISMUTH. Locally.  
 CAMPHOR. Added to dusting powders to allay heat and itching.  
 CARBOLIC ACID.  
 CARBONATE OF CALCIUM.  
 FULLERS' EARTH.  
 GLYCERIN OF TANNIN.  
 LEAD LOTION.  
 LIME WATER.  
 SOAP.  
 TANNIN.  
 ZINC OINTMENT.

## IRITIS.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM.  
 ATROPINE.  
 BELLADONNA. Internally and locally.  
 BLEEDING.  
 COPAIBA.  
 DUBOISINE. Substitute for atropia.  
 ESERINE.  
 HOMATROPINE.  
 IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

## IRITIS.—*Continued.*

MERCURY. Most serviceable.  
 MORPHINE.  
 OPIUM. To lessen pain.  
 PILOCARPIN.  
 SALICYLIC ACID.  
 SANTONIN.  
 SODIUM SALICYLATE.  
 TURPENTINE. In rheumatic iritis.

## IRRITABILITY.

ALKALINE WATERS.  
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
 CHLORAL.  
 COLCHICUM. With potash in large quantity of water when gouty.  
 IGNATIA. In small doses.  
 LAXATIVES. In constipation.  
 SITZ-BATH.  
 STRYCHNINE. In small doses.

## JAUNDICE.

ALKALINE mineral waters in catarrh of duodenum or bile-ducts.  
 ALOES.  
 AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. In scruple doses in jaundice from mental emotion.  
 AMMONIUM IODIDE. When catarrh of bile-ducts.  
 ARSENIC. In malarial cases.  
 BENZOIC ACID.  
 CALOMEL PURGATIVE. Followed by saline, often very useful.  
 CARLSBAD SALTS. Very useful.  
 CARLSBAD WATERS.  
 CELANDINE.  
 CHLOROFORM.  
 COLCHICUM.  
 DULCAMARA.  
 EGGS.  
 EMETICS.  
 ENEMATA. Cold water, one or two litres once a day.  
 ETHER. When due to gall-stones.  
 EUONYMIN.  
 FEL BOVINUM.  
 HYDRASTIS. In cases of catarrh of ducts.  
 IPECACUANHA.  
 IRIDIN.  
 IRIS.  
 LEMON JUICE.  
 MAGNESIA.  
 MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.  
 MANGANESE. In malarial or catarrhal cases.  
 MERCURIALS.  
 MINERAL ACIDS.  
 NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID. Internally, and as local application over liver, or as bath in catarrhal cases.  
 PODOPHYLLUM. In catarrhal conditions very useful.  
 POTASSIUM CHLORIDE.  
 POTASSIUM SALTS.  
 POTASSIUM SULPHATE. As laxative.  
 QUININE. In malarial cases.  
 RHUBARB. Jaundice in children.  
 SANGUINARIA.  
 SODIUM PHOSPHATE. Very useful in catarrh of bile-ducts.  
 STILLINGIA. After ague.  
 TURPENTINE.

## LACTATION, DEFECTIVE.

CALABAR BEAN.  
CASTOR OIL LEAVES.  
JABORANDI.  
MUSTARD POULTICE.  
VANILLA.

## LACTATION, EXCESSIVE.

ALCOHOL.  
BELLADONNA. Internally and locally.  
CAMPHOR AND GLYCERIN.  
CHLORAL.  
COFFEE.  
ELECTRICITY.  
HEMPSEED OIL.  
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
MERCURY.  
PARSLEY.  
QUININE.  
RICINUS LEAVES. As poultice.  
TOBACCO.

## LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.

ACONITE.  
BELLADONNA.  
BROMIDES. Very useful in large doses.  
CHLORAL HYDRATE.  
CHLOROFORM. As inhalation to stop spasm.  
COD-LIVER OIL.  
COLD SPONGING.  
COLD WATER. Dashed in the face.  
CONINE. Pushed until physiological action observed  
EMETICS.  
ETHER.  
IPECACUANHA. As emetic.  
LANCING GUMS.  
LOBELIA.  
MORPHINE. Hypodermically.  
NITRO-GLYCERIN.  
POTASSIUM BROMIDE.  
QUININE.  
SPINAL ICE-BAG.  
SUB-SULPHATE OF MERCURY.  
TARTAR EMETIC.  
WORMS, REMOVAL OF.

## LARYNGITIS, ACUTE.

ACETIC ACID. As inhalation.  
ACONITE.  
ANTIMON. POT. TART.  
BENZOIN. As inhalation.  
GELSEMIUM  
GLYCERIN.  
INHALATIONS.  
IODINE. As inhalation and counter-irritant over neck.  
LEECHES. To larynx or nape of neck.  
MERCURY.  
MORPHINE.  
QUININE.  
SCARIFICATION OF LARYNX.

## LARYNGITIS, ACUTE.—*Continued.*

SILVER NITRATE. As spray.  
SULPHUROUS ACID. As inhalation or spray.  
TRACHEOTOMY.  
VERATRUM VIRIDE.  
ZINC CHLORIDE.  
ZINC SULPHATE. As emetic.

## LARYNGITIS, CHRONIC.

ALUM. As gargle.  
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. As spray.  
BISMUTH. Locally by insufflation  
CARBOLIC ACID. As spray.  
FERRIC CHLORIDE. As spray, or brushed on interior of larynx.  
GELSEMIUM.  
GLYCERIN.  
GUAIACUM. As lozenges or mixture.  
INHALATION.  
IODINE. As counter-irritant.  
MERCURY.  
MORPHINE. Mixed with bismuth or starch as insufflation, most useful when much irritation, as in laryngeal phthisis.  
SILVER NITRATE. As solution to interior of larynx.  
SULPHUROUS ACID. As fumigation, inhalation or spray.  
TANNIN. As gargle or spray.  
URANIUM NITRATE. As spray

## LEUCORRHœA.

ACID NITRIC AND CINCHONA.  
ALKALIES.  
ALOES.  
ALUM. As injection.  
AMMONIO-FERRIC ALUM.  
ARGENTI OXIDUM.  
ARSENIC.  
BAEL FRUIT.  
BALSAM OF PERU. Internally.  
BALSAM OF TOLU. Internally.  
BELLADONNA. As pessary, for over-secretion and pain.  
BISMUTH. As injection or pessary.  
BORAX. As injection.  
BORIC ACID.  
CARBOLIC ACID. As injection.  
CIMICIFUGA.  
COCCULUS INDICUS.  
COLD SPONGING.  
COMMON RED WINE.  
COPAIBA.  
COPPER SULPHATE. As injection.  
CREASOTE.  
ERGOT.  
GLYCERIN.  
HYDRASTIS. Locally.  
IODINE.  
IODOFORM. As local application, alone or mixed with tannic acid.  
IODO-TANNIN.  
IRON. Internally.  
LEAD.  
LIME WATER.  
MONSEL'S SOLUTION.  
MYRRH. Internally.

## LEUCORRHAEA.—*Continued.*

PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM. Internally.  
 POTASSIUM BICARBONATE. Dilute solution as injection.  
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE.  
 POTASSIUM CHLORIDE.  
 POTASSIUM, PERMANGANATE OF.  
 SAFFRON.  
 SPINAL ICE-BAG.  
 SUMBUL.  
 TANNIN. As injection or suppository.  
 ZINC SULPHATE.

## LICHEN.

ALKALIES.  
 ARSENIC.  
 CANTHARIDES.  
 CHLOROFORM.  
 COD-LIVER OIL.  
 GLYCEROLE OF ALOES.  
 MERCURY. Locally.  
 POTASSIUM CYANIDE.  
 SILVER NITRATE. Solution locally.  
 SULPHIDES.  
 SULPHUR.  
 TAR OINTMENT.  
 THYMOL.  
 WARM BATHS.

## LOCOMOTOR ATAXY.

AMYL NITRITE.  
 ARGENTIC PHOSPHATE.  
 BELLADONNA.  
 CALABA BEAN.  
 CANNABIS INDICA.  
 CHLORIDE OF GOLD.  
 DAMIANA.  
 ELECTRICITY.  
 ERGOT.  
 HYOSCYAMUS.  
 MORPHINE.  
 NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID.  
 PHOSPHORUS.  
 PHYSOSTIGMA.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE. For syphilitic taint.  
 SILVER NITRATE.  
 SODIUM SALICYLATE.  
 STRYCHNINE.

## LUMBAGO.

ACONITE. Small doses internally, and liniment locally.  
 ACTÆA RACEMOSA.  
 ACUPUNCTURE.  
 AQUAPUNCTURE. Sometimes very useful.  
 ATROPINE.  
 BELLADONNA.  
 CAPSICUM. Locally.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. Hypodermically.  
 CAUTERY,  
 CHLOROFORM. Liniment.

## LUMBAGO.—*Continued.*

CIMICIFUGA. Sometimes very useful internally.  
COD-LIVER OIL.  
ELECTRICITY.  
EMPLASTRA.  
ETHER SPRAY.  
EUCALYPTUS OIL. As liniment.  
FARADIZATION.  
GALVANISM.  
GUACO.  
GUARANA. In large doses.  
HOT DOUCHE. Or hot poultice.  
HOT FLAT IRON.  
ICE. Rubbed over back.  
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
IODIDES.  
LEAD PLASTER.  
MASSAGE.  
MORPHINE. Hypodermically.  
NITRATE OF POTASSIUM.  
PITCH PLASTER.  
POULTICES.  
QUININE.  
RHUS TOXICODENDRON.  
SALICYLIC ACID.  
SULPHUR.  
THERMIC HAMMER.  
TURKISH BATH.  
TURPENTINE. Internally and locally.  
VERATRUM VIRIDE.

## LUPUS.

ARSENIC.  
BLISTERS.  
CARBOLIC ACID.  
CAUTERY.  
CHAULMOUGRA OIL.  
CHROMIC ACID.  
COD-LIVER OIL.  
CREASOTE.  
GALVANO-CAUTERY.  
HYDRARGYRI BINIODIDUM.  
HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS ACIDUM.  
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
IODIDE OF STARCH.  
IODIDE OF SULPHUR. Externally  
IODINE. In glycerine.  
IDOFORM.  
LEAD LOTION.  
MERCURY. Internally and locally.  
PHOSPHORUS.  
PLUMBEIC NITRATE.  
POTASSIUM CHLORATE.  
PYROGALLOIC ACID.  
SALICYLATE OF SODIUM.  
SALICYLIC ACID.  
SILVER NITRATE.  
SODIUM ACETATE.  
SODIUM ETHYLATE.  
ZINC CHLORIDE.  
ZINC SULPHATE.

## MANIA.

ACTÆA RACEMOSA.  
 ALCOHOL.  
 ANÆSTHETICS.  
 ATROFINE.  
 BELLADONNA. Useful.  
 BLISTERS.  
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
 BROMIDES.  
 CAMPHOR.  
 CANNABIS INDICA.  
 CHLORAL HYDRATE. As narcotic and carminative.  
 CHLORAL AND CAMPHOR.  
 COLD DOUCHE.  
 CONINE. Alone or with morphine.  
 CROTON OIL. As purgative.  
 DATURINE.  
 DIGITALIS. In acute and chronic mania, especially when complicated with general paralysis and epilepsy.  
 DUBOISINE. As calmative.  
 ERGOT. In recurrent mania.  
 ETHER. In maniacal paroxysms.  
 GALVANISM. To head and cervical sympathetic.  
 GAMBOGE.  
 GEELSEMIUM. With much motor excitement and wakefulness.  
 HYOSCYAMINE.  
 HYOSCYAMUS. In hallucinations and hypochondriasis.  
 IRON.  
 MORPHINE.  
 OPIUM. Alone or with tartar emetic.  
 PARALDEHYDE.  
 PHYSOSTIGMA.  
 STRAMONIUM.  
 VERATRUM VIRIDE.  
 WET PACK.

## MASTITIS.

ACONITE.  
 AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. As lotion locally.  
 ARNICA.  
 BELLADONNA. Locally as liniment or ointment.  
 CALCIUM SULPHIDE. Internally, if abscess is forming.  
 CHLORAL POULTICE.  
 CONIUM.  
 DIGITALIS INFUSION. Locally as fomentation.  
 FRICITION. With oil.  
 GALVANISM.  
 HYOSCYAMUS. As plaster to relieve painful distension from milk.  
 ICE.  
 IODINE.  
 JABORANDI.  
 MERCURY AND MORPHINE OLEATE. Locally, in mammary abscess.  
 PHYTOLACCA. To arrest inflammation, local application.  
 PLASTER. To support and compress mammae.  
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE.  
 STRAMONIUM. Fresh leaves as poultice.  
 TARTAR EMETIC. In small doses frequently repeated at commencement.  
 TOBACCO LEAVES. As poultice.

## MEASLES.

ACONITE.  
 AMMONIUM ACETATE.  
 AMMONIUM CARBONATE.  
 ANTIMONY.  
 CAMPHOR.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. Internally, at commencement.  
 COLD AFFUSION.  
 DIGITALIS.  
 FAT.  
 IODINE.  
 IPECACUANHA.  
 MUSTARD BATH. When retrocession of rash.  
 PACKING.  
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE. When sleeplessness.  
 POTASSIUM CHLORATE. In adynamic cases.  
 PULSATILLA.  
 PURGATIVES.  
 QUININE.  
 VERATRUM VIRIDE.  
 ZINC SULPHATE.

## MELANCHOLIA.

ALCOHOL.  
 ARSENIC. In aged persons, along with opium.  
 BELLADONNA.  
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM. Often very useful.  
 BROMIDES.  
 CAFFEINE.  
 CAMPHOR.  
 CANNABIS INDICA.  
 CHLORAL HYDRATE. As hypnotic.  
 CIMICIFUGA. In puerperal or uterine despondency.  
 COCAINE.  
 COLCHICUM.  
 COLOCYNTH.  
 GALVANISM.  
 GOLD.  
 IGNATIA.  
 IRON.  
 MORPHINE.  
 MUSK.  
 NITROUS OXIDE.  
 OPIUM. In small doses especially useful.  
 PHOSPHORUS.  
 TURKISH BATH.  
 VALERIAN. In hysterical and suicidal cases.

## MENIERE'S DISEASE.

GELSEMIUM.  
 QUININE.

## MENINGITIS, CEREBRAL.

ACONITE.  
 AMMONIUM CARBONATE.  
 BELLADONNA.  
 BLISTERS. To nape of neck.  
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM. In convulsions consequent on meningitis.

**MENINGITIS, CEREBRAL.—Continued.**

BRYONIA. When effusion.  
 COLD. To head.  
 COLD BATHS.  
 DIGITALIS.  
 ERGOT.  
 GELSEMIUM.  
 HYOSCYAMUS.  
 IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
 MERCURY. As ointment or internally.  
 OPIUM. In small doses, alone or with tartar emetic.  
 PILOCARPINE.  
 PULSATILLA. In acute cases.  
 PURGATIVES. At commencement; calomel and jalap most useful.  
 QUININE.  
 TURPENTINE.  
 VENESECTION. When much excitement.

**MENINGITIS, CEREBRO-SPINAL.**

ACONITE. Along with opium.  
 ANTIMONY. Alone, or with opium.  
 ATROPINE.  
 BELLADONNA.  
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
 CAUTERY. Freely to back.  
 COLD. To spine.  
 COLD BATHS.  
 DIGITALIS. In early stage.  
 ERGOT. Useful.  
 GELSEMIUM. Useful.  
 OPIUM. Very useful in large doses.  
 QUININE. At commencement, large doses.  
 TURPENTINE. As enema.  
 VENESECTION.

**MENORRHAGIA.**

ACTEA RACEMOSA.  
 ALOES. As adjuvant to iron.  
 AMMONIUM ACETATE.  
 AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. For headache.  
 ARGENTIC OXIDE.  
 ARSENIC. With iron.  
 BERBERINE.  
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
 CALCIUM PHOSPHATE. In anaemia.  
 CANNABIS INDICA. Sometimes very useful.  
 CIMICIFUGA.  
 CINNAMON, OIL OF  
 CONINE.  
 CREASOTE.  
 DIGITALIS. Sometimes useful.  
 ERGOT. Most useful.  
 FERRI PERCHLORIDUM.  
 GALIC ACID. Very useful.  
 GUAIACUM.  
 HAMAMELIS. Useful.  
 HOT WATER BAG. To dorsal and lumbar vertebræ.  
 HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM.  
 HYDRASTIS.  
 ICE. To spine.  
 IODINE.  
 IODOFORM.

## MENORRHAGIA.—*Continued.*

IPECACUANHA. In emetic doses in evening, followed by acidulated draught in morning.  
 IRON.  
 LEMONS.  
 MAGNESIUM SULPHATE. Sometimes useful.  
 PHOSPHATES.  
 POTASSIUM CHLORATE.  
 PYROGALLIC ACID.  
 QUININE.  
 RUE.  
 SAVINE.  
 SENEGA.  
 SULPHURIC ACID. When due to fibroid or polypus.  
 TANNIN.  
 URTICA URENS.  
 VINCA MAJOR.

## MENTAGRA.

ARSENIC.  
 CANADA BALSAM.  
 CARBOLIC ACID.  
 COD-LIVER OIL.  
 COPPER. Locally, as lotion.  
 EPILATION.  
 GOA POWDER.  
 IODIDE OF SULPHUR.  
 MERCURY.  
 OIL OF TURPENTINE.  
 OLEATE, BICHLORIDE, OR NITRATE OF MERCURY. As ointment or lotion.  
 PETROLEUM.  
 SILVER NITRATE.  
 SULPHURIC ACID. With glycerin.  
 TR. IODINE (compound).  
 ZINC AND COPPER SULPHATE.  
 ZINC CHLORIDE.

## METRITIS, ACUTE.

ACONITE.  
 ALOES. Enema.  
 AURUM.  
 CARBOLIC ACID.  
 ERGOTIN.  
 HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDUM.  
 IODINE.  
 IODOFORM.  
 NITRATE OF SILVER.  
 NITRIC ACID.  
 OPIUM. As suppository or enema.  
 POTASSA FUSA.  
 POULTICES.  
 SALINE LAXATIVES.  
 SALINE MINERAL WATERS.  
 TURPENTINE STUPES.

## MILK DEFICIENCY.

GOSSYPIUM. Decoction of seeds, two or three times every hour.  
 RICINUS. Poultices or infusion of leaves to the mammae.

## MUSCÆ VOLITANTES.

BLUE PILL. In biliousness.  
 IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
 IRON. Perchloride in anaemia and climacteric.  
 VALERIAN.

## MYALGIA.

ACUPUNCTURE.  
 AQUAPUNCTURE.  
 AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.  
 ARNICA. Internally and locally.  
 BELLADONNA LINIMENT. Locally.  
 BELLADONNA PLASTER.  
 CHLOROFORM LINIMENT. With friction.  
 CIMICIFUGA.  
 ELECTRICITY.  
 ETHER.  
 FRICTION.  
 GELSEMIUM. Large doses.  
 IODIDE OF POTASSIUM. In rheumatic cases.  
 IODIDES.  
 IODINE.  
 MASSAGE.  
 OPIUM.  
 PACKING.  
 POULTICES.  
 SALICYLATE OF SODIUM.  
 SALICYLATES.  
 VERATRINE. Externally.  
 XANTHOXYLUM. Internally and externally.

## MYELITIS.

BARIUM CHLORIDE.  
 BELLADONNA.  
 ELECTRICITY. In chronic cases.  
 ERGOT.  
 GALVANISM.  
 HYDROTHERAPY.  
 IODIDES.  
 IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
 MASSAGE.  
 MERCURY.  
 PHOSPHORUS. In paraplegia from excessive venery.  
 PICROTOXIN.  
 SILVER NITRATE. Useful.  
 STRYCHNINE.

## NÆVUS.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARATUM.  
 CARBOLIC ACID.  
 CHLORAL.  
 CHROMIC ACID.  
 COLLODION.  
 CREAMOTE.  
 CROTON OIL.  
 ELECTROLYSIS.  
 FERRIC CHLORIDE.  
 GALVANO-CAUTERY.

## NÆVUS.—*Continued.*

HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDUM.  
 LIQUOR PLUMBI.  
 NITRATE OF MERCURY (ACID).  
 NITRIC ACID.  
 POTASSIUM NITRATE.  
 SODIUM ETHYLATE.  
 TANNIN.  
 VACCINATION.  
 ZINC CHLORIDE.

## NAILS, INGROWING.

ALUM.  
 FERRI PERCHLORIDUM.  
 FERRI PERSULPHAS.  
 GLYCERIN.  
 IODOFORM.  
 LEAD CARBONATE. Locally.  
 LIQUOR POTASSÆ.  
 PLUMBI NITRAS.  
 SILVER NITRATE.  
 TANNIN.

## NAUSEA.

ACONITE.  
 AMMONIO-CITRATE OF IRON.  
 BELLADONNA.  
 BISMUTH.  
 CALOMEL.  
 CALUMBA.  
 CARBOLIC ACID.  
 CERIUM OXALATE.  
 CHLORAL.  
 CINNAMON.  
 CLOVES.  
 COCCULUS INDICUS. In violent retching without vomiting.  
 COFFEE.  
 CREASOTE.  
 ELECTRICITY.  
 HYDROCYANIC ACID.  
 ICE.  
 INGLUVIN.  
 IODINE.  
 IPECACUANHA. In sickness of pregnancy and chronic alcoholism; very small dose, 1 ℥ of wine.  
 KOUMISS.  
 LEAD ACETATE.  
 LEECHES.  
 LIQUOR POTASSÆ.  
 MORPHINE.  
 NUTMEG.  
 PEPPER.  
 PEPPERMINT.  
 PEPSIN.  
 PIMENTO.  
 PULSATILLA. In gastric catarrh.  
 SALICIN.  
 SPT. NUCIS JUGLANDIS.  
 STRYCHNINE.  
 SULPHURIC ACID.

## N NEPHRITIS, ACUTE, *vide* BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

ACONITE. At commencement.  
 ALKALIES.  
 AQUA CALCIS.  
 ARSENIC.  
 BELLADONNA.  
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
 CAMPHOR.  
 CANNABIS INDICA. As diuretic, especially in haematuria.  
 CANTHARIDES. One ℥ of tincture every three hours to stop haematuria after acute symptoms have subsided.  
 COD-LIVER OIL.  
 COPAIBA.  
 CROTON LINIMENT.  
 CYTISUS SCOPARIUS.  
 DIGITALIS. As diuretic.  
 ELATERIUM.  
 EUCALYPTUS. Given cautiously.  
 FUCHSIN.  
 GALLIC ACID.  
 GLONOINE.  
 HYOSCYAMUS.  
 INCISIONS.  
 IRON.  
 JABORANDI.  
 JUNIPER.  
 LEAD.  
 LIQUOR AMMONII ACETATIS.  
 LIQUOR POTASSÆ.  
 PILOCARPIN.  
 POTASSIUM BITARTRATE.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE.  
 POTASSIUM SULPHATE.  
 POULTICES. Over loins, very useful.  
 SENEGA.  
 TANNIN.  
 TARTRATE.  
 TINCTURE FERRI PERCHLORIDI.  
 TURKISH BATHS.  
 TURPENTINE. One minim doses every two to four hours.  
 WARM BATHS.

## N NERVOUSNESS.

ACONITE. One minim of tincture at bedtime for restlessness and fidgets.  
 AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.  
 ARGENTI PHOSPHAS.  
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM. Over-work and worry.  
 CAFFEINE. Where much debility.  
 CAMPHOR.  
 CHAMOMILE.  
 CHLORAL HYDRATE.  
 CHLOROFORM.  
 COD-LIVER OIL.  
 COLD SPONGING.  
 ELECTRICITY.  
 ERGOT.  
 ETHER.  
 HOPS. Internally, and as pillow.  
 HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM.  
 IGNATIA.  
 MASSAGE.  
 MUSK. In uterine derangement.

## NERVOUSNESS.—*Continued.*

OPIUM.  
PHOSPHORUS.  
STRYCHNINE.  
SUMBUL. In pregnancy, and after acute illness.  
ZINC PHOSPHATE.

## NEURALGIA.

ACONITE.  
ACONITINE. As ointment.  
ACUPUNCTURE.  
ALCOHOL.  
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. One-half dr. doses.  
AMMONIUM VALERIANATE.  
AMYL NITRATE.  
ANÆSTHETICS.  
ANTISEPTIC OILS.  
AQUAPUNCTURE.  
ARSENIC.  
ATROPIE. As liniment, or hypodermically near the nerve.  
AURO-TERCHLOR. IOD.  
BELLADONNA.  
BEBEERU BARK.  
BLISTERS.  
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
BROMIDES.  
BUTYL-CHLORAL. For neuralgia of fifth nerve.  
CAFFEINE.  
CANNABIS INDICA.  
CAPSICUM. Locally.  
CARBONIC ACID. Locally for uterine neuralgia.  
CAUTERY.  
CHAMOMILE.  
CHAULMOOGRA OIL.  
CHELIDONIUM.  
CHLORAL AND CAMPHOR. Equal parts locally applied.  
CHLORAL AND MORPHINE.  
CHLORATE OF POTASSIUM. In facial neuralgia.  
CHLOROFORM. Locally, and by inhalation, when pain is very severe.  
CIMICIFUGA. In neuralgia of fifth nerve, and ovarian neuralgia.  
COCAINE.  
CODEINE.  
COD-LIVER OIL.  
COLCHICUM.  
CONIUM.  
COUNTER-IRRITATION.  
CREASOTE.  
CUPRI-AMMONII-SULPHAS  
DIGITALIS.  
DOGWOOD, JAMAICA.  
ELECTRICITY.  
EPISPASTICS.  
ERGOT. In visceral neuralgia.  
ETHER.  
FERRIC PERCHLORIDE.  
FERRO-MANGANATES.  
GALVANISM.  
GELSEMIUM.  
GLONOINE.  
HYDROCYANIC ACID.  
HYOSCYAMUS.

## NEURALGIA.—*Continued.*

IGNATIA. In hysterical and in intercostal neuralgia.  
 IODIDES. Especially when nocturnal.  
 IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
 IODOFORM.  
 IRON.  
 MASSAGE.  
 MENTHOL.  
 MORPHINE. Hypodermically.  
 MUSTARD POULTICE.  
 NARCEINE.  
 NICKEL.  
 NITRO-GLYCERIN.  
 NUX VOMICA. In visceral neuralgia.  
 OIL OF CLOVES. Locally.  
 OPIUM.  
 PEPPERMINT. Locally.  
 PHOSPHORUS.  
 POTASSIUM BICHROMATE.  
 PULSATILLA.  
 PYRETHRUM. As masticatory.  
 QUININE. In periodical cases.  
 QUININE SALICYLATE.  
 SALICIN.  
 SALICYLIC ACID.  
 SODIUM SALICYLATE.  
 SPINAL ICE-BAG.  
 STAVESACRE.  
 STRAMONIUM.  
 STRYCHNINE.  
 SUMBUL. Sometimes very useful.  
 THERMO-CAUTERY.  
 TONGA.  
 TURKISH BATH.  
 TURPENTINE.  
 VALERIAN.  
 VALERIANATED ZINC.  
 VALERIANIC ACID.  
 VERATRINE.  
 VIBRATION.  
 WET PACK.

## NEURALGIC PAINS.

COLD SPONGING.  
 FRICTION. Along back or on limbs.  
 RUBEFACIENTS. Useful.  
 VALERIAN.  
 WARM SPONGING.

## NIGHTMARE.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
CAMPHOR WATER.

## NIPPLES, SORE.

ALCOHOL. Locally.  
 ARNICA.  
 BALSAM OF PERU.  
 BALSAM OF TOLU.  
 BENZOIN.

## NIPPLES, SORE.—*Continued.*

BORAX. Saturated solution locally.  
 BRANDY AND WATER.  
 CARBOLIC ACID.  
 CATECHU.  
 CHLORAL POULTICE.  
 COLLODION.  
 FERROUS SUBSULPHATE. Locally.  
 INDIA RUBBER.  
 LEAD NITRATE.  
 LEAD SALTS.  
 LIME WATER.  
 POTASSIUM CHLORATE.  
 RHATANY. One part extract to 15 of cacao butter.  
 SHIELD.  
 SILVER NITRATE.  
 SULPHUROUS ACID.  
 TANNIC ACID.  
 TANNIN, GLYCERIN OF  
 ZINC SHIELD.

## NODES.

MERCURY OLEATE. With morphine, locally.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE. Internally and externally.  
 STRAMONIUM LEAVES. As poultice.

## NYCTALOPIA.

AMYL NITRITE.  
 BLISTERS. Small to external canthus.  
 QUININE.  
 STRYCHNINE.

## NYMPHOMANIA.

ANAPHRODISIACS.  
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM. In large doses.  
 CAMPHOR. In large doses.  
 CAMPHOR MONOBROMATE.  
 DIGITALIS.  
 LUPULINE.  
 OPIUM.  
 STRAMONIUM.  
 SULPHUR. When due to haemorrhoids.  
 SULPHURIC ACID. Internally.  
 TOBACCO. So as to cause nausea, effectual but depressing.

## OBESITY.

ALKALIES.  
 ALKALINE WATERS. Especially those of Marienbad.  
 AMMONIUM BROMIDE.  
 BANTING'S SYSTEM. Living on meat and green vegetables, and avoiding starch, sugars and fats.  
 FUCUS VESICULOSUS.  
 LIQ. POTASSÆ.  
 POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.  
 SALINES.  
 SODIUM CHLORIDE.  
 SULPHUROUS WATERS.  
 VEGETABLE ACIDS.  
 VINEGAR. Very injurious.

## ONYCHIA.

ALUM.  
 ALUMINIUM SULPHATE.  
 ARSENIC.  
 CABOLIC ACID. As local anaesthetic.  
 CHLORAL. Locally.  
 CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.  
 FERRI PERCHLORIDUM.  
 FERRI PERSULPHAS.  
 IODOFORM. Locally.  
 LEAD NITRATE.  
 MERCURY. As ointment, alternately with poultices.  
 SILVER NITRATE. At commencement.  
 TANNIN.  
 TAR OINTMENT.  
 TARTAR EMETIC.

## OPTHALMIA, *vide* CONJUNCTIVITIS

## ORCHITIS, *vide* EPIDIDYMITIS.

## OTITIS, *vide* EARACHE.

## OTORRHœA.

ACONITE.  
 ALCOHOL.  
 ALUM. Insufflation.  
 ARSENIC.  
 BORIC ACID.  
 CADMIUM. Locally.  
 CARBOLIC ACID.  
 CAUSTIC.  
 CHLORAL.  
 COD-LIVER OIL.  
 COTTON WOOL.  
 IODIDE. Two grs. to an ounce locally.  
 IODOFORM.  
 LEAD ACETATE.  
 LEAD LOTIONS.  
 LIME WATER.  
 LIQUOR SODÆ. Locally when discharge is fetid.  
 MERCURY, BROWN CITRINE OINTMENT.  
 PERMANGANATE OF POTASSIUM. As injection or spray.  
 QUININE.  
 SILVER NITRATE. Locally.  
 SPT. VINI RECT.  
 SULPHO-CARBOLATES.  
 TANNIN, GLYCERIN OF. Very useful.  
 ZINC SULPHATE.

## OVARITIS AND NEURALGIA.

GOLD.

## OXALURIA.

MINERAL ACIDS.  
NITRIC ACID.  
NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

## OZÆNA.

ACETATE OF AMMONIUM.  
ACID, SULPHUROUS.  
ALUM. As powder or wash.  
BICHROMATE OF POTASSIUM.  
BISMUTH.  
BORO-GLYCERIDE.  
BROMINE. As inhalation.  
CALCIUM CHLORIDE.  
CALOMEL SNUFF.  
CARBOLATE OF IODINE.  
CARBOLIC ACID.  
CHLORINATED LIME. Injections of the solutions of.  
ETHYL IODIDE.  
GLYCERIN AND IODINE.  
GOLD SALTS.  
HYDRASTIS. Internally and locally.  
INSUFFLATION.  
IODINE. As inhalation. Much benefit derived from washing out the nose with a solution of common salt, to which a few drops of the tincture of iodine have been added.  
IODOFORM.  
IRON.  
MEDICATED COTTON.  
MERCURIC OXIDE, OR AMMONIATED MERCURY.  
POTASSIUM CHLORATE.  
POTASSIUM IODIDE.  
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.  
SODIUM ARSENATE.  
SODIUM CHLORIDE.  
SODIUM ETHYLATE.  
SPRAY.  
TANNIN, GLYCERIN OF.  
TINCT. THUJÆ.

## PAROTITIS.

ACONITE.  
EMETICS.  
JABORANDI.  
MERCURY. One-half gr. of grey powder three or four times a day  
POULTICE.

## PEDICULI.

ANISE.  
BAKE CLOTHES. To destroy ova.  
CHLOROFORM.  
COCCELIUS INDICUS.  
DALMATIAN FLOWERS.  
ESSENTIAL OILS.  
LAUREL LEAVES, DECOCT.  
MERCURY. As ointment or wash.  
PETROLEUM.  
PYRETHRUM.  
QUASSIA.  
STAVESACRE.

## P PEMPHIGUS.

ARSENIC.  
BELLADONNA.  
CHLORATE OF POTASSIUM.  
COD-LIVER OIL.  
HOT BATH.  
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
MERCURY.  
PHOSPHORUS.  
SILVER NITRATE.  
SULPHIDES.  
TAR.

## P PERICARDITIS.

ACONITE.  
ALCOHOL. Sometimes very useful.  
BLEEDING.  
BLISTERS. Near heart very useful.  
BRYONIA. Useful in exudation.  
CALOMEL AND OPIUM. Formerly much used.  
DIGITALIS. When heart is rapid and feeble with cyanosis and dropsy.  
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
IODINE.  
IDOFORM.  
MERCURY.  
OPIUM. In grain doses every three to six hours, very useful.  
POULTICE.  
QUININE.  
VERATRUM VIRIDE.

## P PERIOSTITIS.

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, OR AMMONIUM.  
IODINE. Locally.  
MERCURY. Internally.  
MERCURY AND MORPHINE OLEATE. Externally.  
MEZEREON. In rheumatic and scrofulous cases.  
PHOSPHATES.  
POULTICES.  
STAVESACRE. When long bones affected.

## P PERITONITIS.

ACONITE. At commencement.  
AMMONIA.  
ANTIMONY.  
BLISTERS.  
BRYONIA. When exudation.  
CHLORAL.  
CHLORINE SOLUTION.  
COCULLUS INDICUS. For tympanites.  
COLD.  
ICE.  
IODINE.  
IPECACUANHA.  
LEECHES.  
MERCURY. When there is a tendency to fibrous exudation.  
OPIUM. Freely, most useful.  
PLUMBIC ACETATE.  
POTASSIUM SALTS.

## PERITONITIS.—*Continued.*

POULTICES.  
QUININE.  
RUBEFACIENTS.  
STEAM. Applied to the abdomen under a cloth when poultices cannot be borne.  
TURPENTINE. For tympanites.  
VERATRUM VIRIDE.

## PERSPIRATION.

AGARIC. In phthisis.  
AROMATIC SULPHURIC ACID. In phthisis.  
ATROPINE. In sweating of phthisis, internally.  
BELLADONNA. As liniment for local sweats.  
BETULA.  
CARBOLIC ACID. With glycerin locally for fetid sweat.  
ERGOT.  
GALLIC ACID. In phthisis.  
GLYCERIN.  
IODOFORM.  
JABORANDI.  
LEAD.  
MUSCARINE.  
NEAT'S FOOT OIL rubbed over the surface.  
OILS.  
OPIUM. As Dover's powder in phthisis.  
PERMANGANATE OF POTASSIUM. Locally for fetid perspiration.  
PICROTOXIN.  
PILOCARPINE.  
QUININE.  
SALICIN. In phthisis.  
SALICYLIC ACID. With borax in fetid perspiration.  
SPINAL ICE-BAG.  
SPONGING. Very hot.  
STRYCHNINE. In phthisis.  
TANNIN.  
VINEGAR. Locally.  
ZINC OXIDE. In phthisis.

## PERTUSSIS.

ACONITE.  
ALUM.  
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.  
AMYL NITRITE.  
ARGENTI OXIDUM.  
ARNICA.  
ARSENIC.  
ATROPINE.  
BELLADONNA.  
BENZIN.  
BLISTER. To nape of neck.  
BROMIDE OF AMMONIUM.  
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
BUTYL-CHLORAL.  
CANTHARIDES.  
CARBOLIC ACID. As spray.  
CASTANEA VESCA.  
CERIUM OXALATE.  
CHEEKEN.  
CHLORAL. In spasmodic stage.  
CHLOROFORM. As inhalation during paroxysm.

## PERTUSSIS.—*Continued.*

CLOVER TEA.  
 COCHINEAL.  
 COD-LIVER OIL.  
 COFFEE.  
 DECOCTION OF CHESTNUT LEAVES, *ad lib.* Sometimes useful.  
 DROSERA.  
 ERGOT.  
 ETHER SPRAY.  
 GAS LIME. Exhalation.  
 GELSEMIUM. In spasmody stage.  
 HYDROBROMIC ACID.  
 HYDROCYANIC ACID. In habitual cough when the true whooping cough has ceased.  
 HYDROGEN, PEROXIDE OF.  
 INHALATION OF ATOMIZED FLUIDS.  
 IPECACUANHA. Sometimes very useful alone, or combined with bromide of ammonium.  
 LEECHES. To nape of neck.  
 LOBELIA. In spasmody stage.  
 MILK DIET.  
 MONOBROMATE OF CAMPHOR.  
 MORPHINE.  
 NITRIC ACID.  
 OPIUM. In convulsive conditions.  
 POTASSA SULPHURATA.  
 QUININE.  
 SALICYLIC ACID. As spray.  
 SILVER NITRATE.  
 SODIUM CARBOLATUM.  
 SODIUM SALICYLATE.  
 TANNIN.  
 TAR. For inhalation.  
 TARTAR EMETIC.  
 TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM.  
 URTICA.  
 VACCINATION.  
 VALERIAN.  
 VALERIANATE OF ATROPINE.  
 WILD THYME.  
 ZINC SULPHATE.

## PHARYNGITIS.

ACONITE.  
 ACID, SULPHUROUS.  
 ACTÆA RACEMOSA.  
 ALCOHOL. Dilute as gargle.  
 ALUM. As gargle.  
 AMMONII ACETATIS, LIQ.  
 BELLADONNA.  
 CAPSICUM. As gargle.  
 CIMICIFUGA. Internally when pharynx is dry.  
 COPPER SULPHATE. Locally.  
 CUBEBS POWDER.  
 ELECTRIC CAUTERY.  
 FERRIC CHLORIDE. Locally as astringent, internally as tonic.  
 GLYCERIN. Locally, alone or as glycerin and tannin.  
 GUAIACUM.  
 HYDRASTIS. Internally and locally.  
 ICE.  
 IODINE.

## PHARYNGITIS.—*Continued.*

IODOFORM.  
 IPECACUANHA. As spray.  
 NITRIC ACID.  
 POMEGRANATE BARK. As gargle.  
 POTASSIUM CHLORATE. Locally.  
 QUININE. As tonic.  
 SILVER NITRATE. In solution locally.  
 SODIUM BORATE.  
 STRYCHNINE. As tonic.  
 TANNIN. As powder or glycerin locally.  
 ZINC SULPHATE. As gargle.

## PHIMOSIS.

BELLADONNA. Locally.  
 ELASTIC LIGAMENT.  
 LUPULIN. After operation.  
 WARM BATHS.

## PHLEBITIS.

BLISTERS.  
 HAMAMELIS.  
 HOT FOMENTATIONS.  
 OPIUM. To allay pain.  
 REST, absolute.

## PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE. In full doses when much prostration.  
 BELLADONNA EXTRACT. With mercurial ointment locally.  
 BLISTERS. In early stage.  
 CREAMOTE. As enemata.  
 HAMAMELIS.  
 HYDROCHLORIC ACID. With potassium chlorate, in barley water.  
 LECHES. During active inflammation.  
 OPIUM. Internally and locally to allay pain.

## PHOTOPHOBIA.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.  
 ATROPINE.  
 BELLADONNA. To eye.  
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
 BUTYL CHLORAL.  
 CALABAR BEAN.  
 CHLOROFORM VAPOUR.  
 COLD.  
 CONINE. In scrofulous photophobia locally.  
 GALVANISM.  
 IODINE TR.  
 MERCURIIC CHLORIDE. By insufflation.  
 NITRATE OF SILVER.  
 OPIUM.  
 POTASSIUM CHLORATE. In large doses.  
 SETON.  
 TONGA.

## PHTHISIS.

- ACTÆA RACEMOSA.**  
**ALCOHOL.** Along with food or cod-liver oil.  
**AMMONIUM CARBONATE.**  
**AMMONIUM URATE.**  
**ANTIMONIUM TARTARATUM.**  
**ANTIPYRIN.** To reduce temperature.  
**ARSENIC.** To remove commencing consolidation, and also when tongue is red and irritable.  
**ATROPINE.** To check perspiration.  
**BELLADONNA.** Locally for pain in muscles.  
**BENZOIC ACID.**  
**BENZOIN.** As inhalation to lessen cough and expectoration.  
**BLISTERS.**  
**BROMIDES.**  
**BUTYL-CHLORAL.** To check cough.  
**CALCIUM CHLORIDE.**  
**CAMPHOR.**  
**CANNABIS INDICA.**  
**CARBO LIGNI.**  
**CARBOLIC ACID.**  
**CHAULMOOGRA OIL.**  
**CHLORAL.** As hypnotic.  
**CHLORINE.**  
**CHLORODYNE.**  
**CHLOROFORM.** As linctus to check cough.  
**COCAINE.** A solution locally to throat and mouth tends to relieve irritable condition and aphæa, especially in later stages.  
**COD-LIVER OIL.** Most useful as nutrient.  
**CONIUM.**  
**COTO BARK.**  
**COUNTER-IRRITATION.**  
**CREASOTE.** As inhalation.  
**CROTON OIL.** To chest as counter-irritant.  
**DIGITALIS.**  
**ENEMATA.** Of starch and opium to control diarrhoea.  
**ETHER.**  
**EUCALYPTUS OIL.**  
**FERRI IODIDUM.**  
**FERRI SULPHAS.**  
**FLUORIC ACID.**  
**GALLIC ACID.**  
**GELSEMIUM.**  
**GLYCERIN.** As nutrient in place of cod-liver oil, locally to mouth in the last stages to relieve dryness and pain.  
**GUAIACUM.**  
**HYPOPHOSPHITES.** Very useful in early stage.  
**INULIN.** Possibly useful.  
**IODINE LINIMENT.** As a counter-irritant to remove the consolidation in early stage, and to remove pain and cough later; as inhalation to lessen cough and expectoration.  
**IODOFORM.** As inhalation.  
**IPECACUANHA.** As spray to the throat to relieve bronchial asthma and emphysema, combined with fibroid phthisis.  
**KOUMISS.**  
**LINSEED.**  
**MERCURIC CHLORIDE.** In minute doses for diarrhoea.  
**MINERAL ACIDS.**  
**MINERAL WATERS.**  
**MORPHINE, WITH STARCH OR BISMUTH.** Locally to larynx, and in laryngeal phthisis most useful.  
**MUSTARD LEAVES.** Most useful to lessen pain and prevent spread of subacute intercurrent inflammation.  
**OL. PINI SYLVESTRIS.**

## PHTHISIS.—*Continued.*

OL. LINI AND WHISKY.  
 OPIUM. To relieve cough, and, with ipecacuanha and Dover's powder, to check sweating.  
 OXALIC ACID.  
 OXYGEN.  
 OZONE.  
 PANCREATIC EMULSION.  
 PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN.  
 PHALLANDRIUM.  
 PHOSPHATES.  
 PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM. As nutrient, and to check diarrhœa.  
 PHOSPHORIC ACID.  
 PICROTOXIN. To check perspiration.  
 PILOCARPINE. To check sweats.  
 PLUMBI ACETAS.  
 PLUMBI CARBONAS.  
 PODOPHYLLUM.  
 POTASSE, LIQUOR.  
 POTASSIUM CHLORIDE.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE.  
 PRUNUS VIRGINIANA.  
 PRUNUS, TINCTURE.  
 QUININE. As tonic to lessen temperature, to check sweat.  
 RAW MEAT AND PHOSPHATES.  
 SALICYLIC ACID. When breath foul and expectoration offensive.  
 SANGUINARIA.  
 SEA BATHING.  
 SEA VOYAGE.  
 SECALE.  
 SILVER NITRATE.  
 SNUFF.  
 SODIUM BENZOATE.  
 SODIUM CHLORIDE.  
 SODIUM PHOSPHATE.  
 SPONGING, VERY HOT.  
 STRYCHNINE.  
 SUGAR.  
 SULPHUR.  
 SULPHURIC ACID.  
 SULPHUROUS ACID. As fumigation.  
 TEREBENE.  
 THYMOL.  
 TR. IODI.  
 TRANSFUSION.  
 TURKISH BATH.  
 TURPENTINE.  
 VINEGAR.

## PITYRIASIS.

ACETIC ACID.  
 ARSENIC AND MERCURY. Internally.  
 BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY.  
 BORAX. Saturated solution or glycerin locally.  
 CAJEPUT OIL.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. With glycerin and water locally.  
 CHRYSAROBINUM.  
 CITRINE OINTMENT.  
 GLYCERIN.  
 LEAD. Locally.  
 MERCURIC OINTMENT. Locally.

## PITYRIASIS.—*Continued.*

MYRTOL.  
OLEATE OF MERCURY.  
SAPO LARICIS.  
SULPHIDES. Locally.  
SULPHUROUS ACID. Locally.

## PLEURISY.

ACONITE. In early stage.  
ANTIMONY.  
BELLADONNA PLASTER. Most useful to relieve pain in old adhesions.  
BLISTERS.  
BLOOD-LETTING.  
BRYONIA. After aconite.  
CHLORAL.  
COD-LIVER OIL.  
DIGITALIS. When much effusion.  
GELSEMIUM.  
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM. To aid absorption.  
IODINE. As a liniment externally to assist absorption, or as a wash or injection to cavity after tapping.  
JABORANDI.  
LEECHES.  
LOCAL WET PACK. To chest.  
MERCURY.  
MORPHINE.  
PACKING.  
PILOCARPINE.  
POULTICES.  
PURGATIVE SALTS.  
QUININE.  
SINAPISMS.  
SODIUM CHLORIDE.  
VERATRUM VIRIDE.

## PLEURODYNIA.

ACTEA RACEMOSA.  
ACUPUNCTURE.  
BELLADONNA. Plaster or liniment very useful.  
BLISTERING.  
CHLORAL. With camphor locally.  
CROTON OIL. Locally in obstinate cases.  
ETHER. As spray, locally.  
IODINE. Locally.  
IRON. When pleurodynia associated with leucorrhœa.  
MORPHINE.  
MUSTARD LEAVES.  
NERVE-STRETCHING,  
OPIUM. Liniment rubbed in after warm fomentations or hypodermic injections.  
Internally, most useful to cut short attack and relieve pain.  
PLASTERS. To relieve pain and give support.  
POULTICES.  
QUININE.  
STRAPPING.  
VERATRUM VIRIDE.  
WET-CUPPING. When pain severe and fever high.

## PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

BRYONIA.  
CARBOLIC ACID. Two per cent. solution injected locally.  
SANGUINARIA.  
TURPENTINE. Locally.

## PNEUMONIA.

ACID PHOSPHORIC.  
ACONITE. Very useful, especially at commencement.  
ALCOHOL.  
AMMONIA.  
AMMONIUM CARBONATE. As stimulant.  
ARNICA.  
BELLADONNA. At commencement.  
BLEEDING.  
BLISTERS. At beginning to lessen pain.  
BRYONIA. When pleurisy present.  
CARBONATE OF SODIUM.  
CHLORAL.  
CHLOROFORM.  
COLD.  
COLD BATH.  
COLD COMPRESS TO CHEST.  
COPPER ACETATE.  
COPPER SULPHATE.  
DIGITALIS. To reduce temperature.  
ETHER.  
EXPECTORANTS.  
GELSEMIUM.  
IODIDE OF AMMONIUM.  
MERCURY.  
MORPHINE.  
MUSCARINE.  
PACKING.  
PHOSPHORUS.  
PILOCARPINE.  
PLUMBI ACETAS.  
POTASSIUM CHLORATE.  
POTASSIUM NITRATE.  
POULTICES. To lessen pain.  
QUININE. To lower temperature.  
SALICYLATE OF SODIUM. As antipyretic.  
SCALE.  
SENEGA. As expectorant.  
SERPENTARIA. With carbonate of ammonium as stimulant.  
SINAPISMS.  
STIMULANTS.  
STRYCHNINE.  
TARTAR EMETIC.  
TURPENTINE. As stimulant at crisis.  
VERATRINE.  
VERATRUM VIRIDE.  
WET PACK.

## POLYPUS.

ALCOHOLIC SPRAY.  
ALUM. As insufflation.  
CARBOLIC ACID AND GLYCERIN.  
SESQUICHLORIDE OF IRON.  
SODIUM ETHYLATE.  
TANNIN. As insufflation.  
TR. OPII CUM CROCO.  
ZINC SULPHATE.

## PROLAPSUS ANI.

ALOES.  
 ALUM. In solution locally.  
 BISMUTH.  
 ELECTRICITY.  
 ERGOTIN.  
 HYDRASTIS. As enema or lotion.  
 ICE. When prolapsed parts inflamed.  
 NITRIC ACID.  
 OPIUM.  
 PEPPER. Confection.  
 PODOPHYLLUM. In small doses.  
 SILVER NITRATE.  
 STRYCHNINE. As adjunct to laxatives.  
 TANNIN. As enema.

## PROLAPSUS UTERI.

ALUM. As hip-bath and vaginal douche.  
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
 CIMICIFUGA. To prevent miscarriage and prolapsus.  
 ELECTRICITY.  
 GALLS. Decoction of, as injection.  
 GLYCERIN TAMпон.  
 ICE. Locally when part inflamed, and to spine.  
 OAK BARK. As injection.  
 SECALE.  
 TANNIN.

## PROSTATE, ENLARGED.

ALKALIES. When irritation of the bladder, with acid urine.  
 AMMONIUM BENZOATE. For cystitis with alkaline urine.  
 AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.  
 CONIUM.  
 ERGOT.  
 IODINE. Apply to rectum.  
 IODOFORM. As suppository very useful.  
 SULPHIDES.

## PROSTATITIS.

BLISTERS. To perineum in chronic cases.  
 BUCHU.  
 CANTHARIDES. Small doses of tincture.  
 CUBEBS.  
 HOT INJECTIONS.  
 HYDRASTIS. Internally and locally.  
 IRON.  
 SILVER NITRATE. Locally.  
 TURPENTINE.

## PRURIGO AND PRURITUS.

ACONITE. Externally  
 ALKALINE LOTIONS.  
 ALKALINE WARM BATHS.  
 ALUM. A strong solution for pruritus vulvæ.  
 ALUMINIUM NITRATE.  
 ARSENIC. Internally.  
 ATROPINE.  
 BALSAM OF PERU.

## PRURIGO AND PRURITUS.—*Continued.*

BELLADONNA.  
 BORIC ACID.  
 BORAX. Saturated solution.  
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
 CALOMEL. Ointment very useful in pruritus ani.  
 CANTHARIDES.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. Internally and locally, especially in prurigo senilis.  
 CHLORAL AND CAMPHOR.  
 CHLOROFORM OINTMENT.  
 COD-LIVER OIL. As inunction.  
 CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. For pruritus vulvæ.  
 CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM. As lotion or ointment, to be used with care.  
 ELECTRICITY.  
 GELSEMIUM.  
 GLYCERIN.  
 GLYCEROLE OF TAR.  
 HOT WATER.  
 HYDRARGYRUM BICHLORIDUM.  
 HYDRARGYRUM OLEATUM CUM MORPHINA  
 HYDROCYANIC ACID. Locally.  
 ICE.  
 IODOFORM. As ointment.  
 LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS.  
 MARINE LINT.  
 MERCURY. Locally.  
 OPIUM.  
 OIL OF CADE.  
 PETROLEUM OIL.  
 PILOCARPINE.  
 POTASSIUM CARBONATE.  
 SALICYLIC ACID.  
 SAPO VIRIDIS.  
 SILVER NITRATE.  
 SODIUM CARBONATE.  
 STAVESACRE.  
 STRYCHNINE.  
 SULPHATE OF ZINC.  
 SULPHIDES.  
 SULPHITES.  
 SULPHUR AND COMPOUNDS.  
 TAR OINTMENT.  
 TOBACCO. Useful but dangerous.  
 TURKISH BATHS.  
 WARM BATHS.

## PSORIASIS.

ACONITE.  
 ALKALINE BATHS.  
 AMMONIUM CARBONATE.  
 AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.  
 ARSENIC.  
 BATHS. Alkaline, to remove scales.  
 BERBERINE.  
 BLEEDING.  
 CAJEPUT OIL.  
 CALOMEL. Locally as ointment.  
 CANTHARIDES.  
 CARBOLIC ACID.  
 CARBONIC ACID.  
 CHLORIDE OF LIME.  
 CHROMIC ACID. Ten grs. to the ounce in psoriasis of tongue.

## PSORIASIS.—*Continued.*

CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.  
 COD-LIVER OIL.  
 COPAIBA.  
 COPPER SULPHATE.  
 CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE BATH.  
 CREASOTE BATHS.  
 ELECTRICITY. Constant current rapidly applied.  
 FATS AND OILS.  
 GALIUM.  
 GLYCERIN.  
 GLYCEROLE OF LEAD.  
 GUANO, URATE OF AMMONIUM BATHS.  
 HEPAR SULPHURIS.  
 HYDROCHLORIC ACID.  
 INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION.  
 IODINE.  
 IRIS.  
 LEAD IODIDE. Locally.  
 LIQ. POTASSÆ.  
 MERCURY. Locally as ointment.  
 MEZEREON.  
 NITRIC AND NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACIDS. When eruption is symptomatic of indigestion.  
 PITCH.  
 POTASSIUM ACETATE.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE.  
 PYROGALLIC ACID.  
 SAPO LARICIS.  
 SILVER NITRATE. In psoriasis of tongue.  
 SOAP.  
 SODIUM ARSENATE.  
 SULPHIDES.  
 SULPHUR. Internally.  
 SULPHUR BATHS.  
 SULPHUR IODIDE. Internally and externally.  
 TAR. As ointment.  
 TEREBINTHINE OL.  
 THYMOL.  
 TURKISH BATHS.  
 ULMUS.  
 VASELINE.  
 WARM BATHS.

## PTOSIS.

ARSENATE OF SODIUM.  
 ERGOT.  
 SALICYLIC ACID.  
 TR. IODI.  
 VERATRINE. Locally to the eyelids and temples.  
 ZINC CHLORIDE.

## PTYALISM.

ACIDS. In small doses internally and as gargles.  
 ALCOHOL. Dilute as gargle.  
 ATROPINE. Hypodermically.  
 BELLADONNA. Very useful.  
 BRANDY.  
 CALABAR BEAN.  
 CHLORATE OF POTASSIUM. As gargle.  
 CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

## PTYALISM.—*Continued.*

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
 IODINE. As gargle, one of tincture to 30 of water.  
 OPIUM.  
 PURGATIVES.  
 SULPHUR.  
 TANNIN.  
 VEGETABLE ASTRINGENTS.

## PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS.

ACONITE. In small doses frequently.  
 ANESTHETICS.  
 BELLADONNA. Useful.  
 BENZOIC ACID.  
 BLEEDING.  
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
 BROMIDES.  
 CAMPHOR.  
 CHLORAL. In full doses.  
 CHLOROFORM. By inhalation.  
 COLD TO ABDOMEN.  
 DRY CUPPING OVER LOINS.  
 ETHER.  
 ICE. To head.  
 MORPHINE. Hypodermically very useful.  
 MUSTARD. To feet.  
 NITRITE OF AMYL. Of doubtful utility.  
 NITRO-GLYCERIN.  
 OL. CROTONIS.  
 PILOCARPINE.  
 VERATRUM VIRIDE. Pushed to nausea very useful.

## PUERPERAL FEVER.

ACID, SALICYLIC.  
 ACONITE. Useful at commencement.  
 ALKALINE SULPHATES. In early stages.  
 AMMONIAE LIQ.  
 AMYL SOL OF IODINE.  
 BLISTERS.  
 BORAX.  
 CALUMBA. As tincture.  
 CAMPHOR.  
 CARBOLIC ACID.  
 CHLOROFORM.  
 CREASOTE OIL.  
 DIGITALIS.  
 EMETICS.  
 ERCOT.  
 HYDRARGYRUM. The subchloride or bichloride.  
 ICE.  
 IODINE.  
 IPECACUANHA.  
 OPIUM. For wakefulness and delirium very useful.  
 PERMANGANATE OF POTASSIUM.  
 PLUMBI ACETIS.  
 POTASSIUM OXALATE.  
 PURGATIVES.  
 QUININE. In large doses.  
 RESORCIN.  
 SODIUM BENZOATE.

## PUERPERAL FEVER.—*Continued.*

SODIUM SULPHITE.  
 STIMULANTS.  
 STRAMONIUM. With cerebral excitement.  
 TR. FERRI PERCHLORIDI.  
 TURPENTINE. With much vascular depression and tympanites.  
 VENESECTION.  
 VERATRUM VIRIDE.  
 WARBURG'S DROPS.

## PUERPERAL MANIA.

ACONITE. With much fever.  
 ANÆSTHETICS. During paroxysm.  
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
 BROMIDES.  
 CAMPHOR.  
 CHALYBEATES.  
 CHLORAL.  
 CHLOROFORM.  
 CIMICIFUGA. Useful in hypochondriasis.  
 DUBOISINE.  
 HYOSCYAMUS. In mild cases.  
 IRON. In anaemia.  
 MORPHINE.  
 OPIUM.  
 POULTICES.  
 QUININE. When much sickness.  
 STRAMONIUM. When delirium furious but intermittent, or suicidal, or when impulse to destroy child.  
 TARTAR EMETIC. Frequently repeated.

## PUERPERAL PERITONITIS.

ACONITE. At commencement.  
 ANTIMONY.  
 CHLORINE SOLUTION.  
 CIMICIFUGA. In rheumatic cases.  
 HEAT TO ABDOMEN.  
 ICE TO ABDOMEN.  
 LAXATIVES. Useful combined with Dover's powder and hyoscyamus.  
 MERCURY.  
 OPIUM. Very useful.  
 QUININE. In large doses.  
 TURPENTINE. As stimulant, 10 m. frequently repeated.

## PURPURA.

AGRIMONIA.  
 ALUM. Locally with brandy.  
 ARSENIC.  
 DIGITALIS.  
 ELECTRICITY.  
 ERGOT. Very useful.  
 GALLIC ACID.  
 IRON. Internally.  
 LEAD ACETATE.  
 LIME JUICE.  
 MALT.  
 MILK.  
 MOLASSES.  
 NITRATE OF POTASSIUM.

## PURPURA.—*Continued.*

NUX VOMICA.  
PHOSPHATES.  
POTASSIUM BINOXALATE.  
POTASSIUM CHLORATE.  
POTASSIUM CITRATE.  
QUININE.  
SULPHURIC ACID.  
TANNIC ACID.  
TR. LARICIS.  
TURPENTINE.

## PYÆMIA.

ALCOHOL.  
ALKALIES.  
AMMONIUM CARBONATE.  
BLEEDING.  
BORIC ACID.  
ERGOTIN.  
FERRI PERCHLORIDUM.  
IODINE.  
JABORANDI.  
MALT LIQUOR.  
OIL OF CLOVES. Locally.  
PERMANGANATE OF POTASSIUM. Internally.  
QUININE. In large doses.  
RESORCIN.  
SALICIN.  
SALICYLIC ACID.  
TANNIN.  
TURPENTINE. As stimulant.

## PYELONEPHRITIS.

CANTHARIDES.  
ERIGERON.  
EUCALYPTUS.  
GALLIC ACID.  
HYDRASTIS.  
PIPSISSEWA (CHIMAPHILA).  
TURPENTINE.

## PYROSIS.

BISMUTH.  
CAMPHOR.  
CARBOLIC ACID.  
CREASOTE.  
GALLIC ACID.  
GLYCERIN.  
LEAD.  
MANGANESE OXIDE.  
MINERAL ACIDS.  
NITRATE OF SILVER.  
NITRIC ACID.  
NUX VOMICA.  
OXIDE OF SILVER.  
PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS.  
STRYCHNINE.  
SULPHURIC ACID.

## RELAPSING FEVER.

LAXATIVES.  
LEECHES. As cupping for headache.  
QUININE.

## REMITTENT FEVER.

ACONITE.  
ARSENIC.  
BENZOATES.  
COLD AFFUSION.  
EMETICS.  
GELSEMIUM. In bilious remittents.  
HYPOSULPHITES.  
IPECACUANHA.  
LIVINGSTONE'S PILLS.  
MORPHINE. Hypodermically.  
MYRRH.  
NITRIC ACID.  
PACKING. Useful.  
QUININE. Twenty to thirty grs. for a dose, once or twice daily.  
RESORCIN.  
SALICYLIC ACID.  
SILVER NITRATE.  
SODIUM CHLORIDE.  
TURPENTINE.  
WAREBURG'S TINCTURE.

## RENAL CALCULI, *vide* CALCULI.

## RHEUMATIC ARTHRITIS.

ACONITE. Locally.  
ACTAEA RACEMOSA.  
ARNICA. Internally and externally.  
ARSENIC.  
BUCKEYE.  
CHAULMOOGRA OIL.  
CIMICIFUGA. When pains are nocturnal.  
COD-LIVER OIL.  
COLCHICUM.  
COLD DOUCHE.  
ELECTRICITY.  
GUAIACUM.  
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
IODIDES.  
IODINE. Internally as tonic.  
IDOFORM.  
LITHIUM. Internally and locally.  
MORPHINE.  
POTASSIUM BROMIDE. Sometimes relieves pain.  
QUININE.  
QUININE SALICYLATE.  
SODIUM SALICYLATE.  
STIMULANTS.  
STRYCHNINE.  
SULPHIDES.  
SULPHUR.  
TURKISH BATH.

## RHEUMATISM, ACUTE.

ACID STEAM BATH.  
ACONITE.  
ACTAEA RACEMOSA.  
ACUPUNCTURE.  
ALCOHOL.  
ALKALIES.  
AMBER, OIL OF.  
AMMONIUM BROMIDE.  
ANTIMONY.  
AQUAPUNCTURE.  
ARNICA.  
ARSENIC.  
BELLADONNA.  
BENZOATES.  
BENZOIC ACID.  
BICARBONATE AND CITRATE OF POTASSIUM.  
BLISTERS. Very efficient around joints, near to cardiac region.  
BRYONIA.  
BURGUNDY PITCH.  
CAJEPUT OIL.  
CARBOLIC ACID.  
CHLOROFORM.  
CIMICIFUGA.  
CITRIC ACID.  
COD-LIVER OIL.  
COLCHICUM.  
COLD BATHS.  
CONIUM.  
CREASOTE.  
DIGITALIS.  
DONOVAN'S SOLUTION.  
DOVER'S POWDER.  
DULCAMARA. In persons liable to catarrh  
FARADISATION.  
FRAXINUS POLYGAMIA.  
GUAIACUM.  
HORSE CHESTNUT OIL.  
HOT PACK.  
IODINE.  
IDOFORM.  
IRON.  
JABORANDI.  
LEECHES.  
LEMON JUICE.  
LIME JUICE.  
LITHIUM BROMIDE. Especially when insomnia and delirium present.  
MAGNESIA.  
MANACA.  
MERCURY.  
MINERAL ACIDS.  
MINERAL BATHS.  
MUSTARD PLASTERS.  
OPIUM. One gr. every two or three hours, especially when cardiac inflammation.  
PACKING.  
PELLITORY.  
PERMANGANATE OF POTASSIUM.  
POTASSIUM ACETATE.  
POTASSIUM IODIDE AND OPIUM.  
POTASSIUM NITRATE.  
POULTICES.  
PROPYLAMINE.  
QUININE. As antipyretic.

## RHEUMATISM, ACUTE.—*Continued.*

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. Exceedingly useful in after-stage and subacute forms.  
SALICIN.  
SALICYLATE OF SODIUM. Relieves pain most quickly.  
SALICYLATES.  
SCUDAMORE'S MIXTURE. Contains colchicum wine, magnesia, and sulphate of magnesium.  
SODIUM BENZOATE.  
SPIGELIA ANTHELMINTICA. In pericarditis and shifting inflammation of joints.  
SPIREA ULMARIA  
STEAM BATH.  
STIMULANTS.  
SULPHUR.  
SULPHURATED POTASH.  
SULPHUROUS ACID. Fumigative.  
TR. FERRI.  
TRIMETHYLAMINE.  
TURKISH BATH.  
VERATRINE.  
VERATRUM VIRIDE.  
ZINC CYANIDE.  
ZINC OXIDE.

## RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC.

ACONITE.  
ACTEA RACEMOSA.  
ACUPUNCTURE.  
ALKALINE BATHS.  
ALKALINE MINERAL WATERS.  
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.  
AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE.  
ARNICA.  
ARSENIC.  
ATROPINE.  
BELLADONNA.  
BLISTERING.  
BRYONIA.  
BURGUNDY PITCH. As plaster locally.  
CAJEPUT OIL. Internally and externally.  
CAPSICUM.  
CARBONIC ACID.  
CHAULMOOGRA OIL.  
CHIMAPHILA.  
CHLORAL.  
CIMICIFUGA.  
COD-LIVER OIL. Internally and locally.  
COLCHICINE.  
COLCHICUM.  
COLD DOUCHE.  
DULCAMARA.  
FARADISATION.  
GALVANISM.  
GUAIACUM.  
GUARANA.  
ICE AND SALT.  
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM. Especially when pain worst at night.  
IODIDES.  
IODINE. Locally.  
LAMP BLACK.  
LITHIUM BROMIDE. When smaller joints affected.  
LUPULIN.  
MANGANESE SULPHATE.

## RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC — *Continued.*

MASSAGE.  
 MERCURY AND MORPHINE. Oleate locally.  
 MEZEREON.  
 PACKING.  
 PHYTOLACCA.  
 PINE LEAF BATHS.  
 POTASSIO-TARTRATE OF IRON.  
 POTASSIUM NITRATE.  
 POULTICES.  
 PROPYLAMINE.  
 QUININE. When much debility and night sweats.  
 QUININE SALICYLATE.  
 RHUS TOXICODENDRON. Internally and locally.  
 SALICYLIC ACID.  
 SODIUM SALICYLATE.  
 STRAMONIUM.  
 SULPHUR. Locally, and as sulphides or sulphur waters internally.  
 THUJA OCCIDENTALIS.  
 TURKISH BATHS.  
 VERATRINE.  
 XANTHOXYLUM.

## RICKETS.

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE. If child is suckling it may be given to nurse.  
 COD-LIVER OIL.  
 COLD SPONGING.  
 FERRIC IODIDE.  
 GALLIC ACID.  
 IRON.  
 LIME.  
 NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID BATHS.  
 PHOSPHATES.  
 PHOSPHORUS.  
 QUININE.  
 SARSAPARILLA.  
 SUGAR.

## SARCINÆ.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE.  
 CARBOLIC ACID.  
 CREASOTE.  
 GASTRIC SYPHON. To wash out stomach.  
 SULPHITES.  
 SULPHURIC ACID.  
 WOOD SPIRIT.

## SCABIES.

ALKALIES.  
 ANISE. As ointment.  
 ARSENIC.  
 BAKING of clothes to destroy ova.  
 BALSAM OF PERU. Locally, agreeable and effective.  
 BENZOIC ACID. As ointment or lotion.  
 CAJEPUT OIL.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. Dangerous.

## SCABIES.—*Continued.*

CHLOROFORM.  
 CHRISMA.  
 COAL TAR NAPHTHA.  
 COCCULUS INDICUS. As ointment.  
 COPAIBA.  
 COPPER SULPHATE.  
 CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.  
 GLYCERIN.  
 IODINE.  
 KAMALA. As ointment.  
 LIQ. POTASSE.  
 MANGANESE.  
 MERCURY. White precipitate ointment.  
 OIL. Inunction.  
 PETROLEUM.  
 PHOSPHORETTED OIL.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE.  
 SOFT SOAP.  
 STAVESACRE. As ointment.  
 STORAX. With almond oil, when skin cannot bear sulphur.  
 SULPHIDE OF CALCIUM.  
 SULPHIDES.  
 SULPHITES.  
 SULPHUR. As ointment.  
 SULPHUR AND LIME.  
 SULPHUR BATHS.  
 SULPHURIC ACID. Internally as adjuvant.  
 SULPHUROUS ACID.  
 TAR. Ointment.  
 VASELINE.

## SCARLET FEVER.

ACID, ACETIC.  
 ACID, NITRIC.  
 ACONITE.  
 AMMONIUM BENZOATE.  
 AMYL HYDRIDE.  
 ARSENIC. If tongue remains red and irritable during convalescence.  
 BELLADONNA.  
 BENZOATE OF SODIUM.  
 BROMINE.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. As gargle.  
 CARBONATE OF AMMONIUM. Greatly recommended in frequent doses given in milk or cinnamon water.  
 CHLORAL.  
 CHLORINE WATER. As gargle.  
 COLD COMPRESS. To throat.  
 COLD AFFUSION.  
 COPAIBA.  
 DIGITALIS.  
 FAT. As inunction to hands and feet during the rash, and over the whole body during desquamation.  
 FERRIC PERCHLORIDE. In advanced stage with albuminuria and haematuria, very useful.  
 HOT BATH.  
 HOT PACKING.  
 HYDROCHLORIC ACID.  
 ICE. To suck, especially at commencement.  
 ICE POULTICE.  
 IODINE.

## SCARLET FEVER.—*Continued.*

JUNIPER OIL. As diuretic when dropsy occurs.  
 MERCURY. One-third of a gr. of grey powder every hour to lessen inflammation of tonsils.  
 MINERAL ACIDS. Internally and as gargle.  
 MUSTARD BATH. When rash recedes.  
 PACKING. Useful and comforting.  
 POTASSIUM CHLORATE.  
 POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. As gargle to throat.  
 PURGATIVES. Most useful to prevent albuminuria.  
 QUININE.  
 RESORCIN.  
 RHUS TOXICODENDRON.  
 SALICYLATE OF SODIUM. As antipyretic.  
 SALICYLIC ACID.  
 STRYCHNINE. Hypodermically in paralysis.  
 SULPHATE OF MAGNESIUM.  
 SULPHUR.  
 SULPHUROUS ACID. Inhalation when throat much affected.  
 TR. FERRI.  
 VERATRUM VIRIDE.  
 WATER.

## SCIATICA.

ACID SULPHURIC.  
 ACONITE. As ointment or liniment.  
 ACTEA RACEMOSA.  
 ACUPUNCTURE.  
 AQUAPUNCTURE.  
 ATROPINE.  
 BELLADONNA.  
 BLISTERS.  
 CAUTERY. Exceedingly useful, slight application of Paquelin's thermo-cautery.  
 CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM.  
 CHLORAL.  
 CHLOROFORM. Locally as liniment, inhalation when pain excessive.  
 COD-LIVER OIL.  
 CONIUM.  
 COPAIBA RESIN.  
 COUNTER-IRRITATION.  
 CROTON OIL. Internally as purgative.  
 ELECTRICITY.  
 ETHER. As spray.  
 GALVANISM.  
 GELSEMIUM.  
 GUAIAKUM.  
 IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
 IODIDES.  
 MENTHOL.  
 MORPHINE. Hypodermically most useful.  
 PHOSPHORUS.  
 PLASTERS.  
 POULTICES.  
 SALICYLIC ACID.  
 SALICYLATE OF SODIUM.  
 SAND BATH.  
 SECALE.  
 SILVER NITRATE.  
 STRAMONIUM. Internally, pushed until physiological action appears.  
 SULPHUR. Tied on with flannel over painful spot.  
 TURKISH BATH.  
 TURPENTINE. In  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. doses internally for three or four nights successively.  
 VERATRINE. As ointment.

## SCROFULA.

ACACIA CHARCOAL.  
 ACID, PHOSPHORIC.  
 ALCOHOL.  
 ARSENIC.  
 BARIUM CHLORIDE.  
 BLISTERS. To enlarged glands.  
 CALCIUM PHOSPHATE.  
 CALOMEL.  
 CHALYBEATE WATERS.  
 CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM.  
 COD-LIVER OIL. Exceedingly serviceable.  
 FATS. Inunction.  
 GALLUM APARINUM.  
 GOLD SALTS.  
 IODIDES.  
 IODIDE OF IRON.  
 IODINE. Locally to glands, and internally.  
 IRON.  
 MILK AND LIME WATER.  
 PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN.  
 PIPSISSWEA.  
 PHOSPHATES.  
 POTASSIUM CHLORATE.  
 SANGUINARIA.  
 SARSAPARILLA.  
 SOFT SOAP.  
 STILLINGIA.  
 SULPHIDES.  
 WALNUT LEAVES.

## SCURVY.

ACIDS. As preventive in the absence of lime-juice.  
 ACONITE. In acute stomatitis with salivation in scorbutic conditions.  
 AGRIMONIA. Useful in the absence of other remedies.  
 ALCOHOL. Diluted as gargle.  
 ALUM. Locally with myrrh for ulcerated gums.  
 AMMONIUM CARBONATE. In scorbutic diathesis.  
 ARSENIC. In some scorbutic symptoms.  
 ATROPINE. Hypodermically when salivation.  
 CINCHONA. As decoction, alone or diluted with myrrh as gargle.  
 CITRIC ACID. As substitute for lime-juice.  
 ERGOT.  
 ERGOTIN, HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF, or Ergot by mouth to restrain the haemorrhage.  
 FERRI ARSENIAS. As a tonic where other remedies have failed.  
 FERRI PERCHLORIDI, TINCTURA. To restrain haemorrhage.  
 LARICIS, TINCTURA. Like Ferri Perchlor., Tinct.  
 LEMON JUICE. Exceedingly useful as preventive and curative.  
 LIBERAL DIET often sufficient.  
 LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORINATE. Locally to gums.  
 MALT. An antiscorbutic.  
 ORANGES. Useful.  
 PHOSPHATES. Non-assimilation a cause.  
 POTASSIUM BINOXALATE. In doses of four grains three times a day; if not obtainable sorrel is useful instead.  
 POTASSIUM CITRATE. Substitute for lime-juice.  
 QUININE. With mineral acids internally.  
 SILVER NITRATE.  
 TARTAR ENETIC.  
 VEGETABLE CHARCOAL. As tooth-powder to remove fetid odor.  
 VINEGAR. Very inferior substitute for lime-juice.

## SEA-SICKNESS.

AMYL NITRITE. A few drops on handkerchief inhaled; the handkerchief must be held close to the mouth.

ATROPINE. One-hundredth grain hypodermically.

BELLADONNA. Like atropine.

BITTERS. Calumba, etc.

CAFFEINE CITRATE. For the headache.

CANNABIS INDICA. One-third to one-half grain of the extract to relieve headache.

CAPSICUM.

CHAMPAGNE, ICED. Small doses frequently repeated.

CHLORAL. Fifteen to thirty grains every four hours most useful; should be given before nausea sets in; the combination with potassium bromide taken with effervescent citrate of magnesia is very good.

CHLOROFORM. Pure; two to five minims on sugar.

CHLORIC ETHER. Stomachic tonic.

COCAINE. Infusion of coca leaves quickly relieves.

COUNTER-IRRITATION. Mustard plaster or leaf to epigastrium.

CREASOTE.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.

HYOSCYAMINE. One-sixtieth grain with the same quantity of strychnine.

ICE. To spine.

MAGNETIC BELT.

MORPHINE. Hypodermically.

NITRO-GLYCERIN. Same action as nitrite of amył.

NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID. Formula: Acidi nitro-hydrochlorici, 3 iiij; Acidi hydrocyanici dil., 3 ss; Magnesii sulphatis, 3 ij; Aq., 3 viij; 3 j ter die sumenda.

NUX VOMICA. When indigestion with constipation.

POTASSIUM BROMIDE. Should be given several days before voyage is begun.

ST. ETIENNE ARSENICAL WATERS.

SALT AND WARM WATER.

SODIUM BROMIDE. Like Potassium Salt.

## SEBORRHœA.

BORAX. With glycerin and lead acetate, as a local application.

GLYCERIN.

IODINE.

LEAD ACETATE. With borax and glycerin as above.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ. Locally applied to hardened secretion.

SODIUM CHLORIDE.

ZINC OXIDE. In inflammation the following formula is useful: B Zinci oxidii, 3 j; Plumbi carbonat. 3 j, Cetacei, 3 j; Ol. olivæ, q.s.; ft. unguis.

## SEXUAL EXCITEMENT.

CAMPHOR. Will often control.

DIGITALIS. Anaphrodisiac; also diminishes quantity of seminal fluid.

LUPULUS HUMULUS. In large doses.

OPIUM. Anaphrodisiac.

POTASSIUM BROMIDE. The most generally useful.

STRAMONIUM. In nymphomania, or epilepsy due to sexual excitement.

## SLEEPLESSNESS.

ALCOHOL. With care in febrile disorders.

BUTYL-CHLORAL. Like chloral.

CANNABIS INDICA. Instead of opium, when the latter does not agree.

CHLORAL HYDRATE. In the high tension of Bright's disease; in delirium tremens, acute mania, and puerperal convulsions; contra-indicated by weak heart.

CODEINE. A pure narcotic.

## SLEEPLESSNESS.—*Continued.*

DIGITALIS. In want of arterial tone, marked by blood rushing to the head when the person lies down.  
 ETHER. In full dose.  
 GELSEMIUM. In mania with motor excitement.  
 COLD SPONGING either of the whole body or feet only, followed by brisk rubbing.  
 HYOSCYAMINE. Sleeplessness of acute mania.  
 HOP PILLOW.  
 HYPNONE.  
 LETTUCE. A supper of lettuce and ale.  
 OPIUM. In acute disease.  
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE. In over-work of any description; in alcoholic mania.  
 PHOSPHORUS. Well combined with chloral in cerebral anaemia and in the aged.  
 URETHANE. Like chloral.  
 WARM BATH. Or warm sponging.  
 WET PACK. Like the preceding in fever.

## SNEEZING.

ARSENIC. In paroxysmal sneezing, such as usually ushers in hay fever.  
 BELLADONNA.  
 CAMPHOR. As powder, or strong tincture inhaled in commencing catarrh.  
 CHAMOMILE FLOWERS. In nares.  
 COTTON PLUG. In nares.  
 GELSEMIUM. In excessive morning sneezings with discharge  
 IODINE. Inhalation.  
 MERCURY. Heaviness of head and pain in limbs.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE. Ten grain doses frequently repeated.  
 PRESSURE BENEATH NOSE, over the termination of the nasal branch of the ophthalmic division of the fifth.

## SOMNAMBULISM.

OPIUM.  
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE. In all cases of children and adults.

## SPASMODIC AFFECTIONS.

ACONITE. Externally and internally; it subdues motor spasm, and the spasms of dyspncea in spasmodic asthma of children.  
 ALCOHOL. In the dyspncea of fever with caution, and in flatulent distension.  
 AMMONIA. In syncope, and in the intestinal colic of children.  
 AMMONIACUM. In hysteria.  
 AMYL NITRITE. In spasm of arterioles.  
 ANÆSTHETICS. To reduce muscular spasm.  
 ARSENIC. Nervine tonic in hysteria, epilepsy, etc.  
 ASAFTETIDA. Carminative, and to relieve functional spasm.  
 ATROPISE. Internally, to relieve spasm of involuntary muscular fibre; hypodermically, local spasm.  
 CAJEPUT, OIL OF. In intestinal colic.  
 CAMPHOR. Nervine, vaso-motor, respiratory stimulant.  
 CARDAMOMS. Carminative.  
 CHAMOMILE, OIL OF. Migraine.  
 CHLOROFORM. In small doses to co-ordinate; in large doses it paralyses muscular movements.  
 CIMICIFUGA. Congestive dysmenorrhœa; and in acute bronchitis.  
 COCAINE. Cerebral stimulant.  
 CONIUM. To relieve clonic muscular spasm.  
 COPPER. Nervine tonic in chorea, etc.  
 ELECTRICITY.  
 ETHER. Like alcohol and chloroform.  
 GELSEMIUM. In hyperæsthesia and motor excitement.  
 GRINDELIA. In spasm due to respiratory neurosis.

## SPASMODIC AFFECTIONS.—*Continued.*

- HOT SAND. Locally, in painful spasm, such as intestinal colic.  
 HYOSCYAMUS. In pain about the bladder.  
 ICE. To spine.  
 IPECACUANHA. In laryngismus stridulus, in an emetic dose.  
 LACTUCARIUM. Cerebral sedative.  
 LEAD SALTS probably have an action on the spinal cord.  
 LEECHES. By counter-irritation.  
 LOBELIA. In spasm of the respiratory organs.  
 LOCAL PRESSURE. On a particular point, to be found for each case.  
 LUPULIN. Cerebral sedative.  
 MUSK. A mild nervine stimulant.  
 NITRO-GLYCERIN. Like amyl nitrite.  
 NUX VOMICA. Nervine tonic.  
 OPIUM. Central sedative, both for motor and sensory nerves.  
 OXYGEN. Heated and mixed with nitrite of amyl in spasmodic asthma.  
 PHYSOSTIGMINE. To paralyse muscular fibre.  
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE. Sedative to the central nervous system.  
 POULTICES, MUSTARD. Counter-irritant.  
 SILVER NITRATE. Tonic in epilepsy and chorea, laryngismus stridulus, etc.  
 STRYCHNINE. Nervine tonic.  
 SULPHO-CARBOLATES. In flatulent "spasms."  
 SUMBUL. In nervousness and hysterical symptoms, both in men and women.  
 TOBACCO. Relieves spasm by its prostrating effect.  
 VALERIAN. In hysteria.  
 VERATRINE. Prolongs the systole of the heart and muscular fibre.  
 VERATRUM VIRIDE. Controls and depresses the vaso-motor system.  
 WARMTH TO ABDOMEN. To allay cramp and convert into peristalsis.  
 ZINC SALTS. Like copper and silver.

## SPERMATORRHœA.

- ARSENIC. In functional impotence; best combined with iron as the arseniate, and with the ergot.  
 BELLADONNA. In relaxation of the genital organs where there is no dream nor orgasm; one-fourth grain of extract, and a grain and a half of zinc sulphate.  
 BLADDER to be emptied as soon as patient awakes.  
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM. When it is physiological in a plethoric patient, not when genitalia are relaxed.  
 CALOMEL. Ointment applied to urethra.  
 CAMPHOR BROMIDE. Or camphor alone; diminishes venereal excitement.  
 CANTHARIDES. In cases of deficient tone, either from old age, excess, or abuse; should be combined with iron.  
 CHLORAL. To arrest nocturnal emissions.  
 CIMICIFUGA. Where emission takes place on the least excitement.  
 COLD DOUCHING AND SPONGING.  
 DIGITALIS. In frequent emissions with languid circulation; with bromide in plethoric subjects.  
 ELECTRICITY.  
 ERGOT. Deficient tone in the genital organs.  
 GOLD CHLORIDE. To increase venereal desire.  
 HYDRASTIS. Local application to urethra.  
 HYPOPHOSPHITES. Nervine tonic.  
 IRON. Where there is anaemia only.  
 LUPULIN. Oleoresin, to diminish nocturnal emissions.  
 NITRATE OF SILVER. Vesication by it of the perineum; and local application to the prostatic portion of the urethra.  
 NUX VOMICA. Nervine tonic and stimulant.  
 PHOSPHORUS. In physical and mental debility.  
 QUININE. As a general tonic.  
 SPINAL ICE-BAG.  
 SULPHUR. As a laxative, especially if sequent to rectal or anal trouble.  
 TURPENTINE. In spermatorrhœa with impotence.  
 ZINC OXIDE.

## SPINA BIFIDA.

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE.  
 COLLODION. As means of compression.  
 COTTON WOOL over tumor.  
 GLYCERIN. Injection after tapping.  
 IODINE. Injection. Formula for injection: Iodine, gr. x; Potassium Iodide, gr. xxx; Glycerin, 3 j.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE.  
 TAPPING, followed by compression.

## SPINAL CONCUSSION.

ARNICA.  
 BLEEDING. To relieve heart.  
 LEAD WATER AND OPIUM. As lotion.  
 LEECHES.  
 VINEGAR. To restore consciousness.

## SPINAL CONGESTION.

ACONITE.  
 ANTIPIHLOGISTIC treatment.  
 COLD AFFUSIONS. To spine.  
 ERGOT. In large doses.  
 GELSEMIUM.  
 NUX VOMICA.  
 TURPENTINE.  
 WET CUPPING.

## SPINAL IRRITATION.

ACONITE OINTMENT. Locally.  
 ARSENIC.  
 ATROPINE.  
 BELLADONNA. Gives way to this more readily than to aconite.  
 BLISTERS. To spine.  
 CIMICIFUGA.  
 COCCULUS INDICUS. Like strychnine.  
 CONIUM.  
 COUNTER-IRRITATION.  
 DIGITALIS.  
 ELECTRICITY. Combined with massage and rest.  
 ERGOT. In spinal congestion.  
 IGNATIA.  
 LEECHES.  
 NUX VOMICA.  
 OPIUM. In small doses.  
 PHOSPHORIC ACID.  
 PHOSPHORUS.  
 PICROTOXIN.  
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE. To lessen activity.  
 SINAPIS, LINIMENTUM. Counter-irritant.  
 SODIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE.  
 STRYCHNINE. To stimulate the depressed nerve centres.  
 VERATRUM VIRIDE.

## SPINAL PARALYSIS AND SOFTENING.

ARGENTIC NITRATE. In chronic inflammation of the cord or meninges.  
 BELLADONNA. In chronic inflammatory conditions.  
 COD-LIVER OIL. As a general nutrient.  
 ELECTRICITY. Combined with massage and rest.

## SPINAL PARALYSIS AND SOFTENING.—*Continued.*

- ERGOT.** In hyperæmia of the cord.  
**HYOSCYAMUS.** In paralysis agitans to control tremors.  
**IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.** In syphilitic history.  
**MERCURY.** Temporarily cures in chronic inflammation of the cord and meninges.  
**PHOSPHORUS.** As a nerve tonic.  
**PHYSOSTIGMA.** In a few cases of progressive paralysis of the insane, in old-standing hemiplegia, in paraplegia due to myelitis, and in progressive muscular atrophy it has done good service.  
**PICROTOXIN.** Spinal stimulant after febrile symptoms have passed off.  
**STRYCHNINE.** Like picrotoxin.

## SPINAL AFFECTIONS.

- ARSENIC.** With quinine in malarial enlargement; alone in simple enlarged spleen; in typho-malarial fever; and prophylactic in malaria.  
**COLD AFFUSION.** To reduce the engorged spleen.  
**ERGOT.** In relapsing intermittent fever associated with permanently enlarged spleen.  
**GELSEMIUM.** Beneficial in cases in which arsenic is used, but not specific.  
**GRAPE CURE.**  
**HYDRASTIS.** Less powerful than quinine.  
**IODINE AND IODIDES.** To promote absorption of the enlarged spleen in simple hypertrophy.  
**MANGANESE.** To remedy anaemia if present.  
**MERCURIC BINIODIDE.** The ointment applied over the splenic area rapidly produces absorption in simple enlargement.  
**MUSCARINE.** In vascular dilatation.  
**NITRIC ACID.** Long course in syphilitic and cachexia with enlargement of the spleen.  
**PLUMBIC IODIDE.** Like mercuric iodide.  
**QUININE.** Almost a specific in the malarial enlargement of the spleen.  
**RESORCIN.** Like and equal to quinine.

## SPLENIC AFFECTIONS.

- ACONITE.**  
**AMMONIUM IODIDE.**

## SPRAINS.

- ACONITE LINIMENT.** Well rubbed in.  
**ALCOHOL.** Methylated spirit in four of water applied to sprain continuously and allowed to evaporate.  
**AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.** Prolonged application of cold saturated lotion.  
**ARNICA.** Much vaunted, little use.  
**BANDAGING.** To give rest to the injured ligaments.  
**CALENDULA.** As a lotion.  
**CAMPHOR.** A stimulating liniment.  
**COLD DOUCHE.**  
**COLLODION.** A thick coating to exert a firm even pressure as it dries.  
**HOT FOMENTATIONS.** Early applied.  
**INUNCTION OF OLIVE OIL.** With free rubbing.  
**IODINE.** To a chronic inflammation after a sprain.  
**LEAD LOTIONS.** Applied at once to a sprained joint.  
**OIL OF BAY.**  
**REST.**  
**RHUS TOXICODENDRON.** As lotion.  
**SHAMPOOING.** After the inflammation has ceased, to break down adhesions.  
**STRAPPING.** To give rest.  
**TURPENTINE LINIMENT.** A stimulant application to be well rubbed in.  
**VINEGAR.** Cooling lotion.

## STAMMERING.

HYOSCYAMUS.  
STRAMONIUM.  
VOCAL TRAINING the most useful.

## STERILITY.

ALKALINE INJECTIONS. In excessively acid secretions from the vagina.  
AURUM. Where due to chronic metritis, ovarian torpor or coldness; also in decline in the sexual power of the male.  
BORAX. Vaginal injection in acid secretion.  
CANTHARIDES. As a stimulant where there is impotence in either sex.  
CIMICIFUGA. In congestive dysmenorrhœa.  
DILATATION OF CERVIX in dysmenorrhœa, in pinhole os uteri, and in plugging of the cervix with mucus.  
ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF UTERUS. In torpor.  
GOSSYPII RADIX. In dysmenorrhœa with sterility.  
GUAIACUM. In dysmenorrhœa with sterility.  
INTRA-UTERINE STEMS. To stimulate the lining membrane of the uterus.  
KEY-TSI-CHING. A Japanese remedy for female sterility.  
PHOSPHORUS. Functional debility in the male.  
POTASSIUM IODIDE. As emmenagogue.

## STINGS AND BITES.

ACONITE.  
ALUM. For scorpion sting.  
AMMONIA AND ALKALIES. In stings of insects to neutralise the formic acid; and in snake-bite.  
AQUA CALCIS. In stings of bees and wasps.  
ARSENIC. As a caustic.  
CAMPHOR.  
CARBOLIC ACID. Mosquito-bites and scorpion-stings.  
CHLOROFORM. On lint.  
ESSENCE OF PENNYROYAL. Against mosquitos.  
EUCALYPTUS. Plant in room to keep away mosquitos.  
IPECACUANHA. Leaves as poultice for mosquito and scorpion bites.  
MINT LEAVES.  
OIL OF CINNAMON. 3*j* to 3*j* spermaceti ointment spread over hands and face against mosquitos.  
OIL OF CLOVE. The same.  
POTASSA FUSA. In dog-bites a most efficient caustic.  
REMOVAL OF STING.  
ROSEMARY.  
SAGE.  
SILVER NITRATE. A caustic, but not sufficiently strong in dog-bites.  
SOAP. To relieve itching of mosquito-bites.  
STIMULANTS.  
SUGAR. Pounded, in wasp-stings.

## STOMATITIS.

ACIDS, MINERAL. Nitro-hydrochloric acid as gargle or internally in ulcerative stomatitis.  
ALCOHOL. Brandy and water, a gargle in mercurial and ulcerative stomatitis.  
ALUM. Burnt alum applied locally in ulcerative stomatitis.  
ARGENTIC NITRATE. In thrush locally.  
BISMUTH. In aphthæ of nursing children, sore mouth, dyspeptic ulcers, mercurial salivation, locally applied.  
BORAX. In thrush and chronic stomatitis.  
BORIC ACID. Lotion of 1 in 50.  
CARBOLIC ACID. Strong solution locally to aphthæ.

## STOMATITIS.—*Continued.*

COPPER SULPHATE. Locally in ulcerative stomatitis, and to indolent ulcers and sores.  
 CORNUS. Astringent.  
 EUCALYPTUS. In all forms.  
 GLYCERIN OF TANNIN. In ulcerative stomatitis.  
 HYDROCHLORIC ACID. Concentrated in gangrenous stomatitis; dilute in mercurial, aphthous, etc.  
 HYDRASTIS. Fluid extract locally.  
 IRIS. In dyspeptic ulcer.  
 KRAMERIA. Local astringent.  
 LIME WATER. In ulcerative stomatitis.  
 MERCURY. In dyspeptic ulcers, grey powder.  
 POTASSIUM CHLORATE. The chief remedy, locally and internally.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE. In syphilitic ulceration.  
 RUBUS. Astringent.  
 SALICYLIC ACID. One part in sufficient alcohol to dissolve, to 50 of water, in catarrhal inflammation to ease the pain.

## STRABISMUS.

ATROPINE. To lessen converging squint when periodic in hypermetropia.  
 ESERINE. To stimulate the ciliary muscles in deficient contraction.  
 ELECTRICITY.  
 HYOSCYAMUS.  
 MERCURY. Like Iodide of Potassium.  
 OPERATION.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE. In syphilitic history if one nerve only is paralyzed.  
 SHADE OVER ONE EYE. In children to maintain acuity of vision.  
 SUITABLE GLASSES. To remedy defective vision.

## STROPHULUS.

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM.  
 BORAX AND BRAN BATH. If skin is irritable.  
 CARBONATE OF CALCIUM.  
 CHAMOMILE.  
 GLYCERIN.  
 LANCING THE GUMS.  
 LEAD LOTIONS. To act as astringents.  
 MERCURY. Grey powder if stools are pale.  
 MILK DIET.  
 PULSATILLA.  
 SPIRITUS ÄTHERIS NITROSI. In S. confertus where there is deficient secretion of urine.

## SUNSTROKE.

ACONITE. Not to be used with a weak heart.  
 ALCOHOL. Is afterwards always a poison.  
 AMMONIA. For its diaphoretic action.  
 APOMORPHINE. One-sixteenth grain at once counteracts symptoms.  
 ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.  
 BELLADONNA.  
 BLEEDING. In extreme venous congestion.  
 BRANDY. In small doses in collapse.  
 CAMPHOR.  
 CHLOROFORM. In convulsions.  
 DIGITALIS. To stimulate heart.  
 ERGOT. By the mouth or subcutaneously.

## SUNSTROKE.—*Continued.*

**GELSEMIUM.**  
**HOT BATH.** In collapse.  
**ICE.** To reduce temperature. Ice drinks as well.  
**LEECHES.**  
**NITRITE OF AMYL.**  
**NITRO-GLYCERIN.**  
**POTASSIUM BROMIDE.** To relieve the delirium.  
**QUININE.** In thermic fever.  
**SCUTELLARIA.**  
**TEA.** Cold, as beverage instead of alcoholic drinks.  
**VERATRUM VIRIDE.**  
**WATER, COLD.** Affusion.  
**WET SHEET.** Where the breathing is steady, otherwise cold douche.

## SUPPURATION.

**ALCOHOL.** To be watched.  
**AMMONIUM CARBONATE.** In combination with bark.  
**CALCIUM SALTS.** To repair waste.  
**CARBOLIC ACID.** Lotion and dressing.  
**CINCHONA.** As tonic, fresh infusion is best.  
**HYPOPHOSPHITES.** Tonic.  
**IODIDE OF IRON.** Tonic.  
**IODIDE OF MANGANESE.** Tonic.  
**MERCURY.**  
**PHOSPHATES.** Like the hypophosphites.  
**QUININE.** Tonic.  
**SARSAPARILLA.** Tonic.  
**SULPHIDES.** When a thin watery pus is secreted, to abort, or hasten suppuration.

## SURGICAL FEVER.

**ACONITE.**  
**CHLORAL.**  
**QUININE.**  
**SALICYLIC ACID.**  
**TINCTURA FERRI PERCHLORIDI.** As a prophylactic.  
**VERATRUM VIRIDE.** To reduce the circulation and fever

## SYCOSIS.

**ARSENIC ET HYDRARGYRI IODIDI, LIQUOR.** Where there is much chronic thickening.  
**CANADA BALSAM AND CARBOLIC ACID.** In equal parts, to be applied after epilation in tinea sycosis.  
**CHLORIDE OF ZINC.** Solution in tinea sycosis.  
**CHRYSAROBINI, UNG.** In parasitic sycosis.  
**COD-LIVER OIL.** In chronic non-parasitic.  
**HYDRARGYRI ACIDI NITRATIS, UNG.**  
**HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATUM, UNG.** In parasitic.  
**HYDRARGYRI OXIDI KUBRI, UNG.**  
**IODIDE OF SULPHUR OINTMENT.** In non-parasitic.  
**OLEATE OF MERCURY.** In parasitic.  
**OLEUM TEREBINTHINE.** Like the preceding.  
**SHAVING.**  
**SULPHUROUS ACID.** Like preceding.  
**THUJA.**  
**ZINCI ET CUPRI SULPHAS.**

## SYNCOPE.

- ACONITE.  
 ALCOHOL. Sudden, from fright or weak heart.  
 AMMONIA. Inhaled cautiously; the carbonate internally.  
 ARSENIC. Nervine tonic, prophylactic.  
 BELLADONNA. In cardiac syncope.  
 CAMPHOR. Cardiac stimulant.  
 CHLOROFORM. Transient cardiac stimulant; mostly in hysteria.  
 COLD DOUCHE.  
 COUNTER-IRRITATION TO EPIGASTRIUM. In collapse.  
 DIGITALIS. In sudden collapse after haemorrhage; the tincture by the mouth, digitalin hypodermically.  
 ETHER. In collapse from intestinal colic.  
 GALVANISM.  
 HEAT TO EPIGASTRIUM.  
 LAVANDULA.  
 MUSK.  
 NITRITE OF AMYL. In sudden emergency, in fatty heart, in syncope during anaesthesia, and in haemorrhage.  
 POSITION. Head lowest and feet raised.  
 STIMULANTS. Undiluted.  
 VERATRUM ALBUM. An ermine.

## SYNOVITIS.

- ACONITE.  
 ALCOHOL AND WATER. Equal parts.  
 ANTIMONY. Combined with saline purgatives.  
 ARNICA.  
 BANDAGE OR STRAPPING. Martin's elastic bandage in chronic.  
 BLISTERS. Flying blisters at night in chronic synovitis; if not useful, strong counter-irritation.  
 CALCIUM SULPHIDE. As a general tonic.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. Injections of 3 j of a two per cent. solution into the joint.  
 CARBONATE OF CALCIUM.  
 COD-LIVER OIL. Tonic.  
 CONIUM. In scrofulous joints.  
 HEAT.  
 IODINE. Injection in hydrarthrosis after tapping, or painted over.  
 IODOFORM. Solution in ether, 1 in 5, injected into tuberculous joints; as a dressing after opening.  
 MERCURY. Scott's dressing in chronic strumous disease. Internally in syphilitic origin.  
 OLEATE OF MERCURY. To remove induration left behind.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE.  
 PRESSURE, combined with rest.  
 SHAMPOOING AND ASPIRATION.  
 SILVER NITRATE. Ethereal solution painted over.  
 SPLINTS.  
 SULPHUR.

## SYPHILIS.

- ACID, ACETIC. Caustic to sore.  
 ACID, CARBOLIC. To destroy sore, mucous patches, condylomata, etc.; as bath in second stage.  
 ACID, NITRIC. In primary syphilis, to destroy the chancre, especially when phagedenic. The nitro-hydrochloric acid in constitutional syphilis.  
 AMMONIUM IODIDE. Prescribed with excess of the carbonate in tertiary symptoms; as ointment to nodes, etc., in nocturnal pains.  
 AURUM. In recurring syphilitic affections where mercury and iodide of potassium fail.

## SYPHILIS—*Continued.*

BAMBERGER'S PEPTONE. Mercurialised.  
 BENZOIN. Antiseptic dressing for ulcers.  
 BICYANIDE OF MERCURY. To destroy mucous tubercles, condylomata, and to apply to syphilitic ulceration of the tonsils and tongue.  
 BORIC ACID. Like Benzoin.  
 CALCIUM SULPHIDE.  
 CALOMEL. For vapour bath in secondary; dusted in a mixture with starch or oxide of zinc over condylomata will quickly remove them.  
 CAMPHOR. Dressing in phagedenic chancres.  
 CAUTERISATION.  
 COD-LIVER OIL. Tonic in all stages.  
 CREASOTE. Internally in strumous subjects, and where mercury is not borne.  
 DENUTRITION. Hunger-cure of Arabia.  
 GUAIACUM. Alterative in constitutional syphilis.  
 IODIDE OF IRON. In sloughing phagedena; in tertiary with anaemia.  
 IODIDE OF STARCH.  
 IODOFORM. Dressing for chancre and ulcers.  
 IRON. In anaemia, the stearate perchloride and iodide are useful.  
 LOTIO FLAVA. Dressing for syphilitic ulcers, and gargle in sore throat and stomatitis.  
 MANGANESE. In cachexia.  
 MERCURY. The specific remedy in one or other of its forms in congenital and acquired syphilis in primary or secondary stage.  
 OIL OF MEZEREON. In constitutional syphilis.  
 OIL OF SASSAFRAS. In constitutional syphilis.  
 PHOSPHATES. In syphilitic periostitis, etc.  
 PODOPHYLLUM. Has been tried in secondary, with success after a mercurial course.  
 POTASSIUM CHLORATE. Local application of powder to all kinds of syphilic ulcers; gargle in mercurial and specific stomatitis.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE. The specific for all forms of tertiary syphilis where there has been a mercurial course, also in combination with mercury.  
 SALICYLIC ACID. Antiseptic application.  
 SARSAPARILLA. Alterative in tertiary.  
 SOFT SOAP. To syphilitic glandular swellings.  
 STILLINGIA. Most successful in cases broken down by a long mercurial and iodide course which has failed to cure; improves sloughing phagedenic ulcers.  
 SUPPOSITORIES OF MERCURY.  
 TURKISH AND VAPOR BATHS. To maintain a free action of the skin.  
 WET PACK.  
 ZINC CHLORIDE. Locally to ulcers as caustic.

## TABES MESENTERICA.

ALCOHOL.  
 ARSENIC. In commencing consolidation of the lung.  
 BARIUM CHLORIDE. In scrofula.  
 CALCIUM CHLORIDE. In enlarged scrofulous glands.  
 COD-LIVER OIL.  
 DIET, plain and nourishing.  
 FATTY INUNCTION.  
 FERRI PERNITRATIS, LIQUOR. Hæmatinic and astringent.  
 GALLIC ACID. Astringent in the diarrhoea of.  
 GELSEMIUM. In the reflex cough of.  
 IODINE.  
 OLIVE OIL. Inunction.  
 PHOSPHATES. As tonic.  
 PHOSPHORIC ACID.  
 SARSAPARILLA.

## TAPE-WORM.

AGRIMONY. Caffre remedy.  
 AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA. The oleoresin or decoction.  
 ALUM. As injection.  
 ARECA NUT.  
 BALSAM OF COPAIBA. In half-ounce doses.  
 CARBOLIC ACID.  
 CHENOPODIUM OIL. Ten drops on sugar.  
 COCOA NUT. A native remedy.  
 COD-LIVER OIL. Tonic.  
 CREASOTE.  
 ETHER. An ounce and a half at a dose, followed by a dose of castor oil in two hours.  
 FILIX MAS, OIL OF. Followed by purgative.  
 IRON. Tonic.  
 KAMALA.  
 KOUSSO.  
 MUCUNA. Night and morning for three days, then brisk purgative.  
 MYRZINA AFRICANA. Used in Upper Egypt, to which it is native.  
 PAPAYA.  
 PELLETIERINE. The tannate.  
 PUMPKIN SEEDS. Pound into an electuary,  $\frac{3}{4}$  ij at dose.  
 PUNICA GRANATUM. The same as its chief alkaloid, pelletierine.  
 QUININE. As tonic.  
 RESORCIN.  
 SALICYLIC ACID. This and the preceding to be followed by a purgative.  
 SULPHURIC ACID. The aromatic acid.  
 TURPENTINE.  
 VALERIAN. In convulsions due to the worms.

## TESTICLE, DISEASES OF.

ACONITE. In small doses frequently repeated in acute epididymitis.  
 AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. Solution in alcohol and water; topical remedy.  
 ANTIMONY. In gonorrhœal epididymitis.  
 BELLADONNA. In neuralgia of the testis; as an ointment with glycerin in epididymitis or orchitis.  
 COLLODION. By its contraction to exert pressure on, in gonorrhœal epididymitis.  
 COMPRESSION. At the end of an acute and beginning of a subacute attack, as well as chronic inflammation.  
 CONIUM. Poultice of leaves in cancer.  
 COPAIBA. In orchitis.  
 DIGITALIS. In epididymitis.  
 GOLD SALTS. In acute and chronic orchitis.  
 HAMAMELIS. In some patients gives rise to seminal emissions.  
 HOT LOTIONS. In acute inflammation.  
 ICE BAG. In acute orchitis.  
 IODINE. Injection into an encysted hydrocele; local application in orchitis after the acute symptoms have passed off.  
 IODOFORM. Dressing in ulceration.  
 MAGNESIUM SULPHATE. With antimony in epididymitis.  
 MERCURY AND MORPHINE OLEATE. In syphilitic enlargement and chronic inflammation.  
 NITRATE OF SILVER. Ethereal solution painted around an enlarged testis better than over.  
 NUX VOMICA. In debility.  
 PHOSPHORIC ACID AND PHOSPHATES. In the same condition.  
 POTASSIUM BROMIDE.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE. In syphilitic testicle.  
 PULSATILLA. In very small doses along with aconite.  
 SUSPENSION. In orchitis and epididymitis.

## TETANUS.

- ACONITE. In large doses to control muscular spasm.
- ACUPUNCTURE. On each side of the spines of the vertebrae.
- ALCOHOL. Will relax muscular action, also support strength.
- ANÆSTHETICS. To relax muscular spasm.
- ANTIMONIUM TARTARATUM. In large doses, along with chlorate of potassium.
- APOMORPHINE. As a motor paralyser.
- ARSENIC.
- ATROPINE. Local injection into the stiffened muscles to produce mild poisoning. Useful both in traumatic and hysterical tetanus.
- BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM. In very large doses frequently repeated does good.
- CANNABIS INDICA. Serviceable in many cases; best combined with chloral.
- CHLORAL. In large doses; best combined with bromide or cannabis indica.
- CONIUM. Injection of ℥xv every two hours of the following formula, increasing dose, has done good. R Coninæ, ℥ij; Acidi sulphurici dil. ℥j; Aquæ, ʒj.
- CURARE. An uncertain drug.
- DOUBOISINE. Like atropine.
- FREEZING THE NERVE. In traumatic tetanus has been proposed.
- GELSEMIUM. In a few cases it has done good.
- HEAT TO SPINE. Will arrest convulsions.
- HYOSCYAMUS. In traumatic.
- ICE-BAG TO SPINE.
- LOBELIA. A dangerous remedy.
- MORPHINE. Injected into the muscles gives relief.
- NERVE-STRETCHING. Where a nerve is implicated in the cicatrix has done good.
- NEUROTOMY. In the same cases.
- NICOTINE. Cautiously administered relieves the spasm; best given by rectum or hypodermically; by the mouth it causes spasm which may suffocate.
- NITRITE OF AMYL. In some cases it cures.
- NITRO-GLYCERIN. Like the preceding.
- OPIUM. Alone or with chloral.
- PHYSOSTIGMA. The liquid extract pushed to the full. Given by the mouth, or rectum, or hypodermically.
- QUININE. In both idiopathic and traumatic tetanus.
- STRYCHNINE. The evidence, which is doubtful, seems to show that it is beneficial in chronic and idiopathic tetanus; should only be given in a full medicinal dose.
- VAPOR BATHS.
- WARM BATHS.

## THREAD-WORM (*Oxyuris Vermicularis*).

- ACONITE. In the fever produced.
- ALUM. Injections.
- ASAFETIDA WITH ALOES.
- CARBOLIC ACID. Solution, gr. ij to ʒj, in doses of ʒj; or as enema.
- CASTOR OIL.
- CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM. To prevent accumulation of intestinal mucus, which serves as nidus.
- COMMON SALT. Along with antimony to remove catarrhal state of intestine, or alone as enema.
- ENEMA ALOES.
- ENEMA QUASSIÆ. Or infusion by mouth.
- ETHER (SULPHURIC). Injection of solution of ℥xv in water.
- EUCALYPTOL. Injection.
- FERRI PERCHLORIDI, TINCT. Enema.
- LIME WATER. Enema.
- MERCURIAL OINTMENT. Introduced into the rectum relieves itching and is anthelmintic.
- OLEUM CAJUPUTI.
- OL. TEREBINTHINÆ.

## THREAD WORM.—*Continued.*

SANTONICA.

SANTONIN.

SCAMMONY. For thread-worms in rectum.

TANNIN. Enema.

TONICS.

VINEGAR. Enema, diluted with twice its bulk of water.

## THROAT, SORE.

ACONITE. In acute tonsillitis with high temperature; in the sore-throat of children before running on to capillary bronchitis; best given frequently in small doses.

ALCOHOL. Gargle in relaxed throat.

ALUM. Gargle in chronic relaxed throat, simple scarlatinal and diphtheritic sore-throat.

ARSENIC. In coryza and sore throat simulating hay fever; in sloughing of the throat.

BALSAM OF PERU.

BALSAM OF TOLU.

BELLADONNA. Relieves spasm of the pharyngeal muscles; also when the tonsils are much inflamed and swollen.

CAPSICUM. As gargle in relaxed sore-throat.

CARBOLIC ACID. As a spray in relaxed sore-throat and in coryza.

CATECHU. Astringent gargle.

CHLORINE WATER. Gargle in malignant sore-throat.

CIMICIFUGA. In combination with opium and syrup of tolu in acute catarrh.

COLD COMPRESSES. In tendency to catarrh.

ELECTRIC CAUTERY. In chronic sore-throat to get rid of thickened patches.

FERRI PERCHLORIDUM. Gargle in relaxed sore-throat.

GLYCERIN OF TANNIN. To swab the throat in the same condition.

GUAIACUM. Sucking the resin will abort or cut short the commencing quinsy.

HYDRASTIS. Gargle in follicular pharyngitis and chronic sore-throat.

ICE. Sucked, gives relief.

IODINE. Locally to sores and enlarged tonsil.

IPECACUANHA. As spray in congestion of upper pharynx.

LIQ. AMMONII ACETATIS. In full doses.

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE. To be given freely in acute tonsillitis.

MERCURY. In very acute tonsillitis, grey powder or calomel in small doses.

MERCURY AND MORPHINE OLEATE. In obstinate and painful sore-throat.

MYRRH. Gargle in ulcerated sore-throat.

NITRIC ACID. As alterative with infusion of cinchona.

PHYTOLACCA. Internally, and as gargle.

PODOPHYLLUM. Cholagogue purgative.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE. Chief gargle.

POTASSIUM NITRATE. A ball of nitre slowly sucked.

PULSATILLA. In acute coryza without gastric irritation.

SANGUINARIA. The tincture sprayed in extended chronic nasal catarrh.

SILVER NITRATE. Solution in sloughing of the throat or chronic relaxation; saturated solution an anaesthetic and cuts short inflammation.

SODIUM BORATE. In clergyman's sore-throat.

SODIUM SALICYLATE. In quinsy.

STEAM. Of boiling water, and vapor of hot vinegar.

SULPHURIC ACID. Spray.

SUMACH. The berries infused and addition of potassium chlorate a most efficient gargle.

TRACHEOTOMY.

VERATRUM VIRIDE. To control any febrile change.

ZINC CHLORIDE.

ZINC SULPHATE. A gargle.

## TIC DOULOUREUX.

**ACONITINE.** Formula: Aconitinæ (Duquesnel's), gr. 1-10; Glycerini, Alcoholis,  $\frac{1}{2}$  j; Aq. menth. pip., ad  $\frac{1}{2}$  ij; dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  j cautiously increased to 1 ij.  
**AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.** In large dose.  
**AMYL NITRITE.** In pale anaemic patients.  
**ANESTHETICS** quickly relieve.  
**ARSENIC.** Occasionally useful.  
**ATROPINE.** Hypodermically, and ointment.  
**BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRATE.**  
**CAFFEINE.**  
**CANNABIS INDICA.**  
**CAUTERY IN DENTAL CANAL.** Where pain radiated from mental foramen.  
**CHAMOMILE.**  
**CHLOROFORM.** Inhalation, hypodermically.  
**COUNTER-IRRITATION.**  
**CUPRIC AMMONIO-SULPHATE.** Relieves the insomnia.  
**DELPHININE.** Externally.  
**ELECTRICITY.**  
**GELSEMIUM.** Valuable.  
**GLONOIN.** In obstinate cases.  
**HEAT.**  
**HYOSCYAMUS.**  
**IRON.** In combination with strychnia; the following formula is good: Ferri potassio-tartratis, 9 iv; Vin. opii, 3 jss; Aq. cinnam. ad  $\frac{1}{2}$  viij.  $\frac{1}{2}$  j ter die sumenda.  
**LAUROCERASI, AQUA.**  
**LIGATURE OF THE CAROTIDS.** In obstinate cases a last resort; has done good.  
**MORPHINE.** Hypodermically.  
**OL. CROTONIS.** Sometimes cures; will relieve.  
**PHOSPHORUS.** In obstinate cases.  
**PHYSOSTIGMA.**  
**POTASSIUM IODIDE.** The following formula relieves: B Chloral, gr. v; Potassii iodidi, gr. iij; Sp. ammoniæ co.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  j; Infusum gentianæ, ad  $\frac{1}{2}$  j. Alone in syphilitic history.  
**PULSATILLA.** Relieves.  
**SALICIN.** Instead of quinine, where pain is periodic.  
**STRAMONIUM.**  
**VERATRINE.** Ointment.  
**VALERIAN.** B Zinci valerianatis,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. xii; Extracti Hyoscyami, gr. xxiv; flat pilulæ duodecim., una ter die sumenda.

## TINEA CIRCINATA.

**BORIC ACID.** In simple or ethereal solution,  
**CARBOLIC ACID.** Solution, or glycerin of carbolic acid.  
**CHROMIC ACID.**  
**COD-LIVER OIL.**  
**COPPER, CARBONATE.**  
**GOA POWDER.** As ointment, or moistened with vinegar.  
**KAMALA.**  
**OIL OF CADE.**  
**SULPHITES.** Or sulphurous acid.  
**SULPHUR BATHS.** Faithfully carried out.

## TINEA DECALVANS, *vide* ALOPECIA.

## TINEA FAVOSA.

**CALCIUM SULPHIDE.**  
**CARBOLIC ACID.** Lotion.  
**CLEANLINESS.**  
**EPILATION.** Followed up by using a parasiticide.  
**HYPOSULPHITES.**

## TINEA FAVOSA.—*Continued.*

- MERCURY. A lotion of the bichloride, gr. ij ad  $\frac{3}{4}$  j; or the oleate of mercury ointment.
- NITRIC ACID. Caustic after the crust has been removed.
- OIL. To soften and remove scabs.
- OLEANDER.
- PETROLEUM. One part to two of lard after crusts are gone.
- SULPHIDES.
- SULPHUROUS ACID. The glycerin of the B. P. preparation assisted by epilation.
- TURKISH BATH. Followed by the use of carbolic soap, instead of ordinary.
- VIOLA TRICOLOR.
- ZINC CHLORIDE. Dilute watery solution.

## TINEA Tarsi.

- BLISTERS TO TEMPLE.
- EPILATION. Removal of scabs and application of stick of lunar caustic.
- MERCURY. After removal of scabs, Ung. hydrargyri nitratis diluted to half its strength; also B. Plumbi acetatis, 3 j; Ung. hydrargyri oxidi rubri, 3 j Zinci oxidi, 3 j; Calomelanos, 3 ss; Adepis, 3 ij; Olei palmat., 3 v; ft ung.; also Oleate.
- TINCT. IODI. After removal of scabs followed by application of glycerin.
- UNG. PICIS. Touched along edge of tarsi.

## TINEA TONSURANS.

- ACETIC ACID. Strong locally.
- ACETUM CANTHARIDIS.
- ARSENIC. Tonic.
- BORIC ACID. Ethereal solution after head is thoroughly cleansed.
- CARBOLIC ACID. In early stages.
- CHRISMA. A derivative from petroleum. A parasiticide.
- CHRYSPHANIC ACID. Gr. xxx to  $\frac{3}{4}$  j as ointment.
- COCCULUS INDICUS.
- COD-LIVER OIL.
- COSTER'S PASTE. Iodine 3 ij, Oleum cadini, 3 iiij.
- CREASOTE.
- CROTON OIL. Liniment followed by a poultice.
- EPILATION.
- IODINE. The tincture in children.
- MENTHOL. Parasiticide and analgesic.
- MERCURY. White precipitate lightly smeared over; the oleate, pernitrate and oxide as ointments. The bichloride as a lotion gr. ij ad  $\frac{1}{2}$  j.
- OIL OF NAPHTHA.
- SALICYLIC ACID. Strong solution in alcohol, gr. xl ad  $\frac{3}{4}$  j, or gr. xl to vaseline,  $\frac{3}{4}$  j.
- SODIUM ETHYLATE.
- SULPHUROUS ACID.
- SULPHO-CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.
- THYMOL. Like menthol.

## TONGUE, DISEASES OF.

- BICIANIDE OF MERCURY. In mucous tubercles.
- BORAX. In chronic superficial glossitis; and in fissured tongue.
- CINNAMON. To flavor.
- CLOVES. As gargle.
- COCHLEARIA ARMORACIA (*Nasturtium Armoracia*). As gargle.
- CONIUM.
- FRÆNULUM Should be divided in tongue-tie.
- GINGER. Masticatory.
- HYDRASTIS. In stomatitis.
- IODINE.

## TONGUE, DISEASES OF.—*Continued.*

**IODOFORM.** To ulcers.  
**MERCURY.** In syphilitic disease.  
**MEZEREON, OIL OF.** Sialagogue.  
**NITRIC ACID.** In dyspeptic ulcers; the strong acid as caustic.  
**NUX VOMICA.**  
**PEPPER.** Condiment.  
**PHYTOLACCA.**  
**POTASSIUM BROMIDE.**  
**POTASSIUM CHLORATE.** In aphthous ulceration, chronic superficial glossitis, stomatitis.  
**POTASSIUM IODIDE.** In tertiary specific ulceration, and in macroglossia.  
**PYRETHRUM.** Masticatory.  
**RHUS TOXICODENDRON.**  
**SILVER NITRATE.** Caustic to ulcers.  
**XANTHOXYLUM.** In lingual paralysis.  
**ZINC CHLORIDE.** Caustic.

## TONSILLITIS, *vide* THROAT, SORE.

### TONSILS, ENLARGED.

**ALUMINUM SULPHATE.** Locally applied.  
**AMMONIUM IODIDE.**  
**CATECHU.** Astringent gargle.  
**EXCISION.**  
**FEL BOVINUM.** Inspissated, rubbed up with conium and olive oil as an ointment to be painted over.  
**FERRI PERCHLORIDI, TINCTURA.** Astringent in chronically enlarged tonsils.  
**IODINE TINCTURE.** To cause absorption.  
**MASSAGE.** Of the tonsils.  
**SILVER NITRATE.** Caustic.  
**TANNIN.** Saturated solution of fresh tannin.

### TONSILS, ULCERATED.

**CANTHARIDES.** As vesicant.  
**COPTIS.** Gargle.  
**IRON.** Gargle.  
**LYCOPODIUM.** To dust over.  
**MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.** Free purgation with.  
**MERCURIC IODIDE.** In scrofulous and syphilitic ulceration.  
**POTASSIUM CHLORATE.** Gargle.  
**POTASSIUM IODIDE.** In tertiary syphilis.  
**SULPHUROUS ACID.** Pure or B. P. mixed with equal quantity of glycerin and painted over.

## TOOTHACHE.

**ACONITE.** Liniment or ointment in facial neuralgia if due to decayed teeth.  
**ALUM.** A solution in nitrous ether locally applied.  
**ARGENTI NITRAS.** The solid applied to the clean cavity and the mouth then gargled.  
**ARSENIC.** Caustic to destroy the dental nerve.  
**BELLADONNA.**  
**BUTYL-CHLORAL.** In neuralgic toothache.  
**CALCIUM SALTS.**  
**CAMPHOR.** Rubbed on gum, or dropped on cotton wool and placed in tooth.  
**CAMPHOR AND CHLORAL.** Liniment to relieve facial neuralgia.  
**CAPSICUM.** A strong infusion on lint.  
**CARBOLIC ACID.** A single drop of strong, on cotton wool placed in cavity of tooth.  
**CHAMOMILE.**

## TOOTHACHE.—*Continued.*

- CHLORAL. Solution in glycerin one in four, or solid in cotton wool to be applied to the hollow tooth.
- CHLOROFORM. Into ear or tooth on lint; a good liniment with creasote; or injected into the gum.
- COCAINE. The hydrochlorate into a painful cavity.
- COLCHICUM. Along with opium in rheumatic odontalgia.
- COLLODION. Mixed with melted crystallised carbolic acid, and put into cavity on cotton wool; first increases and then diminishes pain.
- CONINE. Solution in alcohol on cotton wool and put into tooth.
- CREASOTE. Like carbolic acid.
- CROTON OIL.
- ELECTRICITY.
- GELSEMIUM. To relieve the pain of a carious tooth unconnected with any local inflammation.
- GINGER.
- GLONOINE.
- IODINE. Painted on to remove tartar on teeth, and in exposure of fang due to atrophy of gum.
- MERCURY. As alterative and purgative.
- MORPHINE. Subcutaneously injected.
- NITRIC ACID. To destroy exposed nerve.
- NUX VOMICA.
- Oil of CLOVES. Dropped into the cavity of a hollow tooth.
- OPIUM. Dropped into cavity.
- PELLITORY. Chewed.
- POTASSIUM BROMIDE.
- PULSATILLA. In rheumatic odontalgia.
- QUININE. In full dose.
- RESORCIN. Like creasote.
- SODIUM BICARBONATE. Saturated solution to rinse mouth with.
- TANNIN. Ethereal solution dropped in carious tooth.
- ZINC CHLORIDE. To destroy exposed pulp.

## TORTICOLLIS.

- ACONITE. Liniment externally; and tincture internally.
- ARSENIC. Controls and finally abolishes spasms.
- BELLADONNA.
- CAPSICUM. Strong infusion applied on lint and covered with oiled silk.
- CIMICIFUGA.
- CONIUM. Due to spasmody action of the muscles.
- ELECTRICITY. Galvanism to the muscles in spasm; faradic to their paretic antagonists.
- LOCAL PRESSURE.
- MESSAGE.
- NERVE-STRETCHING.
- NUX VOMICA.
- WATER. Hot douche.

## TRISMUS.

- ACONITE.
- ANÆSTHETICS. To allay spasm.
- BELLADONNA. Extract in large doses.
- CANNABIS INDICA.
- CHLORAL. In T. neonatorum, one grain dose by mouth or two by rectum when spasms prevent swallowing.
- CONIUM. The succus is the most reliable preparation.
- ETHER.
- GELSEMIUM.
- OPIUM.
- PHYSOSTIGMA.

## TUMORS.

**ANÆSTHETICS.** To detect the presence of phantom tumors; also to relax abdominal walls to permit deep palpation of abdomen.

## TYMPANITES.

ACIDS. After meals.  
 ALKALIES. Before meals with a simple bitter.  
 ARSENIC.  
 ASAFTIDA. As an enema.  
 ASPIRATION. To relieve an over-distended gut.  
 BISMUTH.  
 CAPSICUM.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. Or creasote in tympanites due to fermentation.  
 CHAMOMILE. Enema.  
 CHLORAL. As an antiseptic to fermentation in the intestinal canal.  
 COCUS INDICUS.  
 COLCHICUM.  
 CUBEBS. Powdered in T. after strangulated hernia.  
 GALVANISM. In old cases, especially of lax fibre.  
 GINGER.  
 GLYCERIN. Associated with acidity.  
 HYOSCYAMUS.  
 ICE POULTICE. Prepared by mixing linseed meal and small pieces of ice; in tympanites of typhoid fever.  
 IRIS.  
 NUX VOMICA.  
 OL. TEREBINTHINÆ. Very efficient as enema, not for external application.  
 PLUMBI ACETAS. When due to want of tone of intestinal muscular walls.  
 RUE. Very effectual.  
 SUMBUL.  
 VEGETABLE CHARCOAL. In gruel, in flatulent distension of the colon associated with catarrh; dry, in flatulent distension of the stomach.

## TYPHLITIS.

ARSENIC.  
 BELLADONNA.  
 ICE BAG. Or poultice over the cæcum.  
 LEECHES. At once as soon as tenderness is complained of, unless subject is too feeble.  
 MAGNESIUM SULPHATE. Only when disease is due to impaction of cæcum.  
 METALLIC MERCURY.  
 OPIUM. Better as morphine subcutaneously.  
 VERATRUM VIRIDE.

## TYPHOID FEVER, *vide* FEVERS.

ACONITE. To reduce the pyrexia.  
 ALCOHOL. Valuable, especially in the later stages.  
 ALUM. To check the diarrhoea.  
 ANTIPYRIN. To lower the temperature.  
 ARGENTI NITRAS. To check diarrhoea; in obstinate cases along with opium, should not be given until the abdominal pain and diarrhoea have begun.  
 ARNICA. Antipyretic.  
 ARSENIC. Liquor arsenicalis with opium to restrain the diarrhoea.  
 BATHS. Agreeable to patient, and reduce hyperpyrexia.  
 BELLADONNA. During the pyrexial stage it lowers the temperature, cleans the tongue, and steadies the pulse; afterwards brings on irritability of heart.  
 BISMUTH. To check diarrhoea.  
 CALOMEL. Gr. x first day, and eight each day after, the German specific treatment. In small continuous doses without producing stomatitis.  
 CALX SACCHARATA. With milk when the tongue is black and parched.

## TYPHOID FEVER.—*Continued.*

CARBOLATE OF IODINE. One drop of tincture of iodine and of liquefied carbolic acid, out of infusion of digitalis, every two or three hours.

CARBONATE OF AMMONIUM.

CHARCOAL. To prevent fetor of stools, accumulation of fetid gas, and to disinfect stools after passage.

CONCHININ. Synonym, Quinidine; equal to quinine.

CREASOTE. Like carbolic acid.

DIGITALIS. To lower temperature and pulse-rate; death during its use has been known to occur suddenly.

ERGOT. For intestinal haemorrhage.

EUCALYPTUS. Thought to shorten disease.

FERRI PERCHLORIDI, TINCTURA.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID. To diminish fever and diarrhoea.

HYOSCYAMUS.

IODINE. Specific German treatment; use either liquor or tincture.

LEAD ACETATE. To check diarrhoea.

MERCURY. The perchloride, ℥x of the liquor every two or three hours.

OPIUM. To check delirium and wakefulness at night, and to relieve the diarrhoea.

PHOSPHORIC ACID. Cooling drink.

POTASSIUM IODIDE. Alone or with iodine.

QUININE. In large doses to reduce the temperature.

RESORCIN. Antipyretic.

SALICYLIC ACID. Some hold that it is good in the typhoid of children, many that it does great harm.

SODIUM BENZOATE. Antipyretic.

SULPHO-CARBOLENATES. Proposed as internal antiseptics.

TARTAR EMETIC. In pulmonary congestion.

TURPENTINE. In the bad symptoms at the end of the second week, ℥x every two hours, and every three hours in the night; specific if the diarrhoea continues during convalescence.

## TYPHUS FEVER.

ACONITE.

ALCOHOL. Where failure of the vital powers threatens.

ANTIMONY. With opium, in pulmonary congestion, wakefulness and delirium.

ARNAICA. Antipyretic.

BATHS. To reduce temperature; instead of baths, cold compresses may be used.

BELLADONNA. Cleans the tongue, steadies and improves the pulse; too long usage makes the heart irritable.

CALX SACCHARATA. With milk in the black and coated tongue.

CAMPHOR.

CHLORAL. In wild delirium in the early stages of the fever, but not in the later.

CHLORINE WATER. Not much used now.

COCOA. Tentative.

COD-LIVER OIL.

COUNTER-IRRITATION.

DIET. Nutritious.

DIGITALIS. To increase the tension of the pulse and prevent delirium; if a sudden fall of pulse and temperature should occur during its administration it must be withheld.

EXPECTANT TREATMENT.

HYOSCYAMUS.

MUSK.

OPIUM.

PHOSPHORIC ACID. Agreeable drink.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE. In moderate doses.

POTASSIUM NITRATE. Mild diuretic and diaphoretic.

QUININE. In full doses to pull down temperature.

SALICYLIC ACID. Antipyretic.

STRYCHNINE. Where the circulatory system is deeply involved.

TURPENTINE. In the stupor.

YEAST. Accelerates the course of the disease.

## VOMITING.

- ACIDS.** In acid eructations, given immediately after food.
- ALCOHOL.** Iced champagne, in sea-sickness, etc. Hot brandy is also useful.
- ALKALIES.** Especially effervescent drinks.
- ALUM.** In doses of five to ten grains in phthisis when vomiting is brought on by cough.
- AMMONIUM CARBONATE.**
- AMMONIO-CITRATE OF IRON.** In the vomiting of anaemia, especially of young women.
- APOMORPHINE.** To empty the stomach of its contents.
- ARSENIC.** In the vomiting of cholera; in chronic gastric catarrh, especially of drunkards; chronic, not acute gastric ulcer, and chronic painless vomiting.
- BICARBONATE OF SODIUM.** In children 3 ss to 3 j to the pint of milk. If this fails, stop milk. In acute indigestion with acid vomiting.
- BISMUTH.** In acute and chronic catarrh of the stomach or intestine.
- BLISTERS.** In vomiting due to renal and hepatic colic.
- BROMIDES.** In cerebral vomiting and cholera infantum.
- CALCIUM PHOSPHATE.**
- CALOMEL.** In minute doses in cholera infantum and similar intestinal troubles.
- CALUMBA.** A simple bitter and gastric sedative.
- CARBOLIC ACID.** In irritable stomach, along with bismuth; alone if due to sarcinae or other fermenters; in Asiatic cholera and cholera infantum.
- CARBONIC ACID WATERS.** With milk.
- CERIUM OXALATE.** In doses of gr. j in sympathetic vomiting.
- CHLORAL.** In sea-sickness and reflex vomiting.
- CHLOROFORM.** In drop doses in sea-sickness, and in reflex vomiting such as passage of calculi.
- COCAINE.**
- CREASOTE.** Like carbolic acid.
- ELECTRICITY.** In nervous vomiting of the constant current positive pole on last cervical vertebra, and negative over stomach.
- EMETICS.** If due to irritating substances.
- ETHER.** Like chloroform.
- EUCALYPTUS.** In vomiting due to sarcinae.
- GELATIN.** To the food of babies who suffer from chronic vomiting of lumps of curded milk.
- HORSERADISH.**
- HYDROCYANIC ACID.** In cerebral vomiting, vomiting of phthisis, and of acute disease of the stomach.
- ICE.** Sucked.
- ICE BAG.** To spine or epigastrium.
- IODINE.** The liquor in three to five minim doses.
- IPECACUANHA.** In sympathetic nervous vomiting, in minute doses; in the vomiting of children from catarrh, and the vomiting of drunkards.
- IRIS.**
- KOUMISS.** Diet and food in obstinate cases.
- LEECHES.** To epigastrium if tender, especially in malarial vomiting.
- LIME WATER.** In chronic vomiting with milk, especially in the case of children. The saccharated is laxative.
- MAGNESIA.** In sympathetic vomiting.
- MERCURY.** In vomiting with clayey stools; *vide* Calomel.
- MORPHINE.** Hypodermically injected in the epigastrium in persistent sea-sickness.
- NITRITE OF AMYL.** In concentrated form in sea-sickness.
- NITRO-GLYCERIN.** Like nitrite of amyl.
- NUTRIENT ENEMATA.** In persistent vomiting.
- NUX VOMICA.** In atonic dyspepsia.
- OPIUM.** As a suppository in severe acute vomiting, especially associated with obstinate constipation, which is relieved at the same time.
- PEPSIN.** In the vomiting of dyspepsia.
- POTASSIUM IODIDE.** In very small doses.
- PULSATILLA.** In catarrh.
- QUININE.** In sympathetic vomiting.
- SILVER NITRATE.** In nervous derangement.

## VOMITING.—*Continued.*

SPIRITUS NUCIS JUGLANDIS. Relieves or cures in sympathetic vomiting and gastric irritability.  
 SULPHUROUS ACID. If due to sarcinæ.  
 TARTAR EMETIC. If due to irritating substances or poisons.  
 VERATRUM. In vomiting of summer diarrhoea.  
 ZINC SULPHATE. Emetic.

## VOMITING OF PREGNANCY.

ACONITE. In full doses, so long as physiological effect is maintained.  
 ARSENIC. Where the vomit is blood, or streaked with blood, drop doses of Fowler's solution.  
 BELLADONNA. Either internally, or plaster over the hypogastrium.  
 BISMUTH. Along with pepsin.  
 BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM. Controls in some cases in large doses.  
 CALCIUM PHOSPHATE.  
 CALOMEL. In small doses to salivate, or one large dose of 10 grains.  
 CALUMBA. Occasionally successful.  
 CARBOLIC ACID. An uncertain remedy.  
 CAUSTICS. To the cervix if abraded.  
 CERIUM OXALATE. The chief remedy.  
 CHAMPAGNE.  
 CHLORAL.  
 COCAINE. Ten m. of a 3 per cent. solution will relieve and cure in a few doses.  
 COFFEE. Before rising.  
 CREASOTE.  
 DILATATION OF THE OS UTERI.  
 ELECTRICITY. Same as in nervous vomiting.  
 HYDROCYANIC ACID. Sometimes useful; often fails.  
 INGLUVIN.  
 IODINE. A drop of tincture or liquor as a last resort.  
 IPPECACUANHA. In minim doses relieves.  
 KOMISS. As diet.  
 MORPHINE. Suppository introduced into the vagina; no abrasion should be present or there may be symptoms of poisoning.  
 NAPHTHA. One or two drops.  
 NUX VOMICA. One and one-half drop doses of tincture.  
 PEPSIN. Like ingluvin but not so successful.  
 PLUMBEIC ACETATE. In extreme cases.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE. Like iodine.  
 QUININE. Sometimes useful.  
 SALICIN.  
 SPINAL ICE-BAG.

## WARTS.

ACETIC ACID. Touched with the glacial acid.  
 ALUM. Saturated solution in ether.  
 ANTIMONIC CHLORIDE.  
 ARSENIOUS ACID.  
 CAUSTIC ALKALIES.  
 CARBOLIC ACID.  
 CHLORAL.  
 CHROMIC ACID.  
 CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.  
 CREASOTE.  
 MERCURIC NITRATE.  
 NITRIC ACID.  
 PERMANGANATE OF POTASSIUM.  
 PHOSPHORIC ACID.  
 POTASSÆ, LIQUOR.  
 POULTICE.

**WARTS.—*Continued.***

SALICYLIC ACID. Saturated solution in collodion, with extract of Indian hemp.  
 RUE.  
 SAVIN.  
 SILVER NITRATE. In venereal warts along with savin.  
 SODIUM ETHYLATE.  
 STAVESACRE.  
 SULPHUR.

**WEN.**

EXTIRPATION.

**WOUNDS.**

ACONITE.  
 ALCOHOL. In pyrexia; antiseptic and astringent dressing.  
 ALOES. Topical stimulants.  
 ALUMINUM ACETATE.  
 ANHYDROUS DRESSINGS.  
 BALSAM OF PERU.  
 BENZOIN.  
 BLOTTING PAPER. As lint, saturated with an antiseptic.  
 BORIC ACID.  
 CALAMINE.  
 CALENDULA.  
 CARBOLATED CAMPHOR.  
 CARBOLIC ACID.  
 CHARCOAL.  
 CHLORAL. Antiseptic and analgesic.  
 COLLODION. To exclude air.  
 CONIUM.  
 EUCALYPTUS.  
 GLYCERIN.  
 HAMAMELIS. On lint to restrain oozing.  
 HEAT.  
 IODINE.  
 IODOFORM.  
 LEAD DRESSINGS.  
 NITRATE OF SILVER. To destroy unhealthy granulations.  
 NITRIC ACID.  
 OAKUM.  
 OPIUM.  
 PETROLEUM.  
 PERMANGANATE OF POTASSIUM.  
 POTASSIUM CHLORATE.  
 POULTICES.  
 SALICYLIC ACID.  
 SODIUM CHLORIDE. One-half per cent. solution.  
 STYPTIC COLLOID. To prevent bedsores, etc.  
 SUGAR.  
 SULPHUROUS ACID.  
 TANNIN.  
 TURKISH BATHS.  
 TURPENTINE.  
 YEAST. In hospital phagedæna.  
 ZINC SULPHATE AND CHLORIDE.

**YELLOW FEVER.**

ACONITE.  
 ARSENIC.  
 BELLADONNA.  
 CAMPHOR.

## YELLOW FEVER.—*Continued*

CANTHARIDES.  
CAPSICUM.  
CARBOLIC ACID. Subcutaneously and by the stomach.  
CHAMPAGNE. Iced.  
CHLORATE OF POTASSIUM.  
CHLORODYNE.  
CIMICIFUGA.  
ERGOT. To restrain the haemorrhage.  
GELOSEMIUM.  
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
IPPECACUANHA.  
LEAD ACETATE.  
LIQUOR CALCIS.  
MERCURY.  
NITRATE OF SILVER.  
NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID.  
NUX VOMICA.  
QUININE. In some cases good, in others harmful.  
SALICYLIC ACID.  
SODIUM BENZOATE. By subcutaneous injection.  
SODIUM SALICYLATE.  
STIMULANTS.  
SULPHUR BATHS.  
SULPHUROUS BATHS.  
TANNIC ACID.  
TARTAR EMETIC.  
TURPENTINE. For vomiting.  
VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.  
VERATRUM VIRIDE.

## PART II.

### MATERIA MEDICA.

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Only articles are here enumerated which have been mentioned in the foregoing INDEX OF DISEASES AND REMEDIES.

For a more complete list of our preparations, the reader is respectfully referred to our price list, or to the "Organic Materia Medica" published by us.

A General Index is appended containing full reference to synonyms, botanical names, etc.

PARKE, DAVIS & Co.

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### ACID PHOSPHORIC.

#### PREPARATION.

**Liquid Acid Phosphate.** This well-known form of exhibiting free Phosphoric Acid in conjunction with the bases calcium, magnesium, iron, sodium and potassium, is identical with that heretofore known as Liquor Acidi Phosphorici, and is superior to certain copyrighted and proprietary preparations of a similar nature that are upon the market. Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.) in a glass of sweetened water. It may be flavored with a little essence of lemon, forming a mineral lemonade, or taken in carbonic acid water, with any flavoring syrup desired.

### ACONITE. *Aconitum Napellus, Linne.* (Leaves, root).

ANTIDOTES—None reliable known. Use strong emetics or the stomach-pump, promptly. Sustain vitality by stimulants—whisky, ammonia, strong coffee, the battery, etc. Digitalis has been found useful as an antidote.

N. B.—Aconite leaves are no longer recognized by the U. S. P. Physicians should specify the root in prescribing, to prevent mistakes, the root being five times more active than the leaves.

**Aconite leaves**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**Aconite root, U. S. P.**, compressed in pound and also in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

## ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.

**Aconitine**, pure alkaloid (amorphous).

Dose, 1-500 to 1-100 gr. (0.00013 to 0.00065 Gm.)

**Aconitine**, pure alkaloid (crystals). A specific in facial neuralgia. Solubility, 1 part dissolves in 150 of cold water; sufficient to admit of its use hypodermically. 1-100 gr. is equal to about 1 gr. Aconite root. Dose, 1-500 to 1-100 gr. (0.00013 to 0.00065 Gm.)**Napelline**, an alkaloid obtained from *Aconitum Napellus*, more soluble in water than Aconitine, but its physiological and therapeutic action are not yet sufficiently differentiated from those of Aconitine; claimed however to possess hypnotic as well as analgesic properties. Dose, 1-100 gr. (0.0006 Gm.), cautiously increased.

## PREPARATIONS.

**Aconapellin**, a so-called **Concentration**—a powdered preparation from aconite root.*Synonym*—Aconitin. Dose, 1-25 to 1 12 gr. (0.003 to 0.006 Gm.)**Collodion, Aconite.** Each fluidounce represents 15 grs. Aconite root. **Extracts.****Fluid Extract Aconite leaves.**

Dose, 2 to 5 minimis (0.13 to 0.33 C.C.), diluted.

{	Not miscible with water without some precipita-
Fluid Extract Aconite, U. S. P., (root)	tion.

Dose, 1-3 to 2 minimis (0.02 to 0.13 C.C.)

**Powdered Extract Aconite leaves.**

Dose, 1-4 to 1 gr. (0.016 to 0.065 Gm.)

**Powdered Extract Aconite root.** 1 part equals 5 of root.

Dose, 1-20 to 1-5 gr. (0.008 to 0.018 Gm.)

**Solid Extract Aconite leaves.** 1 part equals 5 of the leaves; made of a uniform strength by assay.

Dose, 1-4 to 1 gr. (0.016 to 0.064 Gm.)

**Solid Extract Aconite, U. S. P., (root).** 1 part equals 5 of the root: made of a uniform strength by assay.

Dose, 1-20 to 1-5 gr. (0.008 to 0.018 Gm.)

**Hypodermic Tablet.** *Aconitine* (crystals), 1-120 gr.**Normal Liquid Aconite root.**

Standard; contains 0.75% alkaloid estimated by Mayer's reagent and Squibb's physiological test; made of a uniform strength by assay.

Dose, 1-3 to 2 minimis (0.02 to 0.13 C.C.)

**Oleate Aconitine** (in solution) containing 2 % of the alkaloid; more cleanly in exhibition than the ointment.**Pills.***Aconite Extract* (leaves), 1-4, 1-2, 1 gr.*Aconite root*, 1-20 gr. (Pink Granules).*Aconitine* (crystals), 1-500, 1-200 gr.**Neuralgic, Dr. Gross'.**

Quinine sulph., 2 gr.

Ext. Aconite leaves, 1-2 gr.

Morphine sulph., 1-20 gr.

Strychnine, 1-30 gr.

Arsenious Acid, 1-20 gr.

**Neuralgic Idiopathic, Brown-Seqard's.**

Ext. Henbane, 2-3 gr.

Ext. Cannabis seed, 2-3 gr.

Ext. Ignatia, 1-2 gr.

Ext. Opium, 1-2 gr.

Ext. Aconite leaves, 1-3 gr.

Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-4 gr.

Ext. Stramonium seed, 1-5 gr.

Ext. Belladonna, 1-6 gr.

Consult Pills numbered 415, 417, 451, 697, in our price list for others containing Aconite.

**Tablet Triturates.***Aconite* (fluid extract), 1-10 and 1 minim.*Aconitine* (crystals), 1-500 and 1-200 gr.**Veterinary Hypodermic Tablets.** *Aconitine* (crystals), 1-40 and 1-20 gr.

**AGRIMONY.** *Agrimonia Eupatoria, Linné. (Herb.)*

**Agrimony herb**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**PREPARATION.**

**Fluid Extract Agrimony.** Not miscible with water.  
Dose, from 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.)

**AILANTUS GLANDULOSA,** *Desfontaines. (Bark.)***PREPARATION.**

**Fluid Extract Ailantus Glandulosa.** Not miscible with water without some precipitation.  
Dose, from 10 to 30 minimis (0.6 to 2 C.c.)

**ALOES.** Inspissated juice of *Aloe Perryi, Baker.*

NOTE. Larger doses of Aloes can be given in solution than in solid form.

**ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.****Aloin.**

Twice the strength of a fair sample of Aloes.  
Dose, 1-2 to 2 grs. (0.03 to 0.13 Gm.)

**PREPARATIONS.****Extracts.**

**Fluid Aloes.** 16 fluidounces imperial represent 5 1-4 ozs. av. of Socotrine Aloes.  
Not miscible with water; incompatible with acid solutions.  
Dose, 3 to 20 minimis (0.2 to 1.3 C.c.)

**Fluid Aloes and Myrrh.** One pint represents 6 2-5 ozs. av. each of Aloes and Myrrh; 4 times stronger than Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh, U. S. P., for the extemporaneous preparation of which it is specially adapted.  
Not miscible with water; incompatible with acid solutions.  
Dose, 15 to 30 minimis (1 to 2 C. c.)

**Powdered Extract Aloes.** Of the same strength as the recent extract.

Dose, from 1 to 5 grs. (0.06 to 0.3 Gm.)

**Solid Extract Aloes, U. S. P.**

Dose, from 1 to 5 grs. (0.6 to 0.3 Gm.)

**Pills.****Aloes, U. S. P.**

Purified Aloes, 2 grs. Soap, 2 grs.

**Aloes and Asafetida, U. S. P.**

Purified Aloes, 1 1-3 gr. Soap, 1 1-3 gr.  
Asafetida, 1 1-3 gr.

**Aloes and Iron.**

Purified Aloes, 1 gr. Jamaica Ginger, 1-2 gr.  
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr. Ext. Conium seed, 1-2 gr.

**Aloes and Mastic, U. S. P.**

Purified Aloes, 2 grs. Powd. Red Rose, 1-2 gr.  
Mastic, 1-2 gr.

**Aloes and Myrrh, U. S. P.**

Purified Aloes, 2 grs. Myrrh, 1 gr.  
Aromatic Powder, 1-2 gr.

**Aloes and Nux Vomica.**

Purified Aloes, 1 1-2 gr. Ext. Nux Vomica, 1-2 gr.

**Aloes, Nux Vomica and Belladonna.**

Purified Aloes, 1 1-2 gr. Ext. Nux Vomica, 1-2 gr.  
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.

**Aloin, 1-10, 1-5, 1-4, 1-2, 1 gr.**

<i>Aloin Co.</i>		
Aloin, 1-8 gr.	Ext. Belladonna, 1-4 gr.	
Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.		
<i>Aloin Comp. and Strychnine.</i>		
Aloin, 1-8 gr.	Strychnine, 1-80 gr.	
Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.	Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-10 gr.	
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.		
<i>Aloin and Strychnine.</i>		
Aloin, 1-5 gr.	Strychnine, 1-60 gr.	
<i>Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna.</i>		
Aloin, 1-5 gr.	Strychnine, 1-60 gr.	
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.		
<i>Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna Comp.</i>		
Aloin, 1-5 gr.	Strychnine, 1-60 gr.	
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.	Ext. Rhamnus Purshiana, 1-2 gr.	
<i>Eccoprotic.</i>		
Ext. Soc. Aloes, 2 gr.	Podophyllin, 3-10 gr.	
Ext. Nux Vomica, 1-5 gr.	Oil Cloves, 1-10 gr.	
<i>Lapactic.</i>		
Aloin, 1-4 gr.	Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.	
Strychnine, 1-60 gr.	Ipecac, 1-16 gr.	
The above represent the principal aloetic pills; for other combinations see our price list for Pills numbered 13, 23, 42, 49, 51, 59-61, 158, 159, 164, 176, 197, 224, 254-256, 268-271, 280, 281, 283, 326, 363, 373, 374, 438, 439, 452-454, 485, 569, 570, 634, 635.		
<b>Tablet Triturates.</b> <i>Aloin</i> , 1-10, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.		

**ALUM.****PREPARATIONS.****Lozenges.***Alum and Kino.*

Powd. Alum, 1 gr.

Powd. Kino, 1 gr.

*Rose Leaf and Alum.*

Powd. Rose leaves, 1-4 gr.

Powd. Alum, 1-4 gr.

**Pills.***Alum*, 1-10 gr.*Cubeb and Alum.*

Oleoresin Cubeb, 2 gr.

Powd. Alum, 1 gr.

**Granular Effervescent Preparation.** *Rockbridge Alum.* 1 drachm of the salt equals 1 pint natural water.**ALUMINIUM ACETATE.**

A non-poisonous and odorless antiseptic. The salt cannot be dried without decomposition, and it is therefore offered in the form of a 3% solution.

**AMERICAN HELLEBORE.** *Veratrum viride*, (U. S. P.), *Aiton.* (Rhizome.)

**ANTIDOTES**—Morphine or laudanum, in full doses, given in strong coffee, and alcoholic stimulants.

**American Hellebore root, U. S. P.**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

**PREPARATIONS.****Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Amer. Hellebore, U. S. P.** Not miscible with water. Dose, 1 minim (0.03 C.c.), gradually increased until the desired effect on the circulation is produced.

**Solid Extract American Hellebore.** 1 part equals 5 of root. Dose, 1-4 to 1-2 gr. (0.016 to 0.03 Gm.)

**Normal Liquid American Hellebore.**

Standard, 10 C.c. of the Normal Liquid require for complete precipitation of the alkaloids, 3 C.c. of Mayer's solution.

Dose, 1 minim (0.03 Gm.) gradually increased if necessary.

**Pills Veratum Viride Extract, 1-4, 1-2 gr.**

American Hellebore is also an ingredient of Pills numbered in our price list, 373 and 374.

**Tablet Triturate. Veratrum Viride, 1 m. tincture.****Veratriin, a so-called Concentration—a powdered preparation from American Hellebore root.**

*Synonym*—Veratrin (not to be confounded with Veratrine, the active principle of Cevadilla seed).

Dose, 1-16 to 1-2 gr. (0.004 to 0.032).

## AMERICAN WORMSEED. *Chenopodium ambrosioides, Linn,* var. *anthelminticum, Gray.* (Seed.)

**PREPARATIONS.****Capsule Wormseed Oil**, in soft Gelatin; each containing 2 minims.**Fluid Extract American Wormseed.** Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.)

## AMMONIAC. Gum-resin from Dorema Ammoniacum, *Dor.*

**PREPARATION.****Pills.***Ipecac and Squill.*

Powd. Ipecac. co., 2 gr.  
Powd. Squill, 2-3 gr.

Ammoniac, 2-3 gr.

*Squill Comp.*

Powd. Squill, 3-8 gr.  
Powd. Jamaica Ginger, 3-4 gr.

Powd. Soap, 1 1-8 gr.  
Ammoniac, 3-4 gr.

## AMMONIUM BROMIDE. Bromide of Ammonium.

**PREPARATIONS.****Elixir. Ammonium Bromide**, 40 gr. in each fl. oz.**Granular Effervescent Preparation. Ammonium Bromide**  
2 gr. in each drachm.**Pill. Ammonium Bromide**, 1 gr.

## AMMONIUM CARBONATE.

**PREPARATION.****Pill. Asafetida Comp.**

Opium, 4-5 gr.  
Asafetida, 4-5 gr.

Ammonium carb., 4-5 gr.

## AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. Muriate of Ammonia.

**PREPARATIONS.****Compressed Tablets.***Ammonium Chloride*, 3 gr.*Potassium Chlorate and Ammonium Chloride.*

Potassium chlor., 31-2 gr. Ammonium chlor., 1 1-2 gr.

**Lozenge. Ammonium Chloride**, 2 gr.**Pills. Ammonium Chloride**, 1-10 and 3 gr.

**AMMONIUM PICRATE,** or Ammonium Carbazotate.  
PREPARATION.

**Pills.** *Ammonium Picrate*, 1-8, 1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, and 3 grs.

**AMMONIUM VALERIANATE.** Valerianate of Ammonium.  
PREPARATIONS.

**Elixir.** *Ammonium Valerianate*, 16 grs. in each fl. oz.

**Pill.** *Ammonium Valerianate*, 1 gr.

**AMYL NITRITE.** Nitrite of Amyl.  
PREPARATION.

**Amyl Nitrite Pearls.** A serviceable method for the prompt administration of this valuable remedy. The pearls are shells of thin glass, each containing 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 or 10 drops of Nitrite of Amyl, packed in cotton wool, in boxes of 1 doz. The patient may carry the box about his person without inconvenience, and on the approach of a paroxysm of his malady may crush a pearl in his handkerchief, and by inhaling the vapor find prompt relief.

**ANGUSTURA.** *Cusparia trifoliata*, *Willdenow*. (Bark.)  
PREPARATION.

**Fluid Extract Angustura.** Not miscible with water.

Dose, 10 to 30 minimis (0.65 to 2 C.c.)

**ANISE.** *Pimpinella Anisum*, *Linne*. (Fruit.)  
PREPARATION.

**Fluid Extract Anise.** Not miscible with water.

Dose, 10 to 20 minimis (0.6 to 1.3 C.c.)

NOTE—It enters into several preparations as a flavoring agent merely.

**ANTIMONY AND POTASSIUM TARTRATE.** Antimonium Tartaratum, Antimonium Tartrate, Tartar Emetic, Antimony.

PREPARATIONS.

**Glycerole.** *Squill Compound.* Each fl. oz. contains:  
Squill, 40 grs. Senega, 40 grs.  
Antimony and Potass. tart., 7-8 gr.

**Pills.**

<i>Dinner, Cole's.</i>	
Blue Mass, 11-5 gr.	Powd. Jalap, 11-5 gr.
Purified Aloes, 11-5 gr.	Ant. and Pot. tart., 1-50 gr.

**Morphine Comp.**  
Morphine sulph., 1-4 gr. Calomel, 1-4 gr.  
Antimony and Potass. tart., 1-4 gr.

**Tartar Emetic**, 1-100, 1-16, 1-10, 1-8 and 1-4 gr.

**Syrup.** *Squill Compound.* Each fl. oz. contains:  
Squill and senega, 37 grs. each, and 1 gr. Antimony and Potassium tartrate.

**Tablet Triturates.** *Tartar Emetic*, 1-100, 1-50, 1-25, 1-16, 1-8 and 1-4 gr.

**Wine.** *Antimonial*, U. S. P., Antimony and Potassium tartrate, 14-5 grs. in each fl. oz.

**ARBOR VITÆ.** *Thuya occidentalis, Linné.* (Tops.)**Arbor Vitæ leaves,** compressed in oz. packages for retailing purposes.**PREPARATIONS.****Elixir Arbor Vitæ,** each fl. oz. represents 120 grs.  
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.)**Fluid Extract Arbor Vitæ.** Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 1/4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.)**Glycerole Arbor Vitæ.** Each fluidounce represents 120 grs.  
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.)**ARECA.** *Areca Catechu, Linné.* (Seeds.)**PREPARATION.****Fluid Extract Areca nuts.** Not miscible with water.  
Dose, as a vermifuge, 2 fluidrachms (8 C.c.) and upwards.**ARNICA.** *Arnica montana, Linné.* (Flowers; Rhizome.)**Arnica flowers, U. S. P.,** compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.**Arnica root, U. S. P.,** compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.**PREPARATIONS.****Collodion Arnica.** Each fl. oz. represents 24 grs. arnica root.**Extracts.****Fluid Extract Arnica flowers.** Miscible with water without material precipitation.  
Dose, from 5 to 25 minimis (0.3 to 1.5 C.c.)**Fluid Extract Arnica root, U. S. P.** Miscible with water without material precipitation.  
Dose, 5 to 20 minimis (0.3 to 1.3 C.c.)**Solid Extract Arnica flowers.** One part equals five of the flowers.  
Dose, 1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.38 Gm.)**Solid Extract Arnica root, U. S. P.** One part equals 5 of the root.  
Recently made official in place of the extract of the flowers, which is more irritating.  
Dose, 1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.38 Gm.)**Pill.** *Arnica flowers, 1-5 gr. (Pink Granules).***Tincture.** *Arnica root, "German Tincture."* An imported unofficial preparation of the green root.  
Dose, 12 to 50 minimis (0.7 to 3 C.c.)**ARSENIOUS ACID.** Arsenic.**PREPARATIONS.****Elixirs.** Each fl. oz. containing ingredients specified.**Iron citrate and Arsenic.**  
Iron and Amm. citrate, 8 grs. Arsenious acid, 8-32 gr.**Iron, Quinine, and Arsenic.**  
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grs. Quinine sulph., 2 grs.  
Arsenious acid, 8-32 gr.**Granular Effervescent Preparations.** Each drachm containing ingredients specified.**Iron citrate and Arsenic.**  
Iron citrate, 2 grs. Arsenious acid, 1-60 gr.**Iron and Quinine citrate with Arsenic.**  
Iron and Quinine citrate, U. S. P., 3 grs.  
Arsenious acid, 1-60 gr.**Bleate of Arsenic.**

**Ointment of Oleate of Arsenic, 5%, benzoinated.  
Pills.**

**Anti-Chill.**

Chinoidin, 1 gr.	Arsenious acid, 1-20 gr.
Iron ferrocyanide, 2 grs.	Oleoresin Black Pepper, 1 gr.

**Anti-Chill (Pink Granules).**

Quinine sulph., 1 gr.	Arsenious acid, 1-80 gr.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-4 gr.	Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.
Gelsemerpin, 1-4 gr.	Oleoresin Black Pepper, 1-16 gr.

**Arsenious Acid, 1-100, 1-60, 1-50, 1-40, 1-32, 1-30, 1-20 and 1-12 gr.**

**Cinchonidine Comp.**

Cinchonidine sulph., 1 gr.	Arsenious acid, 1-32 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 gr.	

**Cinchonidine Comp. and Strychnine.**

Cinchonidine sulph., 1 gr.	Iron by hydrogen, 1 gr.
Arsenious acid, 1-20 gr.	Strychnine, 1-20 gr.

**Fever and Ague.**

Ext. Eucalyptus, 1-4 gr.	Powd. Capsicum, 1-4 gr.
Chinoidin, 1 gr.	Arsenious acid, 1-200 gr.
Iron ferrocyanide, 1-2 gr.	

**Neuralgic, Dr. Gross'.**

Quinine sulph., 2 gr.	Ext. Aconite leaves, 1-2 gr.
Morphine sulph., 1-20 gr.	Strychnine, 1-30 gr.
Arsenious acid, 1-20 gr.	

**Neuralgic, Dr. Gross' (Pink Granules).**

**Quinine Comp.**

Quinine sulph., 1 gr.	Arsenious acid, 1-32 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 gr.	

**Quinine Comp., and Ext. Dandelion.**

Quinine bisulph., 1-14 gr.	Arsenious acid, 1-24 gr.
Iron sulph. exsic., 2 grs.	Ext. Dandelion, 1-14 gr.

**Quinine Comp. and Strychnine (Strychnine Comp., Formula "A")**

Quinine sulph., 1 gr.	Iron by hydrogen, 1 gr.
Arsenious acid, 1-20 gr.	Strychnine, 1-20 gr.

**Sedative, Mann's.**

Ext. Coca, 1-2 gr.	Arsenious acid, 1-80 gr.
Ext. Valerian, 1-2 gr.	Strychnine, 1-80 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-4 gr.	Codeine, 1-8 gr.
Vallet's Mass, 1 gr.	

**Tonic, Aiken's.**

Quinine sulph., 1 gr.	Iron by hydrogen, 2-3 gr.
Arsenious acid, 1-50 gr.	Strychnine, 1-50 gr.

**Tonic Haematic, Andrews'.**

Quinine sulph., 1 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 1-12 gr.	Strychnine sulph., 1-40 gr.
Arsenious acid, 1-40 gr.	

**Tonic Haematic with Cinchonidine.**

Cinchonidine sulph., 1 gr.	Iron by hydrogen, 1-12 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 gr.	Strychnine sulph., 1-40 gr.
Arsenious acid, 1-40 gr.	

**Tablet Triturates.**

**Acid Arsenious, 1-200, 1-100, 1-50, 1-30 and 1-20 gr.**

**Iron and Strychnine Comp.**

Iron by hydrogen, 1-2 gr.	Quinine sulph., 1-2 gr.
Arsenious acid, 1-100 gr.	Strychnine sulph., 1-120 gr.

**Iron and Arsenic Comp.**

Iron by hydrogen, 1 gr.	Powdered Ignatia, 1-40 gr.
Arsenious acid, 1-110 gr.	

**Iron, Arsenic and Strychnine.**

Iron powd. 1 gr.	Strychnine sulph., 1-60 gr.
Arsenious acid, 1-100 gr.	

**ASAFTIDA.** Gum-resin from *Ferula Narthex*, *Boissier*.

Dose, 5 to 30 grs. and over.

**PREPARATIONS.**

**Fluid Asafetida.** Not miscible with water.  
 Each pint represents 8 ounces of select drug.  
 Dose, 6 to 30 minimis (0.4 to 2 C.c.)

**Pills.**

*Aloes and Asafetida, U. S. P.*      Purified Aloes, 1 1-3 gr.      Soap, 1 1-3 gr.

Asafetida, 1 1-3 gr.

*Asafetida*, 2, 3, 4, and 5 gr.*Asafetida Comp.*

Opium, 4-5 gr.

Ammonium carb., 4-5 gr.

*Asafetida and Iron.*

Asafetida, 2 gr.

*Asafetida and Nux Vomica.*

Asafetida, 3 grs.

*Asafetida and Rhubarb.*

Asafetida, 1 gr.

Powd. Rhubarb, 1 gr.

*Galbanum Comp., U. S. P.*

Galbanum, 1 1-2 gr.

Asafetida, 1-2 gr.

Asafetida, 4-5 gr.

Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.

Ext. Nux Vomica, 1-4 gr.

Iron by hydrogen, 1 gr.

Myrrh, 1 1-2 gr.

**ASPARAGUS.** *Asparagus officinalis*, *Linné*. (Rhizome.)**Asparagus root**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.**PREPARATION.**

**Fluid Extract Asparagus.** Not miscible with water.  
 Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.)

**BÆL.** *Egle Marmelos*, *Correa de Serra*. (Fruit.)**PREPARATION.**

**Fluid Extract Bael fruit.** Not miscible with water without some precipitation.  
 Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.)

**BALSAM FIR.** *Abies balsamea*, *Miller*. (Bark.)**PREPARATIONS.****Capsules, Balsam of Fir**, 10 minimis. In soft gelatin.

**Fluid Extract Balsam Fir bark.** Not miscible with water.  
 Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.)

**BALSAM OF PERU.** Obtained from *Myroxylon Pereiræ*, *Klotzsch*.

Dose, 8 to 30 minimis (0.5 to 2 C.c.)

**Capsules of Peru**, 10 minimis. In soft gelatin.**BARBERRY.** *Berberis vulgaris*, *Linné*. (Bark.)**Barberry bark**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.**PREPARATIONS.**

**Berberin**, a so-called **Concentration**—a powdered preparation from Barberry bark.  
 One gr. contains the alkaloidal principles, berberine and oxyacanthine, representing 10 grs. of the root bark of barberry.  
 Dose, 1 to 3 grs. (0.06 to 0.2 Gm.)

**Fluid Extract Barberry.** Not miscible with water.  
 Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.)

**BEEF.****PREPARATIONS.**

**Beef, powder of.** Specially adapted to the large class of cases of grave organic or constitutional disease in which there is total loss of appetite, persistent nausea, and an unconquerable disgust for ordinary food. It affords an exceedingly concentrated form of nourishment, readily digestible, easily administered, and by reason of its tastelessness it is not liable to excite the loathing with which, in these cases, ordinary food is regarded. Over the various extracts of beef, beef juices, etc., the powder has the advantage that it represents the total nutritive value of the beef, that it is better tolerated by the stomach, especially where anorexia exists, and that it stimulates in a peculiar manner the functional activity of the enfeebled stomach. Descriptive circular sent free upon application.

**Peptonized Extract of Beef.** Liebig's extract contains only those constituents of beef which are readily soluble in water. It is therefore very rich in inorganic salts, but does not contain the fibrin upon which the nutritive value of the beef depends. It is now generally admitted to be a stimulant rather than a food. This peptonized extract, on the other hand, contains in soluble form all the nutritive constituents of beef, and that in a condition fitted for easy assimilation. It is rich in peptones, which are produced by the artificial digestion of the muscular fibre of beef. One part of the extract represents about eight parts of fresh beef. It is therefore a highly concentrated food, of great value to invalids, dyspeptics, convalescents and all persons in need of an enriched diet.

**Malt Extract with Beef, Iron and Wine.** Each fl. oz. represents: Iron and Ammonium citrate, 4 grs. Virtues of 1 oz. of beef. Malt and Wine, equal parts.

**Wines.**

**Beef and Wine.** Each fl. oz. represents 2 ozs. of beef, peptonized.

**Beef, Iron and Wine.** This combination is a valuable stimulant, tonic and nutrient, but the preparations heretofore employed have disappointed the hopes entertained of them. This failure is chiefly due to the fact that the various beef extracts have been employed in lieu of beef, these extracts being destitute of proteids or nutrient principles. To supply this defect, we employ an extract which is a true food containing the proteids, or tissue-forming material, in the form of peptones, in addition to those mineral salts to which the beef extracts owe any virtue which they may possess. Each fl. oz. of this preparation contains the equivalent of 2 ozs. of fresh beef, peptonized, and 4 grs. citrate of iron and ammonium.

**Beef, Iron, Wine and Cinchona.**

Beef, 2 ozs.	Iron and Ammonium citrate, 4 grs.
Calisaya bark, active principles, 40 grs.	

**Beef, Iron and Wine with Pepsin.**

Beef, 2 ozs.	Iron and Ammonium citrate, 4 grs.
Saccharated Pepsin, U. S. P., 80 grs.	

**Coca and Beef.**

Coca, 60 grs.	Beef, 2 ozs.
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**Coca, Beef and Iron.**

Coca, 60 grs.	Beef, 2 ozs.
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Iron and Ammonium citrate, 4 grs.	
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**BELLADONNA.** *Atropa Belladonna, Linné.* (Leaves, root.)

**ANTIDOTES**—In cases of poisoning, the stomach should be promptly emptied by emetics (sulphate of zinc or copper), and the nervous disturbances combated, as they arise, by pilocarpine or morphia.

**Belladonna leaves**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**Belladonna root**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

### ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.

**Atropine, U. S. P.** (pure; crystals). Its therapeutic uses are identical with those of the crude drug. Generally administered in the pill form, being only sparingly soluble in water (1 in 600).  
Dose, 1-200 to 1-50 gr. (0.0003 to 0.0013 Gm.)

**Atropine sulphate, U. S. P.** (neutral; crystals). Freely soluble in water. While the pure alkaloid may be administered medicinally in the form of pills or may easily be brought into solution in mixtures containing free acid, some soluble salt like the sulphate must be employed for neutral solutions for application to the eye, etc. The medicinal properties are the same as those of the pure alkaloid.  
Dose, 1-200 to 1-50 gr. (0.0003 to 0.0013 Gm.)

**Homatropine hydrobromate.** This alkaloid dilates the pupil of the eye promptly and powerfully, but the effect is not so enduring as that of atropine; hence oculists employ it in making ophthalmoscopic examination of the eye. Generally used in a 3 grs. to the ounce solution.

### PREPARATIONS.

**Belladonnin,** a so-called **Concentration**—a powdered preparation from Belladonna leaves.

Dose, 1-24 to 1-4 gr. (0.003 to 0.016 Gm.)

**Collodion Belladonna.** Each fl. oz. represents 20 grs. Belladonna leaves.

#### Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Belladonna leaves.** Miscible with water.

Dose, 1 to 4 minimis (0.06 to 0.25 C.c.)

**Fluid Extract Belladonna root, U. S. P.** Miscible with water without material precipitation.

Dose, 1 to 3 minimis (0.06 to 0.2 C.c.)

**Powdered Extract Belladonna leaves.** One part equals 5 parts of leaves; made of a uniform strength by assay, and equal to Solid Extract Belladonna leaves. Prepared by evaporating the solid extract at a low temperature and replacing the moisture with powdered Belladonna leaves.  
Dose from 1-8 to 1-2 gr. (0.008 to 0.03 Gm.)

**Solid Extract Belladonna alcoholic, U. S. P. (leaves).** One part equals 5 of leaves; made of uniform strength by assay.  
Dose, 1-8 to 1-2 gr. (0.008 to 0.03 Gm.)

**Solid Extract Belladonna leaves,** strictly alcoholic.

N. B.—This preparation is about half as strong again as the U. S. P. Extract Belladonna with which it must not be confounded.

One part equals about 7 1-2 parts of leaves.

Dose, 1-12 to 1-3 gr. (0.005 to 0.02 Gm.)

#### Hypodermic Tablets.

**Atropine Sulphate,** 1-100 and 1-50 gr.

**Morphine and Atropine,** No. 1.

Morphine sulph., 1-8 gr.	Atropine sulph., 1-200 gr.
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**Morphine and Atropine,** No. 2.

Morphine sulph., 1-4 gr.	Atropine sulph., 1-150 gr.
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**Morphine and Atropine,** No. 3.

Morphine sulph., 1-6 gr.	Atropine sulph., 1-180 gr.
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**Morphine and Atropine,** No. 4.

Morphine sulph., 1-8 gr.	Atropine sulph., 1-100 gr.
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**Morphine and Atropine,** No. 5.

Morphine sulph., 1-4 gr.	Atropine sulph., 1-100 gr.
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#### Normal Liquids.

**Belladonna leaves.** Standard, 0.4% atropine by weight.

Dose, 1 to 4 minimis (0.06 to 0.25 C.c.)

**Belladonna root.** Standard, 0.5 % by weight atropine, or one-fourth higher than that adopted for normal liquid belladonna leaves.

Dose, 1 to 3 minimis. (0.06 to 0.2 C.c.)

**Oleate Atropine.** A 2% solution of the alkaloid in oleic acid. More active from its deeper penetration, and more cleanly in application than the ointment.

**Pills.**

*Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna Comp.*

Aloin, 1-5 gr.	Strychnine, 1-60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.	Ext. Cascara Sagrada, 1-2 gr.

*Atropine, 1-120, 1-100 and 1-60 gr.*

*Belladonna Extract, 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.*

*Cascara Sagrada, Nux Vomica and Belladonna.*

Ext. Cascara Sagrada, 2 grs.	Ext. Belladonna, 1-16 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica, 1-8 gr.	

*Morphine and Atropine.*

Morphine sulphate, 1-8 gr.	Atropine sulphate, 1-100 gr.
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*Morphine sulphate and Belladonna, No. 1.*

Morphine sulphate, 1-6 gr.	Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.
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*Morphine sulphate and Belladonna, No. 2.*

Morphine sulphate, 1-4 gr.	Ext. Belladonna, 1-4 gr.
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*Phosphorus and Belladonna.*

Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.	Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.
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*Podophyllin Comp. Dr. Janeway's.*

Podophyllin, 1-: gr.	Ext. Belladonna leaves, 1-4 gr.
Powd. Soc. Aloes, 1 gr.	Ext. Nux Vomica, 1-4 gr.

*Quinine and Extract Belladonna.*

Quinine sulph., 1 gr.	Ext. Belladonna, 1-2 gr.
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See Pills numbered 18, 24, 25, 27, 28, 48, 52, 150, 207, 362, 418, 456, 508, 509, 603 and 668 in our price list for others containing Belladonna.

**Tablet Triturates.**

*Aloin and Belladonna Comp.*

Aloin, 1-5 gr.	Strychnine sulph., 1-60 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-12 gr.	

*Aloin and Belladonna Comp., No. 2.*

Aloin, 1-5 gr.	Strychnine sulph., 1-120 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.	

*Atropine sulphate, 1-500, 1-200 and 1-100 gr.*

*Belladonna Fluid Extract, 1-2 and 1 minim.*

*Morphine and Atropine, No. 1.*

Morphine sulph., 1-8 gr.	Atropine sulph., 1-150 gr.
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*Morphine and Atropine, No. 2.*

Morphine sulph., 1-4 gr.	Atropine sulph., 1-120 gr.
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*Morphine and Atropine, No. 3.*

Morphine sulph., 1-6 gr.	Atropine sulph., 1-180 gr.
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**Tincture. Belladonna "German Tincture."** We import this tincture of the green root; it is not a German Pharmacopeial preparation. Dose, 2 to 10 minimis (0.12 to 0.6 C.c.)

**Veterinary Hypodermic Tablets.**

*Atropine sulphate, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.*

*Morphine and Atropine.*

Morphine sulphate, 1 1-2 gr.	Atropine sulph., 1-2 gr.
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**BENZOIN.** Balsamic resin from *Styrax Benzoin*, *Dryander*.

**PREPARATIONS.**

**Fluid Benzoin.** Not miscible with water.

Each pint represents 12 ozs. Benzoin, or 4 times the strength of the official U. S. P. tincture, for preparing which it is specially adapted. Dose, 5 to 15 minimis (0.3 to 1 C.c.)

**Fluid Benzoin Compound.** Not miscible with water.

Each pint represents:

7 ozs. Benzoin. 4 2-3 ozs. Storax.

1 1-6 ozs. Purified Aloes. 2 1-3 ozs. Balsam Tolu.

Just 4 times the strength of the Tincture Benzoin Compound, U. S. P.  
Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 C.c.)**Inhalant Tincture Benzoin Comp.** No. 5 of P., D. & Co.'s series of Inhalants.

Equal parts of Tinct. Benzoin Comp., Glycerin and Alcohol.

The use of this inhalant is stated to be "particularly commendable in cases of acute and chronic nasal catarrh."

**BISMUTH COMPOUNDS.****PREPARATIONS.****Elixirs.** Names only; want of space prevents formulæ being given, and a selection would be difficult to make where all are equally valuable. See price list for formulæ.*Bismuth and Ammonium citrate.**Bismuth and Quinine.**Bismuth and Strychnine.**Calisaya and Bismuth.**Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth.**Calisaya, Iron, Bismuth and Pepsin.**Calisaya, Iron, Bismuth, Pepsin and Strychnine.**Calisaya, Iron, Bismuth and Strychnine.**Calisaya, Pepsin and Bismuth.**Calisaya, Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.**Iron, Bismuth and Strychnine.**Iron protoxide and Bismuth.**Lactated Pepsin and Bismuth.**Lactated Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.**Lactated Pepsin, Bismuth, Strychnine and Iron.**Pepsin and Bismuth.**Pepsin, Bismuth and Iron.**Pepsin, Bismuth, Iron and Quinine.**Pepsin, Bismuth and Pancreatin.**Pepsin, Bismuth and Quinine.**Pepsin, Bismuth, Strychnine and Pancreatin.**Pepsin, Bismuth and Wafer-ash.**Pepsin, Strychnine and Bismuth.**Pepsin, Strychnine and Bismuth with Iron.***Glycerole Bismuth.** *Bismuth and Ammonium citrate*, 16 grs. to the fl. oz.**Granular Effervescent Preparations.** Each drachm contains the quantity of ingredients specified in the formulæ.*Bismuth citrate* (Bismuth and Ammonium citrate) 2 grs.*Pepsin and Bismuth.*

Pepsinum Purum, 1 gr. Bismuth and Ammonium cit., 1 gr.

*Pepsin, Bismuth and Iron.*

Pepsinum Purum, 1 gr. Iron citrate, 1 gr.

Bismuth and Ammonium citrate, 1 gr.

*Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.*

Pepsinum Purum, 1 gr. Strychnine, 1-60 gr.

Bismuth and Ammonium citrate, 2 grs.

**Lozenges.***Bismuth and Charcoal.*

Bismuth subnitrate, 1 gr.	Charcoal, willow, 1 gr.
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*Pepsin and Bismuth.*

Pepsinum Purum, 1 gr.	Bismuth subnitrate, 2 grs.
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**Malt Extract with Pepsin and Bismuth.** Each fl. oz. contains: Saccharated Pepsin, U.S.P., 80 grs. Bismuth and Ammon. citrate, 4 grs.

**Oleate of Bismuth.** Used undiluted as a soothing application.

**Pills.***Bismuth and Ignatia.*

Bismuth subnitrate, 4 grs.	Ext. Ignatia bean, 1-4 gr.
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*Bismuth and Nux vomica.*

Bismuth subnitrate, 5 grs.	Ext. Nux vomica, 1-2 gr.
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*Bismuth subcarbonate, 3 grs.**Bismuth subnitrate, 2 grs.**Lactated Pepsin and Bismuth.*

Lactated Pepsin, 2 grs.	Bismuth subnitrate, 2 grs.
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*Pepsin and Bismuth.*

Pepsinum Purum, 1 1/2 gr.	Bismuth subcarb., 3-4 gr.
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*Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine, No. 1.*

Pepsinum Purum, 2 1/2 grs.	Bismuth subnitrate, 2 1/2 grs.
Strychnine, 1-60 gr.	

*Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine, No. 2.*

Pepsinum Purum, 1 gr.	Bismuth subnitrate, 5 grs.
Strychnine, 1-60 gr.	

**Tablet Triturates.***Bismuth subcarbonate, 2 grs.**Bismuth subnitrate, 2 grs.***BITTER ORANGE.** Rind of the fruit of *Citrus vulgaris*, *Risso.***PREPARATION.**

**Fluid Extract Bitter Orange Peel, U. S. P.** Miscible with water without material precipitation.  
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.)

**BITTER-ROOT.** *Apocynum androsaemifolium*, *Linne.* (Root.)

**Bitter-root**, compressed in pound, and also in ounce, packages for retailing purposes.

**PREPARATIONS.**

**Apocynin**, a so-called **Concentration**—a powdered preparation from Bitter-root.

Dose, 1-2 to 2 grs. (0.03 to 0.13 Gm.)

**Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Bitter-root.** Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, as an emetic, 1-2 fluidrachm (2 C.c.); tonic and diaphoretic, 10 to 20 minimis (0.6 to 1.3 C.c.)

**Solid Extract Bitter-root.** One part equals 5 of root.

Dose, 1 to 4 grs. (0.06 to 0.26 Gm.)

**BITTERSWEET.** *Solanum Dulcamara*, *Linne.* (Leaves, twigs.)

**Bittersweet leaves**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**Bittersweet twigs, U. S. P.**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

## PREPARATIONS.

## Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Bittersweet twigs, U. S. P.** Not miscible with water without some precipitation.  
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.)

**Solid Extract Bittersweet.** One part equals 5 of the twigs.  
Dose, 5 to 15 grs. (0.3 to 1 Gm.)

**BLACK ASH.** *Fraxinus sambucifolia, Lambert.* (Bark.)

**Black Ash bark**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

## PREPARATIONS.

## Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Black Ash.** Miscible with water without material precipitation.  
Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C.c.)

**Solid Extract Black Ash.** One part equals 5 of bark.  
Dose, 10 to 20 grs. (0.65 to 1.3 Gm.)

**BLACKBERRY.** *Rubus villosus, Aiton.* (Root, bark of root.)

**Blackberry, bark of root, U. S. P.**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

**Blackberry root**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

## PREPARATIONS.

## Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Blackberry, U. S. P.** Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.)

**Fluid Extract Blackberry Compound** (Blackberry Aromatic).  
Not miscible with water. Each pint represents: 14 ozs. Blackberry root; 1 1-3 ozs. Cloves; 1 1-3 ozs. Cassia.  
Particularly adapted to the treatment of the diarrhoea of infants and young persons.  
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.)

**Powdered Extract Blackberry.** One part equals 5 parts of the root bark; of the same strength as the solid extract. Prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered blackberry root.  
Dose, 3 to 10 grs. (0.19 to 0.65 Gm.)

**Solid Extract Blackberry.** One part equals 5 of the root bark.  
Dose, 3 to 10 grs. (0.19 to 0.65 Gm.)

## Syrups.

**Blackberry, U. S. P.** Each fl. oz. represents 120 grs. of root bark.  
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.)

**Blackberry Aromatic.** Each fl. oz. represents 120 grs. Blackberry root bark combined with aromatics.  
Dose, 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4 to 12 C.c.)

**BLACK BIRCH.** *Betula lenta, Linné.* (Bark.)

**Black Birch bark**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

**BLACK COHOSH.** *Cimicifuga racemosa, Nuttall.* (Rhizome)

*Synonym*—*Actaea racemosa, Linné.*

**Black Cohosh root**, compressed in pound, and also in ounce, packages for retailing purposes.

## PREPARATIONS.

**Cimicifugin,** a so-called **Concentration**—a powdered preparation from Black Cohosh root. *Synonym*—Macrotin.  
Dose, 1 to 4 grs. (0.06 to 0.26 Gm.)

## Elixirs.

**Cimicifuga,** 12<sup>0</sup> grs. Black Cohosh in each fl. oz.  
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.)

**Cimicifuga Compound.** Each fl. oz. represents: 30 grs. Black Cohosh; 8 grs. Seneka; 10 grs. Licorice root; 4 grs. Ipecac: 8 grs. Cherry bark.  
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.)

**Salicylic Acid Compound.** Each fl. oz. represents: Salicylic Acid, 40 grs.; Black Cohosh, 15 grs.; Gelsemium, 15 grs.; Potassium Iodide, 4 grs.  
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.)

## Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Black Cohosh, U. S. P.** Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.)

**Fluid Extract Black Cohosh Compound.** Not miscible with water. Each pint represents: 8 ozs. Black Cohosh; 2 ozs. Seneka; 3 ozs. Licorice; 1 oz. Ipecac; 2 ozs. Cherry bark.  
Nervous and arterial sedative; in larger doses acting as a diaphoretic and causing increased secretion from the bronchial mucous membrane. Useful in chronic rheumatism, both articular and when existing in the form of lumbago; in atonic amenorrhœa; chronic bronchitis.  
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.)

**Powdered Extract Black Cohosh.** One part equals 5 of the root; of the same strength as the solid extract. Prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Black Cohosh.  
Dose, 3 to 10 grs. (0.19 to 0.65 Gm.)

**Solid Extract Black Cohosh.** One part equals 5 parts of the root.  
Dose, 3 to 10 grs. (0.19 to 0.65 Gm.)

## Pills.

**Cimicifugin,** 1 gr.

**Dysmenorrhœa, Alvord's.**  
Morphine sulph., 1-10 gr.  
Cimicifugin, 2-3 gr.

Quinine sulph., 2-3 gr.

**Female, Amenorrhœa.**

Ext. Black Cohosh, 1 gr.  
Iron sulph., exsic., 1 gr.

Ext. Cotton root, 1 gr.  
Purified Aloes, 1 gr.

**Podophyllum Comp., Eclectic.**

Podophyllum, 1-8 gr.  
Juglandin, 1-16 gr.  
Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-32 gr.

Leptandrin, 1-16 gr.  
Cimicifugin, 1-32 gr.

**Tablet Triturate. Cimicifuga,** 1 minim tincture.

BLACK OAK. *Quercus tinctoria, Bartram.* (Bark.)

**Black Oak bark,** compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

BLACK PEPPER. *Piper nigrum, Linne.* (Fruit.)

## PREPARATIONS.

**Fluid Extract Black Pepper.** Not miscible with water  
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.25 C.c.), diluted with water.

## Pills.

**Ague.**

Chinoidin, 2 grs.  
Ext. Coloc. co., 1-3 gr.

Oleoresin Black Pepper, 1-6 gr.  
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-2 gr.

***Anti-Chill.***

Chinoidin, 1 gr.	Arsenious acid, 1-20 gr.
Iron ferrocyanide, 2 gr.	Oleoresin Black Pepper, 1 gr.

Also the above Anti-chill 1-16 strength ("Pink Granule").

***Anti-Malaria, McCaw's.***

Quinine sulph., 1 gr.	Gelsemerin, 1-4 gr.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-4 gr.	Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.
Arsenious acid, 1-80 gr.	Oleoresin Black Pepper, 1-16 gr.

***Chinoidin Comp.***

Chinoidin, 2 grs.	Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.
Piperin, 1-2 gr.	

*Piperin*, 1-20 gr.

**BLACK WALNUT.** *Juglans nigra, Linné.* (Bark, leaves.)

**Black Walnut bark**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

**Black Walnut leaves**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**PREPARATION.**

**Fluid Extract Black Walnut leaves.** Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, 20 to 30 minimis (1.25 to 2 C.c.)

**BLADDER-WRACK.** *Fucus vesiculosus, Linné.* (Plant.)**PREPARATIONS.****Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Bladder-wrack.** Miscible with water without material precipitation.

Dose, 1-2 to 3 fluidrachms (2 to 15 C.c.) three times a day.

**Powdered Extract Bladder-wrack.** Of the same strength as the solid extract. Prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Bladder-wrack.

Dose, 5 to 30 grs. (0.3 to 2 Gm.)

**Solid Extract Bladder-wrack.** One part equals 5 of the plant.

Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 Gm.)

**Pill.** *Fucus vesiculosus ext.*, 3 grs.

**BLOOD-ROOT.** *Sanguinaria canadensis, Linné.* (Rhizome.)

**Blood-root**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

**ACTIVE PRINCIPLE**—Sanguinarine.

**Sanguinarine nitrate.** Salt of alkaloid. Expectorant, nauseant, deobstruent, etc., used especially as a stimulating expectorant in chronic bronchitis and asthma.

Dose, 1-10 to 1-4 gr. (0.006 to 0.016 Gm.)

**Sanguinarine sulphate.** Resembles the nitrate closely in physical and therapeutic properties being, however, somewhat more soluble in water.

Dose, 1-10 to 1-4 gr. (0.006 to 0.016 Gm.)

**PREPARATIONS.****Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Blood-root, U. S. P.** Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, as an emetic, 10 to 20 minimis (0.6 to 1.3 C.c.); as an expectorant, 2 to 5 minimis (0.12 to 0.3 C.c.)

**Solid Extract Blood-root.** One part equals 5 of the root.

Dose, 1 to 5 grs. (0.06 to 0.3 Gm.)

**Pills.***Bilious, Junge's.*

Manganese iod., 1-2 gr.  
Leptandrin, 3-10 gr.  
Juglandin, 3-10 gr.

Sanguinariin, 1-5 gr.  
Ext. Henbane, 3-5 gr.

*Eucalyptus Comp.*

Ext. Eucalyptus, 1 gr.  
Sanguinariin, 1-8 gr.

Ext. Canadian Hemp, 1-2 gr.

*Sanguinaria Ext., 1-2 gr.**Sanguinariin (conc.), 1-2 and 1 gr.*

**Sanguinariin**, a so-called **Concentration**—a powdered preparation from Blood-root.  
Dose, 1-8 to 1 gr. (0.008 to 0.065 Gm.)

**BLUE FLAG.** *Iris versicolor, Linné.* (Rhizome.)

**Blue Flag**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

**PREPARATIONS.****Elixirs.** Active ingredients stated per fluidounce.*Blue Flag*, 2 drachms.

*Wahoo and Blue Flag.* Wahoo, 80 grs.; Blue Flag, 40 grs.

*Stillingia Compound.* Stillingia, 30 grs.; Turkey corn, 30 grs.; Pipsissewa, 15 grs.; Elder flowers, 15 grs.; Blue Flag, 15 grs.; Prickly ash berries, 7 1-2 grs.; Coriander seed, 7 1-2 grs.

**Extracts.***Fluid Extract Blue Flag, U. S. P.* Not miscible with water.

Dose, 10 to 20 minimis (0.65 to 1.3 C.C.)

*Fluid Extract Stillingia Comp.* Not miscible with water.

Ingredients in same proportion as Elixir Stillingia above, but 4 times stronger.

*Solid Extract Blue Flag, U. S. P.* One part equals 5 of root.

Dose, 2 to 4 grs. (0.13 to 0.26 Gm.)

**Irisin**, a so-called **Concentration**—a powdered preparation of Blue Flag root. (Sometimes called Iridin by Dr. Brunton.)  
Dose, 1 to 3 grs. (0.06 to 0.2 Gm.)

**Pills.***Hepatic Eclectic.*

Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.  
Leptandrin, 1-2 gr.  
Irisin, 1-4 gr.

Ext. Nux vomica, 1-16 gr.  
Powd. Capsicum, 1-3 gr.

*Irisin*, 1-2 and 1 gr.*Irisin Comp.*

Irisin, 1-4 gr.  
Strychnine, 1-40 gr.

Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.

*Irisin Comp. and Henbane.*

Irisin, 1-4 gr.  
Strychnine, 1-100 gr.

Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.  
Ext. Henbane, 1-2 gr.

*Leptandrin Comp.*

Leptandrin, 1 gr.  
Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.

Irisin, 1-4 gr.

**Syrup Stillingia Comp.** Active ingredients same as Elixir Stillingia Comp. above.

**BORAX.****PREPARATION.****Compressed Troches.***Borax*, 5 grs.

*Potassium chlorate and Borax.* Containing 2 1-2 grs. of each ingredient.

**BOROGLYCERIDE.**

Boroglyceride is a solid, nearly colorless, transparent, and soluble in alcohol and water. Owing to its hygroscopic nature, it should be excluded from the air. It is recommended as a valuable antiseptic. In addition to the Boroglyceride itself, we list as a more convenient preparation:

*Boroglyceride, 50% solution.*

**BROOM.** *Cytisus scoparius, Link.* (Tops and Twigs.)

**Broom tops, U. S. P.**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

**ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.**

**Sparteine sulphate.** Sparteine is a volatile alkaloid obtained from Broom tops. The sulphate is a crystallizable salt, readily soluble in water. Its properties are similar to those of digitalin or convallamarine; it seems especially to be a regulator of the beatings of the heart.  
Dose, 1-10 to 1-3 gr. (0.007 to 0.022 Gm.)

**PREPARATION.**

**Fluid Extract Broom-tops.** Not miscible with water without some precipitation.  
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.)

**BUCHU.** *Barosma betulina, Bartling.* (Leaves).**PREPARATIONS.**

**Barosmin,** a so-called **Concentration**—a powdered preparation from Buchu leaves.  
Dose, 1 to 3 grs. (0.065 to 0.2 Gm.)

**Capsule.** *Copaiba, Cubeb and Buchu,* in soft gelatin.  
Copaiba, Para, 6 minimis; Oleoresin Cubeb, 2 minimis; Ext. Buchu, 2 grs.

**Elixirs.**

*Buchu,* 1-4 strength of Fluid Extract Buchu.

*Buchu Compound,* 1-4 strength of Fluid Extract Buchu Comp.

*Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate.* Each fl. oz. contains: Buchu, 45 grs.; Juniper, 12 grs.; Potassium acetate, 16 grs.

*Buchu and Pareira Brava,* 1-8 strength of Fluid Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.

**Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Buchu, U. S. P.** Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 15 to 30 minimis (1 to 2 C.c.) diluted.

**Fluid Extract Buchu Compound.** Not miscible with water. Sixteen fl. ozs., imperial, of this fluid extract represents: Buchu, 8 ozs.; Cubeb, 2 ozs.; Juniper berries, 2 ozs.; Uva Ursi, 2 ozs.; with 2 fl. ozs. Spirit of Nitrous Ether.

Principally used in chronic catarrhal diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

Dose, 30 to 60 minimis (2 to 4 C.c.)

**Fluid Extract Buchu and Juniper with Potassium Acetate.** Not miscible with water. Fifteen fl. ozs. imperial represents: Buchu leaves, 12 ozs.; Juniper berries, 3 ozs.; Potassium acetate, 432 grs. A very efficient diuretic. Has proved valuable in leucorrhœa, dropsy, chronic inflammation of the bladder, and urinary passages, etc.  
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.)

**Fluid Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.** Not miscible with water. Each pint represents: Buchu, 8 ozs., troy; Pareira Brava, 2 ozs.; Stone root, 2 ozs.; Juniper berries, 4 ozs.  
An efficacious combination in general chronic affections of the genito-urinary mucous membrane.  
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.)

**Solid Extract Buchu.** One part equals 5 of Buchu leaves.  
Dose, 3 to 10 grs. (0.2 to 0.6 Gm.)

**BUCKEYE.** *Aesculus glabra, Willdenow.* (Bark.)**PREPARATION.**

**Fluid Extract Buckeye bark.** Miscible with water without material precipitation.  
Dose, 3 to 5 minims (0.2 to 0.3 C.c.)

**CADMIUM SULPHATE.** (In ounce vials.)**CALABAR BEAN.** *Physostigma venenosum, Balfour.* (Seeds.)

**ANTIDOTES**—In cases of poisoning—Give emetics (apomorphine, zinc sulphate, mustard); in severe cases, atropine hypodermically (1-60 grain every 15 minutes, until pupils dilate), chloral, strychnine, stimulants, artificial respiration.

**ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.**

**Physostigmine.** Alkaloid (pure crystals). *Synonym*—Eserine.  
Insoluble in water, and on this account the sulphate or salicylate is preferred in most cases.  
Dose, 1-300 to 1-100 gr. (0.0002 to 0.0006 Gm.)

**Physostigmine salicylate, U. S. P.** This has the advantage over the sulphate in that it forms permanent crystals, and its solutions in water are more stable. Chiefly employed as an application to the eye, but may be used wherever Calabar bean is indicated.  
Dose, 1-300 to 1-100 gr. (0.0002 to 0.0006 Gm.)

**Physostigmine sulphate.** An extremely deliquescent salt, which is rapidly giving place to the more manageable salicylate.  
Dose, 1-300 to 1-100 gr. (0.0002 to 0.0006 Gm.)

**PREPARATIONS.****Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Calabar bean.** Miscible with water.  
Dose, 1 to 4 minims (0.06 to 0.25 C.c.), cautiously increased.

**Powdered Extract Calabar bean.** Of same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered drug.  
Dose, 1-8 gr. (0.008 Gm.) cautiously increased.

**Solid Extract Calabar bean, U. S. P., assayed.** One gr. represents 25 grs. of Calabar bean, and contains 5% alkaloid.  
Dose, 1-8 gr. (0.008 Gm.) cautiously increased.

**Hypodermic Tablet.** *Physostigmine sulphate*, 1-100 gr.

**Pills.**

*Calabar Bean Extract*, 1-12 gr.

*Physostigmine salicylate*, 1-100 gr.

*Podophyllin, Belladonna and Calabar.*

Podophyllin, 1-4 gr. Ext. Calabar bean, 1-4 gr.

Ext. Belladonna, 1-4 gr.

**Tablet Triturates.** *Physostigmine salicylate*, 1-500, 1-400, 1-300, 1-200, 1-100 gr.

**Veterinary Hypodermic Tablet.** *Physostigmine salicylate*, 1-4 gr.

**CALCIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE.****PREPARATIONS.**

**Emulsion of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.** Each fl. oz. contains:

Cod Liver Oil, 4 fluidrachms. Calcium hypophosphate, 8 grs.

Sodium hypophosphate, 4 grs.

Gum Arabic, Sugar, Water and Flavor, q. s.

**Glycerole Hypophosphites.** Each fl. oz. contains:  
 Calcium hypophosphate, 6 grs.      Sodium hypophosphate, 5 grs.  
 Potassium hypophosphate, 3 grs.

**Malt Extract with Hypophosphites.**  
 Calcium hypophosphate, 4 grs.      Sodium hypophosphate, 4 grs.  
 Iron hypophosphate, 2 grs.      Potassium hypophosphate, 6 grs.

**Syrups.** Ingredients stated per fl. oz.

*Calcium hypophosphate*, 32 grs.

*Calcium and Sodium hypophosphites*.

Calcium hypophosphate, 24 grs.      Sodium hypophosphate, 16 grs.

*Hematic Hypophosphites, Improved.*

Potassium hypophos., 1 1/2 gr.      Manganese hypophosphate, 1 gr.  
 Strychnine hypophos., 1 1/16 gr.      Iron hypophosphate, 1 1/4 gr.  
 Calcium hypophos., 1 gr.      Quinine hypophosphate, 7 1/16 gr.

*Hypophosphites, Lime, Soda and Potassa, Churchill's.*

Calcium hypophosphate, 16 grs.      Sodium hypophosphate, 16 grs.  
 Potassium hypophosphate, 8 grs.

*Hypophosphites Compound.*

Calcium hypophosphate, 16 grs.      Sodium hypophosphate, 16 grs.  
 Potassium hypophos., 8 grs.      Iron hypophosphate, 2 grs.

## CALCIUM LACTOPHOSPHATE.

### PREPARATIONS.

**Lozenge Pepsin and Calcium lactophosphate.**  
 Pepsinum Purum, 1 gr.      Calcium lactophosphate, 3 grs.

**Malt Extract Preparations.** Each fl. oz. contains ingredients specified.

*Malt Extract with Lactophosphates.*

Calcium lactophosphate, 6 grs.      Iron lactophosphate, 4 grs.  
 Sodium lactophosphate, 2 grs.      Potassium lactophosphate, 2 grs.  
 Manganese lactophosphate, 2 grs.

*Malt Extract with Lactophosphates and Pepsin.*

Calcium lactophosphate, 6 grs.      Iron lactophosphate, 4 grs.  
 Sodium lactophosphate, 2 grs.      Saccharated Pepsin, U. S. P., 80 grs.  
 Potassium lactophosphate, 2 grs.      Manganese lactophosphate, 2 grs.

**Syrup Lactophosphate Compound.** Each fl. oz. contains:  
 Calcium lactophosphate, 16 grs.      Iron lactophosphate, 8 grs.  
 Manganese lactophosphate, 4 grs.

**Wines.** Each fl. oz. contains ingredients specified.

*Calcium lactophosphate*, 16 grs.

*Calcium and Iron lactophosphates*.

Calcium lactophosphate, 8 grs.      Iron lactophosphate, 4 grs.

*Calcium lactophosphate and Pepsin.*

Calcium lactophosphate, 16 grs.      Saccharated Pepsin, U. S. P., 80 grs.

*Calcium, Sodium, Iron and Potassium lactophosphates.*

Calcium lactophosphate, 8 grs.      Sodium lactophosphate, 2 grs.  
 Iron lactophosphate, 4 grs.      Potassium lactophosphate, 2 grs

## CALCIUM PHOSPHATE.

### PREPARATIONS.

**Elixir Phosphates Compound with Calisaya.** Each fl. oz. contains:

Calisaya bark (active principles), 40 grs.      Iron phosphate, 2 grs.  
 Calcium phosphate, with small excess of phosphoric acid, 2 grs.

**Syrups.** Each fl. oz. contains ingredients specified.

*Lactated Pepsin Compound.*

Lactated Pepsin, 24 grs.	Iron phosphate, 8 grs.
Calcium phosphate, 8 grs.	Potassium phosphate, 8 grs.
Sodium phosphate, 8 grs.	

*Phosphates Compound (Chemical Food).*

Iron phosphate, 8 grs.	
Calcium phosphate, 20 grs.,	and smaller quantities of sodium and potassium phosphates.

## CALCIUM SULPHIDE.

### PREPARATIONS.

**Pills Calcium sulphide,** 1-20, 1-10, 1-8, 1-5, 1-4, 1-2, 1, 2 and 3 grs.

**Tablet Triturates Calcium sulphide,** 1-10, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.

## CALENDULA.

Calendula officinalis, *Linne.* (Flowers.)

**Calendula flowers, U. S. P.,** compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

### PREPARATIONS.

**Extracts.**

*Fluid Extract Calendula flowers.* Not miscible with water.

Dose, internally, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachin (2 to 4 C.c.)

*Solid Extract Calendula flowers.* One part equals 5 of flowers.

Dose, 5 to 10 grs. (0.3 to 0.6 Gm.)

**Glycerole Calendula.** Each fl. oz. represents 120 grs.

## CALOMEL.

See Corrosive Sublimate and Mercury for other mercurials.

### PREPARATIONS.

**Lozenges.**

*Santonin and Calomel.*

Santonin, 1-2 gr.

Calomel, 1-2 gr.

*Santonin Comp.*

Santonin, 1-2 gr.

Podophyllin, 1-20 gr.

Calomel, 1-2 gr.

**Pills.**

*Anthelmintic.*

Santonin, 1 gr.

Calomel, 1 gr.

*Antimony Comp., U. S. P. (Plummer's Pills.)*

Sulphurated Antimony, 1-2 gr.

Powd. Guaiac, 1 gr.

Calomel, 1-2 gr.

Mucilage Tragacanth, q. s.

*Ballou.*

Ext. Coloc. co., 1 gr.

Calomel, 1 gr.

Ext. Jalap, 1 gr.

Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 gr.

*Calomel.* 1-20, 1-10, 1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3 and 5 grs.

*Calomel Comp.*

Calomel, 3-4 gr.

Resin Guaiac, 1 1-2 gr.

Sulphurated Antimony, 3-4 gr.

*Calomel and Ext. Coloc. Comp.*

Calomel, 1 gr.

Ext. Coloc. co., 2 1-2 gr.

*Calomel and Opium.*

Calomel, 2 gr.

Opium, 1 gr.

*Calomel and Rhubarb.*

Calomel, 1-3 gr.

Ext. Coloc. co., 1-2 gr.

Ext. Rhubarb, 1-2 gr.

Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-6 gr.

*Cathartic Comp., Mild.*

Ext. Coloc. co., 1 gr.

Gamboge, 1-4 gr.

Jalap res., 1-2 gr.

Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 gr.

Calomel, 1-2 gr.

Oil Peppermint, q. s.

**Cathartic Comp., Modified.**

Ext. Coloc. co., 1 gr.	Powd. Gamboge, 1-6 gr.
Ext. Jalap, 3-4 gr.	Powd. Rhubarb, 1-2 gr.
Calomel, 3-4 gr.	Powd. Jam. Ginger, 1-4 gr.

**Cathartic Comp., U. S. P.**

Ext. Coloc. co., 13-10 gr.	Calomel, 1 gr.
Ext. Jalap, 1 gr.	Powd. Gamboge, 1-4 gr.

**Cathartic Comp., U. S. P. (Pink Granules).**

Ext. Coloc. co., 13-140 gr.	Calomel, 1-14 gr.
Ext. Jalap, 1-14 gr.	Gamboge, 1-56 gr.

**Cook's Pill.**

Purified Aloes, 1 gr.	Powd. Soap, 1-2 gr.
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 gr.	Calomel, 1-2 gr.

**Diarrhœa Pellets.**

Calomel, 1-8 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1-32 gr.
Morphine sulph., 1-16 gr.	Powd. Camphor, 1-16 gr.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-16 gr.	

**Jalap Comp.**

Powd. Jalap, 3-4 gr.	Castile Soap, 3-4 gr.
Powd. Rhubarb, 3-4 gr.	Pil. Calomel comp., 1-8 gr.
Oil Caraway, 1-8 gr.	

**Laxative, Cole's.**

Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.	Calomel, 1 gr.
Ext. Coloc. comp., powd., 3 gr.	

**Liver, Christopher's.**

Calomel, 2 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1-2 gr.
Rhubarb, 1 gr.	

**Liver, Improved.**

Purified Aloes, 1 gr.	Calomel, 1-8 gr.
Powd. Jalap, 1 gr.	Oil Capsicum, 1-48 gr.
Powd. Gamboge, 1-8 gr.	Tinct. Verat. viride, 1-4 gr.
Leptandrin, 1-8 gr.	

**Morphine Comp.**

Morphine sulph., 1-4 gr.	Calomel, 1-4 gr.
Antimony and Potass. tart., 1-4 gr.	

**Postpartum (Dr. Fordyce Barker).**

Ext. Coloc. co., 1-12 gr.	Powd. Aloes, 1-6 gr.
Calomel, 1-12 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1-6 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-6 gr.	Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-3 gr.

**Rheumatic.**

Ext. Coloc. co., 1-12 gr.	Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-3 gr.
Ext. Colch. acet., 1 gr.	Calomel, 1-3 gr.

**Santonin and Calomel.**

Santonin, 1-2 gr.	Cacao Butter, q. s.
Calomel, 1-2 gr.	

**Tablet Triturates.****Antimony Comp. (Plummer's).**

Sulphurated Antimony, 1-40 gr.	Calomel, 1-40 gr.
Powd. Guaiac, 1-20 gr.	

**Calomel, 1-100, 1-10, 1-4, 1-2, 1 and 2 grs.****Calomel and Ipecac.**

Calomel, 1-4 gr.	Ipecac, 1-4 gr.

**Calomel, Ipecac and Sodium bicarbonate.**

Calomel, 1-5 gr.	Sodium bicarbonate, 1 gr.
Ipecac, 1-10 gr.	

**Santonin and Calomel.**

Santonin, 1-2 gr.	Calomel, 1-2 gr.

**CAMPHOR.** A stearopten from the wood of *Cinnamomum camphora*.

*Fr. Nees & Ebermaier.*

Dose, 5 to 20 grs. (0.3 to 1.3 Gm.)

## DERIVATIVE.

**Camphor monobromated.** Almost insoluble in water, freely in alcohol.  
Dose, 1 to 10 grs. (0.065 to 0.65 Gm.)

## PREPARATIONS.

## Pills.

*Bleorrhagia.*

Terebinth. alb., 1 1-2 gr.	Camphor monobr., 3-4 gr.
Ext. Humuli, 3-4 gr.	Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.

*Camphor* (Pink Granules), 1-20 gr.*Camphor Comp.*

Camphor, 1 gr.	Powd. Kino, 1 gr.
Powd. Opium, 1 gr.	Ext. Capsicum, 1-16 gr.

*Camphor and Hyoscyamus.*

Camphor, 1 gr.	Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 gr.
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*Camphor monobromated*, 1, 2 and 3 grs.*Camphor and Opium* (Pink Granules).

Camphor, 1-6 gr.	Powd. Opium, 1-12 gr.
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*Camphor and Opium.*

Camphor, 2 grs.	Powd. Opium, 1 gr.
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*Camphor, Opium and Hyoscyamus.*

Camphor, 1 gr.	Powd. Opium, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 gr.	

*Camphor, Opium and Lead acetate.*

Camphor, 1 gr.	Opium, 1 gr.
Lead acetate, 1 gr.	

*Camphor, Opium and Tannin.*

Camphor, 1 gr.	Opium, 1-4 gr.
Tannin, 2 grs.	

*Camphor, Opium and Tannin* (Pink Granules).

Camphor, 1-16 gr.	Opium, 1-64 gr.
Tannin, 1-8 gr.	

*Camphor, Valerian and Hyoscyamus.*

Camphor, 1 gr.	Powd. Valerian, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 gr.	

*Diaphoretic.*

Morphine acetate, 1-25 gr.	Powd. Potass. nitrate, 1 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 gr.	Powd. Camphor, 1-4 gr.

**CANTHARIDES.** *Cantharis vesicatoria, De Geer.* (The insects.)

ANTIDOTES — In cases of poisoning, emetics or the stomach-pump, promptly; opiates by the stomach and rectum; animal charcoal in fine powder, mucilaginous or albuminous drinks. To relieve strangury, warm sitz baths, etc.

## PREPARATIONS.

**Collodion Cantharidal, U. S. P.** (Blistering Collodion).

Each fl. oz. represents 240 grs. cantharides.

**Fluid Extract Cantharides.** Used externally as a blistering fluid; the Tincture only is suited for internal use.

**Issue Plasters.** A valuable counter-irritant which may be used in acute cases as a simple epispastic, but superior to the common fly blister in their remarkable uniformity of action and non-liability to produce strangury, nor to exhibit unwanted harshness.

In chronic cases the plasters may be applied daily to the same spot, thus maintaining with little if any pain, an issue or suppurating ulcer. This is the use to which they are particularly adapted.

Cantharides (active constituent).....	6 parts.
Camphor (active constituent).....	6 parts.
Powd. Opium (active constituent).....	2 parts.
Ext. Mezereum (active constituent).....	4 parts.
White Wax and Cocoa butter, q. s. to make.....	42 parts.

**Pills.***Cantharides*, 1-50 gr.*Phosphorus and Cantharides Comp.*Phosphorus, 1-50 gr. Powd. Nux vomica, 1 gr.  
Cantharides, 1 gr.*Phosphorus and Cantharides Comp., Formula "B."*Phosphorus, 1-33 gr. Powd. Nux vomica, 1 gr.  
Cantharides, 1 gr.**CAPSICUM.** Capsicum fastigiatum, *Blume.* (Fruit.)**PREPARATIONS.****Collodion Capsicum.** Each fl. oz. represents 16 grs. Capsicum.  
**Extracts.***Fluid Extract Capsicum, U. S. P.* Not miscible with water.

Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 C.c.), diluted with sweetened water.

*Solid Extract Capsicum.* One part equals 4 of the drug.

Dose, 1-2 to 2 grs. (0.08 to 0.13 Gm.)

**Pills.***Anti-periodic.*Cinchonidine sulph., 1 gr. Strychnine sulph., 1-33 gr.  
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-2 gr. Gelsemperin, 1-20 gr.  
Podophyllin, 1-20 gr. Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-10 gr.*Capsicum*, 1 gr.*Capsicum Extract*, 1-2 gr.For others containing Capsicum see price list for Pills numbered 25, 43,  
134, 150, 157, 159, 373, 374, 513, 661.**Tablet Triturate Capsicum**, 1 gr.**CARBOLIC ACID.****PREPARATIONS.****Collodion Carbolic**, 30 grs. to the fl. oz.**Glycerole Carbolic Acid**, 100 grs. to the fl. oz.**Inhalants.****No. 10** (P., D. & Co.'s series).Tinct. Iodine 2 fl. drs. Fluid Tolu, soluble, 1 fl. oz.  
Acid carbolic, 2 fl. drs. Glycerin, 1 fl. oz.  
Alcohol, q. s. to make 3 fl. ozs.**No. 11** (P., D. & Co.'s series).Fluid Ext. Cubeb, 1 fl. dr. Tinct. Camphor, 1 fl. dr.  
Fluid Tolu, soluble, 1 fl. dr. Acid carbolic, 1 fl. dr.  
Tinct. Iodine, 1 fl. dr. Glycerin, 1.3 fl. dr.  
Alcohol, q. s. to make 4 fl. ozs.**No. 14** (P., D. & Co.'s series).

Acid carbolic, 10 gr. Inhalant No. 1, 1 fl. oz.

**Lozenge Carbolic Acid**, 1 gr.**CARDAMOM.** Elettaria Cardamomum, *Maton.* (Seeds.)**PREPARATIONS.****Extracts.***Fluid Extract Aromatic Powder.* Not miscible with water. Each  
pint represents: Cinnamon and Ginger, 5 3-4 ozs. each; Cardamom  
and Nutmeg, 2 1-2 ozs. each.  
Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.65 to 2 C.c.)*Fluid Extract Cardamom seed.* Not miscible with water.

Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 C.c.)

*Fluid Cardamom Comp.* Not miscible with water. Sixteen fl. ozs.  
imperial, represent: Cardamom seeds and Cinnamon, 2 1-2 ozs. each;  
Caraway, 1 1-4 oz.; Cochineal, 5-8 oz.  
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.)

**CARICA PAPAYA, *Linné.*****PREPARATIONS.**

**Papain** (Papaw juice). A true digestive ferment, but weak in action.  
Dose, 1 to 5 grs. (0.065 to 0.35 Gm.)

**Papayotin.** The active principle of the Papaw juice. Its uses are the same as those of the crude juice, but stronger in action; it is inferior, however, to a good quality of pepsin.  
Dose, 1/4 to 1 gr. (0.016 to 0.065 Gm.)

**CARLSBAD SALTS.****PREPARATION.**

**Granular Effervescent Carlsbad.** One drachm equals 1 pint natural water.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.** *Rhamnus Purshiana, DeCandolle.* (Bk.)**PREPARATIONS.**

**Capsules Cascara Sagrada, Solid Ext.,** 1, 2 and 3 grs. in soft gelatin.

**Cascara Cordial.** An elegant and palatable combination for the exhibition of the remedies composing it, and, unlike many preparations of this character, intended solely for use on the prescription of the physician. The great desideratum in the treatment of chronic constipation has heretofore been a remedy which not only possessed a temporary specific action on the bowels, but which would be followed by no reaction and no repression of secretion, and which could be administered for a sufficient length of time to permit of restoration of normal function. This preparation of Cascara sagrada fully meets these indications.

Each litre contains: Cascara sagrada bark (true *Rhamnus Purshiana*), 100 grms.; Berberis aquifolium, true, 37 grms.; Diluted Alcohol, 233 grms.; Sugar, 288 grms.; Water, q. s. ad. 1 litre. Elegantly flavored with carminative aromatics.

Dose, as a laxative, 1 fluidrachm (4 C.c.) twice a day, night and morning; as a cathartic, 1-2 fl. oz. (15 C.c.) twice a day, night and morning; for constipation and dyspepsia, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.) four times a day for a week. If no improvement ensues, increase the dose till a normal or laxative passage is obtained, when the dose should be gradually decreased in amount and frequency until the benefit is permanent.

Cascara Cordial has also become widely known to the profession as a vehicle for nauseous medicines. It not only effectually disguises the taste of such inherently bitter medicines as quinine, but on account of its laxative properties, is a most valuable adjuvant or corrigent to any prescription containing drugs, such as iron or opium, the continual administration of which tends to constipate.

**Cascarin** (our concentration; formula of 1857); in scale form, not hygroscopic, readily reduced to powder, almost tasteless, soluble in water and contains only the really active constituents of the drug.

Dose, as a laxative, 1 to 3 grs. (0.06 to 0.2 Gm.); as a cathartic, 3 to 8 grs. (0.2 to 0.5 Gm.)

**Elixirs.** Dose of each, uniformly, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.).

*Cascara Sagrada*, 120 grs. in each fl. oz.

*Cascara Sagrada Comp.* Each fl. oz. contains:  
Cascara sagrada, 60 grs.      Berberis aquifolium, 30 grs.  
Licorice, 60 grs.      Aromatics, q. s.

*Cascara Sagrada, Tasteless.* 120 grs. in each fl. oz.

*Cathartic Comp.* Each fl. oz. contains:

Senna, 16 grs.	Butternut, 16 grs.
Cascara sagrada, 32 grs.	Rochelle salts, 32 grs.
Culver's root, 16 grs.	

**Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Cascara Sagrada, B. P.** (*Rhamnus Purshiana*).

Not miscible with water.

Dose, as a laxative, 3 to 15 minimis, (0.2 to 1 C.c.) 3 times a day; as a cathartic, 20 to 40 minimis, (1.3 to 3 C.c.) morning and evening; as a stomachic, 4 to 10 minimis, (0.3 to 0.6 C.c.) 4 times a day.

**Fluid Extract Cascara Sagrada** (formula of 1887). Permanent and will not precipitate on standing; is entirely soluble in water, a true representative of all the valuable constituents of the bark and free from excessive bitterness. Specify in ordering, "formula of 1887."

Dose, same as fl. ext. old formula above.

**Powdered Extract Cascara Sagrada.** Of same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract and replacing moisture with powdered sugar of milk. Dose, as a laxative, 1 to 3 grs. (0.06 to 0.2 Gm.); as a cathartic, 3 to 8 grs. (0.2 to 0.5 Gm.)

**Solid Extract Cascara Sagrada, B. P.** One part equals 4 of the bark.

Dose, as a laxative, 1 to 3 grs. (0.06 to 0.2 Gm.); as a cathartic, 3 to 8 grs. (0.2 to 0.5 Gm.)

**Solid Extract Cascara Sagrada** (formula of 1887). Is permanent, and will, therefore, make a pill mass which does not soften or decompose on keeping, being readily soluble in water and in the liquids of the gastric juice, and nearly tasteless in solution. When made into pills alone, the only excipient needed is a small quantity of powdered marshmallow. Tragacanth, recommended by some, should be avoided, as pills made with it harden gradually with impairment of their solubility. Specify in ordering, "formula of 1887."

**Malt Extract with Cascara Sagrada.** (16 grs. in each fl. oz.)

**Pills.**

**Aloin, Strych. and Belladonna Comp.**

Aloin, 1-5 gr. Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.

Strychnine, 1-60 gr. Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1-2 gr.

**Anti-Constipation, Carson's.**

Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1 gr. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.

Ext. Rhubarb, 1 gr.

Aloin, 1-3 gr.

**Anti-Constipation, Goss'.**

Podophyllin, 1-4 gr. Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-8 gr.

Ext. Coloc., 1-4 gr. Ext. Gentian, 1-4 gr.

Ext. Butternut, 1-2 gr.

Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1-4 gr.

Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 gr.

Fowd. Canadian Hemp, 1-2 gr.

**Berberis Comp.**

Ext. Berberis aquifolium, 2 grs. Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1 gr.

**Cascara Comp. Pellets, D'Ary's.**

Cascara sagrada, 4-15 gr. Euonymin, 1-5 gr.

Ext. Nux vomica, 1-30 gr.

Xanthoxyllin, 4-15 gr.

Ext. Belladonna, 1-60 gr.

Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-20 gr.

**Cascara Sagrada Extract,** 1 and 2 grs.

**Cascara Sagrada and Nux vomica.**

Ext. Cascara sagrada, 2 grs. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-5 gr.

**Cascara Sagrada, Nux vomica and Belladonna.**

Ext. Cascara sagrada, 2 grs. Ext. Belladonna, 1-16 gr.

Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 gr.

**Cascarin** (Pink Granules), 3-16 gr.

**CASCARILLA.** *Croton Eluteria, J. J. Bennett.* (Bark.)

**Cascarilla bark, U. S. P.**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

**PREPARATIONS.**

**Fluid Extract Cascarilla.** Not miscible with water without some precipitation. Incompatible with lime water and mineral acids.

Dose, 1-2 to 1 teaspoonful (2 to 4 C.c.)

**Solid Extract Cascarilla.** One part equals 6 of bark.

Dose, 5 to 10 grs. (0.3 to 0.64 Gm.)

**CASSIA.** Cinnamomum of other species than *C. zeylanicum*, *Breyne* (Bark.)

### PREPARATION.

#### Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Aromatic, U. S. P.** Not miscible with water. Each pint represents: Cinnamon and Ginger, 5 3-4 ozs. each; Cardamom and Nutmeg, 2 1-2 ozs. each.

Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.65 to 2 C.c.)

**Fluid Extract Cassia.** Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.65 to 1.25 C.c.)

**CASTOR OIL PLANT.** *Ricinus communis*, *Linné*. (Seeds, oil, leaves.)

**Castor leaves**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

### PREPARATIONS.

**Capsules.** An efficient means of administering this otherwise "best of simple purgatives" without offending the palate.

**Castor Oil**, 10 minims. In both soft and hard gelatin.

**Castor Oil and Podophyllin**, in both soft and hard gelatin.  
Castor Oil, 10 minims. Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.

**Castor Oil**, 2 1-2, 5, 10 and 15 grms. In soft gelatin.

**Castor Oil and Oil of Fleabane**, in soft gelatin.  
Castor Oil, 5 minims. Oil of Fleabane, 5 minims.

**Male-fern and Castor Oil.**  
Oleoresin Male-fern, 1 grm. Castor Oil, 1 1-2 grm.

**Santonin and Castor Oil.**  
Santonin, 1-4 gr. Castor Oil, 2 1-2 grm.

#### Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Castor beans.** Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.)

**Fluid Extract Castor leaves.** Miscible with water without material precipitation.  
Dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 C.c.)

**CATECHU.** An extract from the wood of *Acacia Catechu*, *Willdenow*.

### PREPARATIONS.

**Fluid Catechu.** Not miscible with water. Each pint represents 8 1-2 ozs., av., of the crude drug—one-half the strength of a fluid extract.  
Dose, 10 to 45 minims (0.6 to 3 C.c.)

**Lozenge Catechu**, 2 grs.

## CERIUM OXALATE.

### PREPARATIONS.

**Granular Effervescent Cerium oxalate**, 2 grs. in each drachm.

**Pills.** *Cerium oxalate*, 1-4, 1 and 2 grs.

**Tablet Triturate.** *Cerium oxalate*, 1 gr.

**CEVADILLA.** *Schœnocalon officinale*, *Gray*. (Seeds.)

ANTIDOTES—none reliable known—In cases of poisoning, use emetics (zinc sulphate, apomorphine, mustard), stimulants, coffee; combat symptoms as they arise; recumbent position.

**ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.**

**Veratrine.** This alkaloid is employed almost exclusively in the form of the oleate, as a topical application in neuralgias, especially in sciatica.  
Dose, 1-40 gr. (0.0015 Gm.) cautiously increased.

**PREPARATIONS.**

**Fluid Extract Cevadilla.** Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 2 to 4 minims (0.18 to 0.26 C.c.)

**Oleate Veratrine,** containing 10% alkaloid.

**Pills Veratrine,** 1-60, 1-32 and 1-12 gr.

**Tablet Triturates Veratrine,** 1-32 and 1-12 gr.

**Veterinary Hypodermic Tablets Veratrine hydrochlorate,**  
1-4 and 1-2 gr.

**CHAMOMILE.** *Anthemis nobilis, Linn.* (Flowers.)**Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Chamomile.** Not miscible with water without some precipitation.  
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.)

**Solid Extract Chamomile.** One part equals 4 of flowers.  
Dose, 8 to 12 grs. (0.5 to 0.8 Gm.)

**Pill Anthemis Extract,** 2 grs.

**CHARCOAL.** Wood charred by exposure to a red heat without access of air.

Dose, 20 grs. (1.4 Gm.) and upwards.

**PREPARATIONS.**

**Pill Charcoal,** (willow), 3 grs.

**Lozenges.**

*Bismuth and Charcoal.*  
Bismuth subnitrate, 1 gr.      Charcoal (willow), 1 gr.  
*Charcoal* (willow), 4 grs.

**CHAULMOOGRA OIL.** The fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Gynocardia odorata, R. Brown.*

Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.3 C.c.)

**PREPARATION.**

**Capsules Chaulmoogra Oil,** 10 minims. In soft gelatin.  
A method of internal administration which does not offend the palate.

**CHEKAN.** *Eugenia chequen, Hooker & Arnott.* (Leaves.)**PREPARATION.**

**Fluid Extract Chekan.** Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4 to 12 C.c.)

**CHESTNUT.** *Castanea vulgaris, Lamarck*, var. *americana, A. De Candolle.* (Leaves.)

**Chestnut leaves, U. S. P.,** compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**PREPARATION.**

**Fluid Extract Chestnut leaves, U. S. P.** Miscible with water.  
Dose, 5 to 60 minims (0.33 to 4 C.c.)

**CHIAN TURPENTINE.** Oleoresin of *Pistacia terebinthus*, *Linné*.

Dose, 5 to 20 grs. (0.3 to 1.3 Gm.)

**PREPARATION.**

**Emulsion Chian Turpentine.** Prepared after the formula of Prof. Clay, its introducer, as a remedy in cancer. It is less liable to disturb the stomach in emulsion than when given in pill form, and is moreover more readily absorbed. Contains 5 grs. Chian Turpentine in the fl. oz.  
Dose, 1 fl. oz. (30 C.c.) three times a day.

**CHINOLINE** (Quinoline). Derivative from coal tar.

It has the properties of an organic base. Being a liquid not miscible with aqueous fluids it is not well adapted for medicinal use, although its medicinal properties are the same as those of the sulphate and other salts. (In 1 oz. vials.)

**Chinoline salicylate.** (In 1 oz. vials.)**Chinoline tartrate.** (In 1 oz. vials.)**CHLORAL HYDRATE.** Butyl chloral; Butyl chloral hydrate.**PREPARATIONS.****Elixirs.** Dose, uniformly, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.)*Chloral hydrate*, 80 grs. in each fl. oz.

*Chloral hydrate and Potassium bromide.* Each fl. oz. contains:  
Chloral hydrate, 40 grs. Potassium bromide, 40 grs.

**Syrup Chloral hydrate**, 80 grs. in each fl. oz.**CHLOROFORM.** (Chem. pure, in 1 lb. g. s. bottles.)**PREPARATIONS.****Capsule Chloroform**, 10 minimis; in soft gelatin.**Inhalant No. 17** (P., D. & Co.'s series).

Chloroform, and Neutral Inhalant, No. 1, equal parts.

**CINCHONA.** Pale, *C. officinalis*. *Hooker*; Red, *Cinchona rubra*, *C. succirubra*, *Pavon*; Yellow, *Cinchona flava*, *C. Calisaya*, *Weddell*. (Bark.)

Any species is official which contains 3% total alkaloids.

Pale bark contains most Cinchonine and least Quinine; Yellow bark contains most Quinine and least Cinchonine, while Red bark contains these in nearly equal proportions.

NOTE—Cinchona salts are precipitated from solution by alkalies.

**ACTIVE PRINCIPLE** (derivative).

(For others not sold by us in bulk see preparations below.)

**Quinine and Urea Muriate.** (*Quinia bimuriatica carbamidata*). This double salt is remarkable for its ready solubility in water, hence it has been selected for hypodermic use. The concentrated aqueous solution contains 1 gr. in each minim, and, being perfectly neutral, causes comparatively little irritation. The effects produced are precisely those of the sulphate of quinine, and it is employed in the same doses.  
Dose, 1 to 10 grs. (0.065 to 0.65 Gm.)

**PREPARATIONS.****Capsules**, in soft gelatin.*Cinchonidine sulphate*, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grs.*Quinine muriate*, 2 and 3 grs.*Quinine sulphate*, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grs.• “*Warburg's Tincture*,” concentrated, 10 minimis representing 2 fluidrachms of tincture.

**Cordial Red Cinchona**, a palatable preparation of Cinchona, miscible with water, 1 fl. oz. representing the medicinal ingredients of 30 grs. of the highest grade of bark.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.)

**Elixirs**, each fl. oz. represents ingredients stated.

*Calisaya bark*, 40 grs.

*Calisaya and Iron pyrophosphate*.

Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grs. Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grs.

*Calisaya, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine*.

Calisaya bark (active principles), 40 grs.

Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grs. Quinine sulphate, 2 grs.

Strychnine, 8-100 gr.

*Calisaya, Iron and Strychnine*.

Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 grs. Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grs.

Strychnine, 8-100 gr.

*Iron, Quinine and Strychnine phosphates*.

Iron phosphate, 16 grs. Strychnine phosphate, 8-60 gr.

Quinine phosphate, 4 grs.

Owing to the large number in which Cinchona or its derivatives enter it is impossible to name here more than these leading elixirs; for others see price list.

### Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Cinchona, Aromatic.** Not miscible with water.

Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Cinchona bark, 18 ozs.; Sweet Orange peel, 2 1-6 ozs.; Cardamom seeds and Cassia, 1-3 oz. each; Caraway seeds, 1-6 oz.

Combined with pleasant aromatics to modify the intense bitterness; can be used wherever the fluid extract of the bark is indicated.

Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.)

**Fluid Extract Cinchona, Pale.** Not miscible with water. Said to be superior to either Calisaya or Red bark as a tonic, being less obnoxious to the stomach and intestines.

Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.)

**Fluid Extract Cinchona, Pale, Comp.** Not miscible with water. Each pint represents: Cinchona bark (pale), 8 ozs.; Bitter Orange peel, 6 ozs.; and Serpentaria, 1 1-2 oz. Suited for the extemporaneous preparation of Huxham's Tincture.

Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.)

**Fluid Extract Cinchona, Red.** Not miscible with water. Prepared from the selected, true Red Cinchona.

Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.)

**Fluid Extract Cinchona, Red, Comp.** Not miscible with water. Each pint represents: Red Cinchona bark (true), 7 1-2 ozs.; Bitter Orange peel, 6 oz.; and Serpentaria, 1 1-2 oz.

Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.)

**Fluid Extract Cinchona, Red, Detannated.** Not miscible with water. The ordinary fluid extracts of Cinchona bark, containing much cincho-tannic acid, are wholly incompatible with the salts of iron. This detannated extract, therefore, will be found convenient when it is required to combine cinchona bark with iron.

Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.)

**Fluid Extract Cinchona, Yellow (Calisaysa), U. S. P.** Not miscible with water.

Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.)

**Powdered Extract Calisaya bark.** Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Calisaya bark.

Dose, 5 to 25 grs. (0.3 to 1.6 Gm.)

**Solid Extracts Cinchona, Pale, Red, and Yellow, U. S. P.**

These extracts are made of a uniform strength by assay 1 gr. representing 5 grs. of Cinchona bark.

Dose, 5 to 25 grs. (0.3 to 1.6 Gm.)

**Granular Effervescent Preparations**, containing Cinchona alkaloids. Each drachm contains the quantity of ingredient specified.

**Iron and Quinine Citrate, U. S. P.**, 3 grs.

**Iron and Quinine Citrate with Arsenic.**

Iron and Quinine citrate, U. S. P., 3 grs.

Arsenious acid, 1-60 gr.

**Iron Phosphate, Quinine and Strychnine.**

Iron phosphate, 2 gr. Strychnine, 1-60 gr.

Quinine, 1 gr.

**Quinine Citrate**, 1 gr.

**Hypodermic Tablet Quinine and Urea Muriate**, equal to 1-2 gr. of sulphate.

#### Normal Liquids.

**Cinchona Calisaya** (Yellow bark). Assayed standard 2% Quinine (U. S. P., 1880.)

Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C.c.)

**Cinchona, Red.** Assayed standard 3.5% total alkaloids. Ten C.c. yields 0.35 Gm. mixed alkaloids (anhydrous) of which not more than 0.15 Gm. is Cinchonine.

Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C.c.)

**Malt Extract with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.** Each fl. oz. contains:

Iron and Quinine citrate, 8 grs. Strychnine, 4-100 gr.

**Oleate Quinine**, containing 25% of the alkaloid.

Readily absorbed in local application.

**Pills** containing Cinchona or derivatives.

**Anti-Malarial, McCaw's.**

Quinine sulph., 1 gr.

Iron sulph. exsic., 1-4 gr.

Arsenious acid, 1-80 gr.

Gelsemin, 1-4 gr.

Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.

Oleoresin Black Pepper, 1-16 gr.

**Calisaya Alkaloids.**

Quinine sulph., 1-2 gr.

Cinchonine sulph., 1-2 gr.

Quinidine sulph., 1-2 gr.

Cinchonidine sulph., 1-2 gr.

**Chinoidin**, 1-2, 1, 2 and 3 grs.

**Cinchonidine Salicylate**, 2 1-2 grs.

**Cinchonidine Sulphate**, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grs.

**Cinchonine Sulphate**, 11-2 and 3 grs.

**Quinidine Sulphate**, 1, 2 and 3 grs.

**Quinine Bisulphate**, 1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grs.

**Quinine Bromide**, 2 grs.

**Quinine Muriate**, 2 and 3 grs.

**Quinine Sulphate**, 1-10, 1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grs.

**Quinine Valerianate**, 1-2 gr.

**Tonic, Haematic, Andrews'.**

Quinine sulph., 1 gr.

Iron by hydrogen, 1 1-2 gr.

Arsenious acid, 1-10 gr.

Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 gr.

Strychnine sulph., 1-40 gr.

**"Warburg's Tincture."** Each pill represents 1 fluidrachm.

For others see our price list for Pills numbered 8, 9, 47, 56, 63, 156, 175, 185-188, 191, 250, 260-262, 316, 335, 416, 470-472, 480, 481, 484-488, 531, 539, 540, 542-556, 629, 631, 632, 662, 708.

**Syrups.** Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

**Hematic Hypophosphites.** Improved.

A scientific and non-secret substitute for Fellow's Hypophosphites and containing the same ingredients.

Potassium hypophos., 1 1-2 gr. Iron hypophos., 1 1-4 gr.

Manganese hypophos., 1 gr. Calcium hypophos., 1 gr.

Strychnine hypophos., 1-16 gr. Quinine hypophos., 7-16 gr.

**Iron and Quinine Citrate**, 10 grs.

**Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates.**

Iron phosphate, 16 grs,	Strychnine phosphate, 8-60 gr.
Quinine phosphate, 8 grs.	

**Tablet Triturates.**

**Quinine Bisulphate**, 1-4, 1-2, and 1 gr.

**Quinine Sulphate**, 1-4, 1-2, and 1 gr.

**"Warburg's Tincture."** Each fl. oz. represents 12 grs. of Quinine sulphate, 3 grs. Camphor, in combination with numerous aromatics. The rules for the use of the remedy, as given by Dr. Maclean, are as follows: "One-half ounce is given alone without dilution, after the bowels have been evacuated by any convenient purgative, all drink being withheld; in three hours another half ounce is administered in the same way. Soon afterwards, particularly in hot climates, profuse, but seldom exhausting perspiration is produced; with this there is a rapid decline of temperature, immediate abatement of frontal headache—in a word, complete defervescence, and it seldom happens that more is required."

**Wines.** Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

**Calisaya Bark**, true, 40 grs.

**Calisaya and Iron.**

Calisaya bark, 40 grs.	Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grs.
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**Iron, Bitter, U. S. P.**

Calisaya bark, alkaloids, 40 grs.	Iron and Ammonium cit., 16 grs.
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**CLEAVERS.** *Galium Aparine, Linne.* (Herb.)

**Cleavers herb**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**PREPARATION.**

**Fluid Extract Cleavers.** Miscible with water.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.)

**CLOVES.** *Eugenia caryophyllata, Thunberg.* (Flower-buds.)

**Properties**—Stimulant, anti-spasmodic, locally anæsthetic. Used as a corrective with griping purgatives, and as a flavoring article of diet and medicines.

**PREPARATION.**

**Fluid Extract Cloves.** Not miscible with water.

Incompatible with salts of iron and alkaloids.

Dose, 8 to 30 minimis (0.5 to 2 C.c.)

**COCA.** *Erythroxylon Coca, Lamarck.* (Leaves.)

**Coca leaves, U.S.P.**, compressed in oz. packages for retailing purposes.

**ACTIVE PRINCIPLE AND ITS SALTS.**

**Cocaine.** Crystals. The remarkable power of coca to sustain the system, under extraordinary exertion is due to this alkaloid. The drug itself, however in the form of fluid extract, is better adapted in most cases than the alkaloid for producing this effect.

Dose, 1-8 to 1 gr. (0.008 to 0.065 Gm.), or more.

**Cocaine Citrate**, extremely hygroscopic; in 4 per cent. solution only.

**Cocaine Hydrobromate**, crystals, and also in 4 per cent. solution.

**Cocaine Hydrochlorate**, crystals; also in 2 and 4 per cent. solutions.

The remarkable discovery has recently been made that this and other soluble salts of cocaine, have the property, when applied to the mucous membrane, of completely deadening sensibility. A few drops of a two-per-cent. solution when applied to the eye produce complete anæsthesia of the cornea and conjunctiva, so that operations can be performed without the need of chloroform or ether. The effect is transient, passing off within half an hour. The pupil of the eye is at the same time dilated, so that under the influence of this agent, ophthalmoscopic examinations can be made, and this effect too passes off in a few hours.

Dose, 1-8 to 1 gr. (0.008 to 0.065 Gm.), or more.

**Cocaine Salicylate**, extremely hygroscopic; in 4 per cent. solution only.

## PREPARATIONS.

**Coca-leaf Cigars and Cigarettes.** Coca smoked seems to produce the same effect on the system as coca taken internally, but the effects are not so marked. Used for the relief of hay-fever and many irritable throat affections.

**Coca Cordial.** This cordial presents coca in palatable form, commanding it especially to the large class of persons of delicate nervous organization, for whom it has most frequently to be prescribed. In its preparation the astringent and bitter constituents of the drug, which would exert only a disturbing influence, are rejected, while care is taken to retain the true active principle, cocaine. One fluidounce represents 60 grs. of Coca leaves of good quality. Frequently advantageously combined with liquid acid phosphate (liquor acidi phosphorici).

Dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (8 to 16 C.c.)

**Compressed Tablets Cocaine Hydrochlorate,** 1 1-8 gr. and 2 1-4 gr.

**Elixir Coca.** Each fl. oz. represents 120 grs.  
Dose, 2 fluidrachms (8 C.c.)

**Native Coca, Lorini.** Dr. H. H. Rusby, who has spent a long time in studying Coca leaves in their native habitat, has shown that there is a marked difference in the composition of the leaves immediately after being gathered, and those which have been kept, even for a short time. To this change is referred the failure to obtain from exported leaves and their preparations the stimulant and supporting effects which have given the native leaves their reputation. The term "Native Coca" is therefore proposed to distinguish the drug immediately after collection, and before time has been allowed for any important change. An Elixir, carefully prepared by Dr. Domingo Lorini, a distinguished Italian chemist of La Paz, Bolivia, has been found by some of our leading physiologists and physicians to possess the same properties as the native chewed leaves.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.)

**Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Coca, U.S.P.** Not miscible with water.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.)

**Powdered Extract Coca leaves.** Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Coca leaves.

Dose, 10 to 25 grs. (0.6 to 1.6 Gm.)

**Solid Extract Coca.** One part equals 5 of leaves.

Dose, 10 to 25 grs. (0.6 to 1.6 Gm.)

**Hypodermic Tablet, Cocaine Hydrochlorate,** 1-4 gr.

**Normal Liquid Coca.** So great is the variability in the coca leaves that reach this market, that little dependence can be placed on any preparation not known to be made from a standard drug, or to be adjusted to a fixed standard of strength. In this respect our Normal Liquid of Coca may claim superiority to the products of the majority of manufacturers; standard provisionally 0.5 per cent. cocaine.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.)

**Oleate Cocaine,** 5 per cent.**Pills.**

**Aphrodisiac Comp.**

Ext. Coca, 1 gr.	Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 gr.
Cinchonidine sulph., 1-2 gr.	Iron bromide, 1 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-200 gr.	

**Coca Extract,** 3 grs.

**Cocaine Hydrochlorate,** 1-16 and 1-8 gr.

**Sedative, Mann's.**

Ext. Coca, 1-2 gr.	Arsenious acid, 1-80 gr.
Ext. Valerian, 1-2 gr.	Strychnine, 1-80 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-4 gr.	Codeine, 1-8 gr.
Vallet's Mass, 1 gr.	

**Tablet Triturates.**

*Cocaine Hydrobromate*, 1-16 and 1-8 gr.

*Cocaine Hydrochlorate*, 1-16 and 1-8 gr.

**Wines.** Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

*Coca*, 60 grs.

*Coca and Beef.*

*Coca*, 60 grs.

*Beef*, 2 ozs.

*Coca, Beef and Iron.*

*Coca*, 60 grs.

*Iron and Ammonium cit.*, 4 grs.

*Beef*, 2 ozs.

**Veterinary Hypodermic Tablet, Cocaine Hydrochlorate,**  
1 grain.

**COD-LIVER OIL.** A fixed oil from the fresh livers of *Gadus Morrhua*, *Linné*.

**PREPARATIONS.**

**Capsules**, in soft gelatin.

*Cod-Liver Oil, Norwegian*: 10 minims (this size also in hard gelatin)  
2 1-2, 5, 10, and 15 grms.

*Cod-Liver Oil and Iodine*: Oil, 10 minims; Iodine, 1-4 gr. (also in  
hard gelatin.)

*Cod-Liver Oil and Iodoform*: Oil, 10 minims; Iodoform, 2 grs.

*Cod-Liver Oil and Iron*: Oil, 10 minims; Iron iodide, 1-2 gr.

*Cod-Liver Oil and Phosphorus* (1-30): Oil, 10 minims; Phosphorus  
1-30 gr.

*Cod-Liver Oil and Phosphorus* (1-60): Oil, 10 minims; Phosphorus  
1-60 gr.

**Emulsions.**

*Cod-Liver Oil with Dialyzed Iron, Glycerin and Catawba  
Wine*, Dr. Stewart's formula.

Each 1-2 fluidounce, or ordinary dose contains:

Cod-Liver Oil, 120 minims. Dialyzed Iron (glyc'd), 7 1-2 mins.

Mucilage Gum Arabic, 2 1-2 ms. Catawba Wine, 45 mins.

C. P. Glycerin, 45 minims. Flavoring, 2 minims.

*Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphate of Lime and Soda*.

Each 1-2 fluidounce, or ordinary dose contains:

Cod-Liver Oil, 2 fl. drms. Sodium hypophosphate, 2 grs.

Calcium hypophosphate, 4 grs. Gum, Sugar, Water, Flavor, q. s.

**Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil.** Each fl. oz. contains:  
Malt ext., 320 minims. Cod-liver oil, 160 minims.

**COFFEE.** *Coffea arabica*, *Linné*. (Seeds.)

**ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.**

**Caffeine Citrate**, crystals.

Dose, 1 to 3 grs. (0.065 to 0.2 Gm.)

**PREPARATIONS.****Extracts.**

*Fluid Extract Coffee* (from freshly roasted Java coffee). Miscible  
with water. Chiefly used to make coffee syrup for flavoring pur-  
poses, but may be used medicinally.

*Fluid Extract Coffee* (from the green berry). Miscible with water  
without material precipitation. Originally introduced as a substi-  
tute for Fluid Extract Guarana, which is a much more expensive  
preparation, but also depending upon the caffeine contained therein  
for its medicinal quality.

Dose, 1-2 to 1 1-2 fluidrachms (2 to 6 C.c.)

**Granular Effervescent Preparations.** Each drachm represents ingredients specified.

**Caffeine and Potassium Bromide.**

Caffeine, 1 gr.      Potassium bromide, 5 grs

**Caffeine Citrate, 1-2 gr.**

**Pill, Caffeine Citrate, 1 gr.**

**Tablet Triturates.**

Caffeine, 1-2 and 1 gr.

Caffeine Citrate, 1-2 and 1 gr.

## COLCHICUM. *Colchicum autumnale, Linne.* (Corm, seed.)

**ANTIDOTES**—In cases of poisoning, tannin, to prevent absorption. Emetics—zinc sulphate, apomorphine, mustard. Demulcent drinks and opium, to allay irritation. Stimulants to prevent collapse.

**Colchicum root, U.S.P.,** compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

### ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

**Colchicine,** crystals. Uses the same as those of the crude drug, chiefly the treatment of gout and acute rheumatism. Soluble in water and in alcohol.

Dose, 1-50 to 1-10 gr. (0.0013 to 0.006 Gm.)

### PREPARATIONS.

**Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Colchicum root, U.S.P.** Miscible with water.  
Dose, 2 to 8 minimis (0.12 to 0.5 C.c.)

**Fluid Extract Colchicum seed, U.S.P.** Not miscible with water without some precipitation.  
Dose, 2 to 8 minimis (0.12 to 0.5 C.c.)

**Powdered Extract Colchicum root, acetic.** Of the same strength as the solid extract, prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered sugar of milk.  
Dose, 1-3 to 1 1-2 grs. (0.02 to 0.1 Gm.)

**Solid Extract Colchicum root, U.S.P.** One part equals 5 of the corm.  
Dose, 1-3 to 1 1-2 grs. (0.02 to 0.1 Gm.)

**Hypodermic Tablet, Colchicine, 1-30 gr.**

**Normal Liquids.**

**Colchicum root,** standard, 1 per cent. Colchicine.  
Dose, 2 to 8 minimis (0.12 to 0.5 C.c.)

**Colchicum seed,** standard, 1 per cent Colchicine.  
Dose, 2 to 8 minimis (0.12 to 0.5 C.c.)

**Pills.**

Colchicine, 1-60 gr.

Colchicum Extract, 1-2 gr.

**Rheumatic.**

Ext. Coloc. co., 1 1-2 gr.	Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-3 gr.
Ext. Colch. acet., 1 gr.	Calomel, 1-3 gr.

**Tablet Triturates, Colchicine, 1-100 and 1-50 gr.**

**Veterinary Hypodermic Tablets, Colchicine, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.**

**Wines.** Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

**Colchicum root, U.S.P.,** 180 grs.  
Dose, 5 to 20 minimis (0.33 to 1 33 C.c.)

**Colchicum seed, U.S.P.,** 70 grs.  
Dose, 15 to 60 minimis (1 to 4 C.c.)

**COLLODION,** Simple and Medicated.

These liquids evaporate rapidly on exposure to air, leaving a thin transparent film insoluble in water or alcohol. This is used as a protective covering for superficial burns, ulcers and wounds, cuts, cracked nipples, anal fissures, erysipelas, etc. Some medicinal agents are very readily incorporated with collodion, and physicians will appreciate the convenience of application suggested by the following combinations.

Simple (or contractile) collodion shrinks in drying and this property is taken advantage of where it is necessary to keep the edges of incised wounds in firm contact, or where compression is desired—otherwise flexible collodion is to be preferred.

Where medicinal agents are incorporated the quantity represented in each fluidounce is specified.

<i>Aconite</i> (Aconite root, 15 grs.)
<i>Arnica</i> (Arnica root, 24 grs.)
<i>Belladonna</i> (Bellad. lvs., 20 grs.)
<i>Cantharidal</i> (blistering), Cantharides, 240 grs.
<i>Capsicum</i> , 15 grs.
<i>Carbolic Acid</i> , 30 grs.
<i>Flexible.</i>
<i>Iodized</i> (Iodine, 15 grs.)
<i>Morphine</i> , 4 grs.
<i>Simple.</i>
<i>Styptic</i> (Tannic acid, 30 grs.)

**COLOCYNTH.** *Citrullus Colocynthis, Schrader.* (Fruit, pulp.)

ANTIDOTES—In cases of poisoning, emetics (zinc sulphate, apomorphine, etc.), if the case is seen early. Later, demulcents and opiates, with stimulants to combat the tendency to collapse.

**ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.**

**Colocynthin.** Glucoside. Uses the same as those of the crude drug. Purgative in doses of 1-8 gr. (0.008 Gm.) and upwards.

**PREPARATIONS.****Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Colocynth.** Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, 2 to 5 minims (0.13 to 0.33 C.c.)

**Powdered Extract Colocynth, U.S.P.**

Dose, 1 to 2 grs. (0.06 to 0.12 C.c.)

**Powdered Extract Colocynth Comp., U.S.P.** Each 100 parts represents: Ext. Colocynth, 16; Aloes, 50; Cardamom, 6; Resin of Senna-mony, 14; and Soap, 14 parts.

Dose, 5 to 20 grs. (0.3 to 1.3 Gm.)

**Pills.***Anti-Bilious.*

Ext. Coloc. comp., 2 1-2 grs. Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.

*Aperient.*

Ext. Nux vomica, 1-3 gr. Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 gr.  
Ext. Coloc. comp., 2 grs.

*Calomel and Extract Colocynth Comp.*

Calomel, 1 gr. Ext. Coloc. comp., 2 1-3 grs.

*Colocynth Comp., Extract, U.S.P., 3 grs.**Colocynthin, 1-8 gr.*

*Laxative, Cole's.* Podophyllin, 1-10 gr. Ext. Coloc. comp., powd., 3 grs.  
Calomel, 1 gr.

*Ox Gall, Craig's.*

Ox Gall, 2 grs. Ext. Coloc. comp., 1 gr.

For other combinations containing Colocynth see price list for Pills numbered 8, 42, 50, 52, 59, 85, 96, 133, 160-164, 207-217, 300, 365, 565, 677, 678.

**Tablet Triturate, Colocynthin, 1-20 gr.**

**COLUMBO (foreign).** *Jateorrhiza Calumba, Miers.* (Root.)

NOTE—Contains no tannin, it may therefore be prescribed with iron.

**Columbo root,** compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

**PREPARATIONS.****Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Columbo root.** Miscible with water.

Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 C.c.)

**Powdered Extract Columbo.** Of the same strength as the solid extract, prepared by evaporating at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Columbo.  
Dose, 1 to 4 grs. (0.065 to 0.26 Gm.)

**Solid Extract Columbo.** One part equals 5 of root.  
Dose, 1 to 4 grs. (0.065 to 0.26 Gm.)

**CONIUM.** *Conium maculatum, Linné.* (Leaves, fruit.)

N. B.—Conium fruit is now official in place of the leaves, which are less active. Prescribers should always specify which is meant.

**Conium leaves,** compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.**

**Coniine.** Volatile liquid alkaloid. Preparations of Conium are notoriously untrustworthy, the drug varying greatly in strength even when fresh, and rapidly deteriorating with age. The alkaloid commends itself as a substitute invariable in medicinal activity, but best employed in the form of a salt, hydrochlorate or hydrobromate, since those compounds are readily crystallizable and freely soluble in water; the alkaloid itself can have only a limited use owing to its highly volatile character, but an alcoholic solution of it—1 to 10—may be preserved indefinitely, is constant in strength and may easily be introduced into mixtures. The therapeutic properties are those of the crude drug. Medium dose, 1-16 gr. (0.004 Gm.) but this must be rapidly, and often largely, increased to produce the desired effect.

**Coniine Hydrobromate,** crystals.

Dose, 1-20 to 1-5 gr. (0.003 to 0.013 Gm.) cautiously increased.

**Coniine Hydrochlorate,** crystals.

Dose, 1-20 to 1-5 gr. (0.003 to 0.013 Gm.) cautiously increased.

**PREPARATIONS.****Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Conium leaves.** Miscible with water.

Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.33 to 1.3 C.c.) cautiously increased.

**Fluid Extract Conium fruit, U.S.P.** Miscible with water.

Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.33 to 1.3 C.c.)

**Powdered Extract Conium leaves.** Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Conium lvs.  
Dose, 2 to 5 grs. (0.13 to 0.33 Gm.)

**Solid Extract Conium leaves.** One part equals 5 of leaves.

Dose, 2 to 5 grs. (0.13 to 0.33 Gm.)

**Solid Extract Conium fruit, U.S.P.** One part equals 6 of fruit.

Dose, 1 to 3 grs. (0.06 to 0.2 Gm.)

**Hypodermic Tablet, Coniine Hydrobromate,** 1-8 gr.

The subcutaneous use of Coniine is indicated in tetanus, strychnine poisoning and acute mania.

**Normal Liquid Conium fruit.** Standard 0.6 per cent. Coniine.

Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.3 C.c.)

**Pills.**

**Conium Extract (of the fruit),** 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.

**Conium Extract and Ipecac.**

Ext. Conium fruit, 1-2 gr.

Powd. Ipecac, 1-2 gr.

**Syphilitic, Ricord's, Modified.**

Mercury protiodide, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Opium, 1-10 gr.
Lactucarium, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Conium fruit, 1 1-2 gr.

See Pills numbered 12 and 414, also containing Conium, in our price list.

**Tablet Triturates.**

*Coniine Hydrobromate*, 1-20 and 1-10 gr.

*Coniine Hydrochlorate*, 1-20 and 1-10 gr.

**Tincture.** "German Tincture" **Conium fruit.** An imported preparation of the green fruit (not official).

Dose, 8 to 20 minims (0.5 to 1.3 C.c.)

**Veterinary Hypodermic Tablet.** **Coniine Hydrobromate.**  
1 grain.

**COPAIBA.** An oleoresin chiefly obtained from *Copaifera Langsdorffii*, *Desfontaines*.

Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.), best administered in gelatin capsules; see below.

**PREPARATIONS.**

**Capsules**, in hard and in soft gelatin.

*Copaiba, Para*, 10 minims.

*Copaiba, Cubeb and Sandal.*

<i>Copaiba, Para</i> , 6 minims.	Oil Sandal, East India, 2 minims.
Oil Cubeb, 2 minims.	

*Copaiba and Iron.*

<i>Copaiba, Para</i> , 10 minims.	Iron ammon. citrate, 2 grs.
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*Copaiba and Oil of Cubeb.*

<i>Copaiba, Para</i> , 7 minims.	Oil Cubeb, 3 minims.
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*Copaiba Oil and Oil of Cubeb.*

Oil <i>Copaiba</i> , 6 minims.	Oil Cubeb, 4 minims.
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*Copaiba and Oleoresin of Cubeb.*

<i>Copaiba, Para</i> , 7 minims.	Oleoresin Cubeb, 3 minims.
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*Copaiba and Sandal* (in hard gelatin).

<i>Copaiba, Para</i> , 7 minims.	Oil Sandal, East India, 3 minims.
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These are the leading copaiba combinations; for others see our price list for Capsules numbered 20-22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 37-39, 69, 106-108.

**Pills.**

*Copaiba*, 3 and 4 grs.

*Copaiba Compound.*

Pil. <i>Copaiba</i> , 1 1-2 gr.	Iron citrate, 3-8 gr.
Resin Guaiac, 3-8 gr.	Ext. Cubeb, 5-8 gr.

*Copaiba and Oleoresin Cubeb.*

Pil. <i>Copaiba</i> , 2 grs.	Oleoresin Cubeb, 1 gr.
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*Copaiba, Cubeb and Citrate of Iron.*

Pil. <i>Copaiba</i> , 3-4 gr.	Iron citrate, 3-4 gr.
Ext. Cubeb, 1 1-2 gr.	

*Gonorrhœa.*

Powd. <i>Cubeb</i> , 1 1-4 gr.	Iron sulph. exsic., 1-4 gr.
Solid. <i>Copaiba</i> , 1 1-4 gr.	Venice Turpentine, 1-4 gr.

**COPPER OLEATE.**

Sometimes used full strength, but generally in the diluted form of a 10 or 20 per cent. ointment.

**PREPARATION.**

**Ointment of Oleate of Copper**, 20 per cent., benzoinated.

**COPPER SULPHATE.****PREPARATION.****Tablet Triturate, Copper and Opium.**

Copper sulph., 1-30 gr.

Tinct. opium deod., 1-4 minim.

**CORN (Maize).** Ustilago Maydis, Corn smut or Corn ergot: Stigmata: Corn-silk (pistils), Zea Mays, *Linné*.

**PREPARATIONS.****Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Corn Ergot (Ustilago).** Miscible with water.  
Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.3 C.c.)

**Fluid Extract Corn-silk.** Miscible with water.  
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.)

**Syrup, Corn-silk.** Each fl. oz. represents 120 grs. Corn-silk.

**Wine, Corn-silk.** Each fl. oz. represents 120 grs. Corn-silk.

**CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.** Hydrargyrum bichloridum. (For other mercurials see Calomel and Mercury.)

**PREPARATIONS.**

**Antiseptic Tablets, Bernay's.** (Caution—For external use only.)  
Corrosive sublimate, 1 3-4 gr. Citric acid, 87-100 gr.  
For a solution of 1 in 1000 parts dissolve one tablet in 1-4 pint of water; for 1 in 2000, in 1-2 pint, and 1 in 4000, in one pint of water; making desirable strengths for antiseptic surgical wash, injection, etc.

**Hypodermic Tablet, Corrosive sublimate and Urea,** 1-25 gr. **Pills.**

**Anti-Syphilitic.**  
Potass. iodide, 21-2 gr. Corrosive sublimate, 1-40 gr.

**Corrosive Sublimate,** 1-100, 1-60, 1-50, 1-40, 1-30, 1-20, 1-16, 1-12 and 1-8 gr.

**Dupuytren.**  
Powd. Guaiac, 3 grs. Powd. Opium, 1-8 gr.  
Corrosive sublimate, 1-10 gr.

**Tablet Tritrates, Corrosive Sublimate,** 1-1000, 1-500, 1-100, 1-50  
1-20, and 1-16 gr.

**COTO.** Nectandra (Sp. indet.) (Bark.)

NOTE—Two distinct kinds of coto bark are now brought from Bolivia, distinguished as "coto" and "paracoto," respectively. The therapeutic properties ascribed to the two drugs are similar. There is reason to believe that the true coto bark is at least as efficient a medicine as the paracoto, but since our patrons have so generally expressed a preference for the latter, after having made its acquaintance under the name of Coto, we invariably supply this article when coto bark is ordered.

**ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.**

**Cotoin.** Neutral principle derived from Coto bark. A valuable remedy in chronic diarrhoeas, such as those that complicate mental derangement, phthisis, etc. Less apt to produce nausea than the fluid extract.  
Dose, 2 to 3 grs. (0.13 to 0.30 Gm.)

**Paracotoin.** Neutral principle derived from Paracoto bark. Resembles cotoin in its uses but is less powerful.  
Dose, 2 to 5 grs. (0.13 to 0.3 Gm.)

**PREPARATIONS.**

**Elixir Coto bark.** Each fl. oz. represents 30 grs. of bark.

**Fluid Extract Paracoto (Coto) bark.** Not miscible with water. Dose, 5 to 20 minimis (0.3 to 1.3 C.c.) four to six times a day. In doses of 10 drops and upwards it is liable to cause gastric irritation, hence it is best to begin with the minimum dose, increasing, if it is well borne, until the desired effect is produced. In all cases it should be well diluted before it is administered.

**COTTON.** *Gossypium herbaceum, Linne.* (Bark of root, hairs of the seed, leaves.)

**Cotton-root bark, U.S.P.,** compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

#### PREPARATIONS.

**Collodion.** See article, Collodions.

#### Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Cotton leaves.** Miscible with water.

Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 16 C.c.)

**Fluid Extract Cotton-root bark, U.S.P.** Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (3 to 8 C.c.)

**Fluid Extract Cotton-root bark** (green bark). Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (3 to 8 C.c.)

**Solid Extract Cotton-root.** One part equals 10 of root bark.

Dose, 3 to 15 grs. (0.2 to 1 Gm.)

**Gossypin,** a so-called **Concentration**, a powdered preparation from the fresh inner bark of the root.

#### Pills.

**Emmenagogue, No. 4.**

Ergotin, 1 gr.

Ext. Cotton-root, 1 gr.

Purified Aloes, 1 gr.

Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.

Cil Savin, 1-2 gr.

**Female, Amenorrhœa.**

Ext. Black Cohosh, 1 gr.

Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.

Ext. Cotton-root, 1 gr.

Purified Aloes, 1 gr.

**COUCH-GRASS.** *Agropyrum repens, Beauvais.* (Rhizome.)

**Couch-grass, U.S.P.,** compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

#### PREPARATION.

#### Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Couch-grass, U.S.P.** Miscible with water.

Dose, 1 to 6 fluidrachms (4 to 24 C.c.)

**Solid Extract Couch-grass.** One part equals 2 of drug.

Dose, 20 grs. (1.3 Gm.) and upwards.

**CREASOTE.**

#### PREPARATIONS.

**Capsule, Creasote,** 1 minim; (in soft gelatin.)

Beechwood creasote, 1 minim.

Olive oil, 4 minimis.

#### Inhalants.

**No. 18** (P., D. & Co.'s series).

Beechwood Creasote, 1 fl. dr. Inhalant No. 1, 2 fl. ozs.

**No. 19** (P., D. & Co.'s series).

Iodoform, 20 grs. Oil Eucalyptus, 20 minimis.

Creasote, 10 minimis.

Ether, 2 fl. drs.

Oil Sweet Almond, q. s. to make 1 oz.

**CROTON OIL.** The oil expressed from the seeds of Croton Tiglum, *Linnei.*

Dose, 1-3 to 2 minimis (0.02 to 0.12 C.c.)

### PREPARATIONS.

#### Pills.

*Croton Oil*, 1-50 gr.

*Triplex, Dr. Francis'.*

Purified Aloes, 1 1-5 gr.

Blue Mass, 1 1-5 gr.

Oil Caraway, 1-5 gr.

Resin Scammony, 1 1-5 gr.

Croton Oil, 1-20 gr.

Tr. Aloes and Myrrh, 1-4 gr.

**CUBEB.** *Piper Cubeba, Linnei fil.* (Unripe fruit.)

### PREPARATIONS.

#### Capsules.

*Copaiba and Oil of Cubeb.* In hard and in soft gelatin.  
Copaiba, Para, 7 minimis. Oil Cubeb, 3 minimis.

*Copaiba and Oleoresin of Cubeb.* In soft gelatin.  
Copaiba, Para, 7 minimis. Oleoresin Cubeb, 3 minimis.

*Copaiba and Oleoresin of Cubeb.* In hard gelatin.  
Copaiba, Para, 8 minimis. Oleoresin Cubeb, 2 minimis.

*Copaiba, Cubeb, Matico and Sandal.* In soft gelatin.  
Copaiba, Para, 2 minimis. Oleoresin Matico, 1 minim.  
Oleoresin Cubeb, 3 minimis. Oil Sandal, East India, 3 minimis.

*Copaiba, Cubeb and Sandal.* In hard and in soft gelatin.  
Copaiba, Para, 6 minimis. Oil Sandal, East India, 2 minimis.  
Oil Cubeb, 2 minimis.

*Copaiba, Cubeb and Turpentine.* In soft gelatin.  
Copaiba, Para, 4 minimis. Oil Cubeb, 2 minimis.  
Oil Turpentine, 4 minimis.

*Cubeb Oil*, 10 minimis. In soft gelatin.

*Cubeb Oleoresin*, 10 minimis. In soft gelatin.

*Cubeb and Matico.* In soft gelatin.  
Oleoresin Cubeb, 7 minimis. Oleoresin Matico, 3 minimis.

*Cubeb and Sandal.* In soft gelatin.  
Oil Cubeb, 5 minimis. Oil Sandal, East India, 5 minimis.

For others containing Cubeb see our price list for Capsules numbered  
20-22, 24, 38, 41, 108.

#### Extracts.

*Fluid Extract Cubeb.* Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 10 to 30 minimis (0.6 to 2 C.c.)

*Solid Extract Cubeb.* One part equals 5 of the fruit.  
Dose, 2 to 8 grs. (0.13 to 0.5 Gm.)

#### Lozenges.

Each containing ingredients specified.

*Bronchial* (with Cubeb).  
Ext. Licorice, 3-4 gr.  
Balsam Tolu, 1-20 gr.

Powd. Cubeb, 5-8 gr.  
Oil Sassafras, 1-40 gr.

*Cubeb.*

Ext. Licorice, 3-4 gr.  
Oil Sassafras, 1-32 gr.

Oleoresin Cubeb 1-16 gr.

#### Pills.

*Copaiba Comp.*

Pil. Copaiba, 1 1-2 gr.  
Resin Guaiac, 3-8 gr.

Iron citrate, 3-8 gr.  
Ext. Cubeb, 5-8 gr.

*Copaiba and Oleoresin Cubeb.*

Pil. Copaiba, 2 grs.

Oleoresin Cubeb, 1 gr.

**Copaiba, Cubeb and Iron cit.**  
 Pil. Copaiba, 3-4 gr.  
 Iron citrate, 3-4 gr.

Ext. Cubeb, 1 1-2 gr.

**Cubeb Extract, 2 grs.**

**Cubeb and Alum.**  
 Oleoresin Cubeb, 2 grs.

Powd. Alum, 1 gr.

**Cubeb Extract, Rhatany and Iron.**  
 Ext. Cubeb, 1 1-2 gr.  
 Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.

Ext. Rhatany, 1-2 gr.

**Gonorrhœa.**

Powd. Cubeb, 1 1-4 gr.  
 Solid. Copaiba, 1 1-4 gr.

Iron sulph. exsic., 1-4 gr.  
 Venice Turpentine, 1-4 gr.

**Tablet Triturate, Ammonia Muriate Comp.**  
 Ammonia muriate, 1-4 gr.  
 Powd. Cubeb, 1-8 gr.

Powd. Ext. Licorice, 1-10 gr.

## CULVERS. *Veronica virginica, Linné.* (Rhizome.)

*Synonym*—Leptandra virginica, Nuttall.

**Culvers root, U. S. P.**, compressed in pound, and also in oz. packages for retailing purposes.

### PREPARATIONS.

**Elixir Cathartie Comp.** Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.  
 Senna, 16 grs. Butternut, 16 grs.  
 Cascara Sagrada, 32 grs. Rochelle Salts, 32 grs.  
 Culver's root, 16 grs.

### Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Culvers root.** Not miscible with water.  
 Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.)

**Powdered Extract Culvers root.** Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Culvers root.  
 Dose, 3 to 10 grs. (0.2 to 0.6 Gm.)

**Solid Extract Culvers root.** One part equals 5 of root.  
 Dose, 3 to 10 grs. (0.2 to 0.6 Gm.)

**Leptandrin**, a so-called **Concentration**, a powdered preparation from Culvers root.  
 Dose, in acute cases, 1-4 to 1 gr. (0.016 to 0.065 Gm.); In chronic cases, 1 to 4 grs. (0.065 to 0.26 Gm.)

### Pills.

**Dandelion and Leptandrin.**  
 Ext. Dandelion, 1 1-3 gr. Leptandrin, 2-3 gr.

**Hepatic, Eclectic.**  
 Podophyllin, 1-4 gr. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-16 gr.  
 Leptandrin, 1-2 gr. Powd. Capsicum, 1-3 gr.  
 Irisin, 1-4 gr.

**Leptandrin, 1-16, 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.**

**Leptandrin Comp.**  
 Leptandrin, 1 gr. Irisin, 1-4 gr.  
 Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.

**Podophyllin and Leptandrin.**  
 Podophyllin, 1-2 gr. Leptandrin, 1 gr.

For others containing Culvers root see our price list for Pills numbered 95, 158, 160, 373, 374, 376, 513, 677.

**Tablet Triturate, Leptandrin, 1-16 gr.**

**CURARE.** An extract employed as an arrow poison by the natives of South America, and obtained from several plants, one of which is a *Strychnos* and another a *Cocculus*.

Commencing dose 1-10 gr. (0.006 Gm.), which should be administered hypodermically to secure its full action.  
(In 1 grammie vials.)

**DAMIANA.** *Turnera microphylla*, *DeCandolle*. (Leaves.)

#### PREPARATIONS.

**Elixirs.** Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

*Damiana*, true, 120 grs.

*Damiana, Iron and Phosphorus.*

*Damiana*, true, 60 grs.      Phosphorus, 4-100 gr.

Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grs.

*Damiana, Nux vomica, Iron and Phosphorus.*

*Damiana*, true, 60 grs.      Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grs.

*Nux vomica*, 8 grs.      Phosphorus, 4-100 gr.

*Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux vomica.*

*Damiana*, 60 grs.      Phosphorus, 4-100 gr.

*Nux vomica*, 8 grs.

#### Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Damiana.** Not miscible with water.

Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.)

**Powdered Extract Damiana.** Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Damiana.

Dose, 5 to 15 grs. (0.3 to 1 Gm.)

**Solid Extract Damiana.** One part represents 5 of the leaves.

Dose, 5 to 15 grs. (0.3 to 1 Gm.)

**Glycerole Damiana, Phos. and Nux vomica Comp.** Each fl. oz. represents:

*Damiana*, 60 grs.      *Nux vomica*, 4 grs.

Phosphorus, 1-25 gr.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.)

#### Pills.

*Damiana Extract*, 3 grs.

*Phosphorus, Nux Vomica and Damiana.*

Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.      Ext. Damiana, 2 grs.

Ext. *Nux vomica*, 1-8 gr.

**DANDELION.** *Taraxacum officinale*, *Weber*. (Herb; root, U.S.P.)

**Dandelion herb**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**Dandelion root, U.S.P.**, compressed in pound, and also in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

#### PREPARATIONS.

**Elixirs.** Each fl. oz. represents the ingredients specified

*Dandelion*, 180 grs.

*Dandelion Compound.*

*Dandelion*, 10 grs.

Licorice, 20 grs.

Cherry, 10 grs.

Aromatics, q. s.

#### Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Dandelion, U.S.P.** Miscible with water.

Dose, 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4 to 12 C. c.)

**Fluid Extract Dandelion Comp.** Not miscible with water without some precipitation. Each pint represents: *Dandelion*, 13 1-2 ozs.; *Mandrake*, 2 1-4 ozs.; *Conium leaves*, 1 1-8 oz.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.)

**Fluid Extract Dandelion and Senna.** Miscible with water. Sixteen fl. ozs. (imperial) represents: Dandelion, 8 ozs.; Senna, 8 ozs. Tonic and laxative, with slight action on the liver.  
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C.c.)

**Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla and Dandelion.** Miscible with water. Each pint represents: Sarsaparilla, 8 ozs.; Dandelion, 8 ozs. A useful alterative in eruptive diseases depending on derangement of the hepatic functions.  
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.)

**Powdered Extract Dandelion.** Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered dandelion.  
Dose, 10 to 30 grs. (0.6 to 2 Gm.)

**Solid Extract Dandelion, U.S.P.** One part equals five of the root.  
Dose, 10 to 30 grs. (0.6 to 2 Gm.)

#### Pills.

##### Dandelion and Leptandrini.

Ext. Dandelion, 1 1-3 gr. Leptandrini, 2-3 gr.

##### Quinine Compound and Extract Dandelion.

Quinine bisulph., 1 1-4 gr. Arsenious acid, 1-24 gr.

Iron sulph. exsic., 2 gr.

Ext. Dandelion, 1 1-4 gr.

##### Taraxacum Extract, 3 grs.

#### DOGWOOD.

*Cornus florida, Linné.* (Bark of root; flowers.)

NOTE—Not Jamaica Dogwood, q. v.

**Dogwood bark of root, U.S.P.**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

**Dogwood flowers,** compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

#### PREPARATIONS.

**Cornin,** a so-called **Concentration**, a powdered preparation from Dogwood bark of root.

Dose, 2 to 4 grs. (0.13 to 0.26 Gm.)

#### Extracts.

##### Fluid Extract Dogwood, U.S.P.

Miscible with water.  
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.)

##### Solid Extract Dogwood.

One part equals 6 of bark.  
Dose, 2 to 8 grs. (0.13 to 0.5 Gm.).

#### Pills.

##### Cornin, 2 grs.

##### Cornus Florida Extract, 2 grs.

##### Tonic, Waxham's.

Cinchonine sulph., 1 gr. Ext. Dogwood bark, 1-4 gr.  
Ext. Prickly-ash bark, 1-4 gr. Powd. Capsicum, 1-4 gr.  
Ext. Cinchona bark, red, 1-4 gr.

#### DUBOISIA MYOPOROIDES, R. Brown. (Leaves.)

NOTE—Antagonistic to morphine.

ANTIDOTES—In cases of poisoning—emetics (sulphate of zinc, mustard, etc.) Morphine to combat nervous disturbances as they arise.

#### ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

**Duboisine Sulphate.** Alkaloid. Chiefly employed to dilate the pupil of the eye; its effects being more transient than those of atropine. Like daturine, this alkaloid is probably identical with hyoscyamine.

Dose, 1-100 gr. (0.0006 Gm.) and upwards.

#### PREPARATIONS.

**Fluid Extract Duboisia.** Miscible with water without material precipitation.

Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 Gm.)

**Solid Extract Duboisia.**  
Dose, 1-4 to 3-4 gr. (0.016 to 0.05 Gm.)

**ELATERIUM.** The sediment deposited by the expressed juice of *Momordica Elaterium*, *Linné*.

#### ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

**Elaterium, U.S.P.** A crystalline neutral principle obtained from Elaterium, the substance deposited by the juice of the fruit on standing. About four times the strength of the average sample of Elaterium. Insoluble in water; more active in alcoholic solution than in powder.  
Dose, 1-20 to 1-10 gr. (0.003 to 0.006 Gm.)

#### PREPARATIONS.

##### Pills.

*Elaterin* (crystals), 1-20 gr.

*Elaterium*, Clutterbuck's, 1-10, 1-8 and 1-4 gr.

**Tablet Triturates, Elaterin** (crystals), 1-40, 1-20 and 1-10 gr.

**ELECAMPANE.** *Inula Helenium*, *Linné*. (Root.)

**Elecampane root, U.S.P.**, compressed in pound, and also in ounce, packages for retailing purposes.

#### PREPARATIONS.

**Fluid Extract Elecampane.** Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.)

**Inulain**, a so-called **Concentration**, a powdered preparation from Elecampane root.  
Dose, 2 to 5 grs. (0.13 to 0.3 Gm.)

NOTE—This contains so large a proportion of helenin, or elecampane camphor, that the contents of the bottle will often show an efflorescence of crystals of this substance, which must not be mistaken for mold. The name Inulin, adopted by some, must not be applied to this preparation, since it is already employed by chemists to designate an inert substance, a variety of starch, which is one of the constituents of the drug.

**ERGOT.** *Claviceps purpurea*, *Tulasne*. *Secale cornutum*.

#### ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.

**Ergotin.** Bonjean's formula; almost identical with the extract of ergot of the German pharmacopoeia.  
Dose, 1-3 to 3 grs. (0.02 to 0.2 Gm.)

**Ergotin, Purified**, for hypodermic injection. One minim represents 5 grs. of selected Ergot. It may be diluted with water, if desired, for administration.

**Sclerotic Acid.** Ergotinic acid of Kobert. According to Dr. Podwysotsky, it is the chief active constituent of ergot. One gr. represents about 25 grs. of good ergot.  
Dose, 1-2 to 2 grs. (0.03 to 0.13 Gm.) Solution 18 grs. to 1 fl. oz. corresponds in strength to the fluid extract of ergot.

#### PREPARATIONS.

##### Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Ergot, U.S.P.** Miscible with water.

Dose, 5 to 60 minimis (0.3 to 4 C.c.) In inertia uteri give 20 to 60 minimis (1.3 to 4 C.c.) repeated every 15 to 20 minutes until the desired effect is obtained.

**Fluid Extract Ergot, Ethereal.** Miscible with water.  
Doses same as U.S.P. preparation above.

**Solid Extract Ergot, U.S.P.** One part equals 5 of ergot.  
Dose, 1 to 5 grs. (0.06 to 0.3 Gm.)

**Normal Liquid Ergot.** An assayed preparation.

Dose, 5 to 60 minimis (0.3 to 4 C.c.) In inertia uteri give 20 to 60 minimis (1.3 to 4 C.c.) repeated every 15 to 20 minutes until the desired effect is obtained.

**Pills.***Emmenagogue, Improved.*

Ergotin, 1 gr..	Ext. Black Hellebore, 1 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 gr.	Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.
Oil Savin, 1-2 gr.	

*Emmenagogue, No. 4.*

Ergotin, 1 gr.	Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.
Ext. Cotton root, 1 gr.	Oil Savin, 1-2 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 gr.	

*Ergotin, 1-10, 1-2, 1, 2, and 3 grs.**Ergotin and Cannabis Indica.*

Ergotin, purified, 1 gr.	Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-2 gr.
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*Ergotin and Cannabis Indica, B.B.*

Ergotin, 1 gr.	Cannabis Indica Ext., 1-6 gr.
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**Solution Sclerotic Acid.** Composed of Sclerotic Acid two parts and Scleromucin one part, both constituents of Ergot of Rye. One fluidrachm represents 1-2 gr. of this combination, the proportion of each being the same as in Ergot. Successfully used by prominent specialists in the form of subcutaneous injections as a parturient.

**Tablet Triturates, Ergotin, 1-10 and 1-4 gr.**

**Wine Ergot, U. S. P.** Each fl. oz. represents 68 grs. Ergot.  
Dose, 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4 to 12 C.c.)

**ETHER.****PREPARATIONS.****Inhalants.***No. 2 (P., D. & Co.'s series).*

Bals. Copaiaba, 1-2 fl. oz.	Ether, 1 fl. oz.
Inhalant No. 1, q. s. to make 4 fl. ozs.	

*No. 12 (P., D. & Co.'s series).*

Ether, 1 fl. oz.	Inhalant No. 1, 1 fl. o
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*No. 19 (P., D. & Co.'s series).*

Iodoform, 20 grs.	Oil Eucalyptus, 20 minimis.
Creasote, 10 minimis.	Ether, 2 fl. drs.
Oil Sweet Almond, q. s. to make 1 fl. oz.	

**EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS, *Labillardière.* (Leaves; oil.)**

**Eucalyptus Oil.** (Containing Eucalyptol as recommended by Dr. Brunton.)  
Dose, 5 to 30 minimis (0.3 to 2 C.c.)

**PREPARATIONS.****Capsules, Oil Eucalyptus,** in soft gelatin.

Oil Eucalyptus, true, 5 minimis. Oil Sweet Almond, 5 minimis.

Also in hard gelatin, substituting Olive for the Almond oil.

A favorite method with Prof. H. C. Wood of exhibiting this remedy as a stimulating expectorant. He recommends that it be given 4 times daily in 10 minim doses.

**Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Eucalyptus, U.S.P.** Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 15 to 60 minimis (1 to 4 C.c.)

**Powdered Extract Eucalyptus.** Of the same strength as the solid extract, prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Eucalyptus leaves.  
Dose, 3 to 10 grs. (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.)

**Solid Extract Eucalyptus.** One part equals 5 of leaves.  
Dose, 3 to 10 grs. (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.)

**Elixir Eucalyptus Comp.** Each fl. oz. represents :  
Eucalyptus Globulus, 15 grs.      Licorice, 15 grs.  
Wild Cherry, 16 grs.      Dandelion, 20 grs.  
Gentian, 4 grs.      Syr. Yerba Santa Arom., 30 minimis.

**Inhalant Eucalyptus, No. 7** (P., D. & Co.'s series).  
Oil Eucalyptus, 1 fl. dr.      Inhalant No. 1 (neutral oil), 1 fl. oz.  
Used with advantage in fetid bronchitis, diphtheria, etc.

**Lozenges Eucalyptus**, containing :  
Ext. Eucalyptus, true, 3 grs.      Ext. Licorice, 1 gr.

#### Pills.

**Eucalyptus Comp.**  
Ext. Eucalyptus, 1 gr.      Sanguinariin, 1-8 gr.  
Ext. Canadian Hemp., 1-2 gr.

**Eucalyptus Extract,** 2 grs.

**Fever and Ague.**

Ext. Eucalyptus, 1-4 gr.      Powd. Capsicum, 1-4 gr.  
Chinoidin, 1 gr.      Arsenious acid, 1-200 gr.  
Iron ferrocyanide, 1-2 gr.

## EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA, *Linn.* (Herb.)

#### PREPARATIONS.

**Fluid Extract Euphorbia Pilulifera.** Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.)

## EYEBRIGHT. *Euphrasia officinalis, Linn.* (Leaves.)

Dose, of an ounce to the pint infusion, 1-2 to 2 fl. ozs. (15 to 60 C.c.)

**Eyebright leaves**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

## FISH-BERRIES. *Anamirta cocculus, Wight & Arnott.* (Fruit.) Cocculus Indicus,

**ANTIDOTES**—In cases of poisoning, none reliable known. Use emetics (apomorphine, zinc sulphate, mustard), with copious draughts of warm water, etc. Treat symptoms as they arise on general principles. Anæsthetics antagonize its spasm-producing action.

#### ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

**Picrotoxin.** Should not be applied externally when the skin is abraded.  
Dose, 1-100 to 1-50 gr. (0.0006 to 0.0013 Gm.)

#### PREPARATIONS.

**Fluid Extract Fish-berries (Cocculus Indicus).** Not miscible with water.

Dose, 1-4 to 1 minim (0.016 to 0.65 C.c.) cautiously increased.

**Hypodermic Tablet, Picrotoxin,** 1-50 gr.

**Pill, Picrotoxin,** 1-60 gr.

## FLEABANE. *Erigeron canadense, Linn.* (Leaves; oil.)

**Fleabane leaves**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

#### PREPARATIONS.

**Capsules.** In soft gelatin.

**Castor Oil and Oil of Fleabane.**  
Castor Oil, 5 minimis.      Oil Fleabane, 5 minimis.

**Erigeron Oil,** 10 minimis.

**Fluid Extract Fleabane.** Not miscible with water without some precipitation.  
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.)

### FLY AGARIC. *Agaricus muscarius, Linné.*

ANTIDOTE—In cases of poisoning, atropine is a perfect antagonist, so are also to some extent digitalin and pilocarpine.

#### ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

**Muscarine Sulphate.** Derivative salt from the alkaloid. Very hygroscopic.  
Dose, 1-50 to 1-15 gr. (0.0013 to 0.004 Gm.)

#### PREPARATION.

**Pill, Muscarine Sulphate,** 1-100 gr.

### FOXGLOVE. *Digitalis purpurea, Linné. (Leaves.)*

ANTIDOTES—In cases of poisoning, tannin (strong tea, decoction of oak bark). Emetics, early, if needed. Alcoholic stimulants, opium, rest in recumbent position; aconite.

**Foxglove leaves**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

#### ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

**Digitalin.** Amorphous. Various preparations, representing more or less perfectly the active properties of foxglove, have been offered under the name of digitalin. These are all, in fact, mixtures of several compounds (digitalin, digitonin, digitalein, digitoxin, and derivatives from these). Physicians may prescribe them with advantage, however, if careful to specify the variety they have learned to use.  
Dose, 1-50 gr. (0.0013 Gm.) cautiously increased.

**Digitalin.** Crystallized. It has the advantage, over any amorphous preparation of constancy of composition, and it is believed that it represents very perfectly the therapeutic activity of digitalis.  
Dose, 1-50 gr. (0.0013 Gm.) cautiously increased.

#### PREPARATIONS.

**Digitalisin,** a so-called **Concentration**, a powdered preparation from Foxglove leaves.  
Dose, 1-16 to 1-4 gr. (0.004 to 0.016 Gm.)

#### Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Foxglove, U.S.P.** Not miscible with water without some precipitation.  
Dose, 1 to 2 minimis (0.06 to 0.13 C.c.) increased if necessary.

**Powdered Extract Foxglove.** Of the same strength as the solid extract, U.S.P., prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Digitalis.  
Dose, 1-4 to 1-2 gr. (0.016 to 0.032 Gm.) cautiously increased.

**Solid Extract Foxglove, Strictly Alcoholic.** One part equals 7 of the leaves.  
Dose, 1-6 to 1-3 gr. (0.01 to 0.02 Gm.) cautiously increased.

**Solid Extract Foxglove, U.S.P.** One part equals 5 of leaves.  
Dose, 1-4 to 1-2 gr. (0.016 to 0.032 Gm.) cautiously increased.

**Hypodermic Tablet, Digitalin** (Amorphous), 1-100 gr.

**Normal Liquid Foxglove.**

Dose, 1 to 2 minimis (0.06 to 0.13 C.c.) cautiously increased, if necessary.

#### Pills.

**Digitalin, pure,** 1-60 gr.

**Digitalis Leaves,** 1-20 gr.

**Digitalis Extract,** 1-2 gr.

**Digitalis Compound.**

Powd. Digitalis, 1 gr.

Powd. Squill, 1 gr.

Powd. Potass. nitrate, 2 gr.



**Gamboge Compound.**

Powd. Gamboge, 3-5 gr.  
Purified Aloes, 3-5 gr.

Powd. Cinnamon comp., 3-5 gr.  
Soap, 1 1-5 gr.

For other Pills containing Gamboge, see our price list for Pills numbered 42, 158, 161, 162, 373, 374, 376, 678.

**GARDEN CELANDINE.** *Chelidonium majus, Linné.* (Herb.)

**Garden Celandine herb,** compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**PREPARATIONS.**

**Fluid Extract Garden Celandine.** Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C.c.)

**"German Tinctorie" Garden Celandine.** An imported preparation of the green herb (unofficial.)

Dose, 8 to 60 minimis (0.5 to 4 C.c.)

**GARDEN LETTUCE.** *Lactuca sativa, Linné.* (Leaves.)

Dose, a wineglassful (60 C.c.) of a one ounce to the pint infusion.

**Garden Lettuce,** compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**GARLIC.** *Allium sativum, Linné.* (Bulb.)**PREPARATION.**

**Fluid Extract Garlic.** Miscible with water.

Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.)

**GELSEMIUM.** *Gelsemium sempervirens, Aiton.* (Rhizome.)

**ANTIDOTES**—In cases of poisoning—emetics (apomorphine, zinc sulphate, etc.) Sustain vital powers by stimulants (ammonia, alcohol, etc.) Morphine is the most complete physiological antagonist; atropine is also recommended.

**Gelsemium root,** compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

**ACTIVE PRINCIPLE AND DERIVATIVES.**

**Gelsemine.** Alkaloid, insoluble in water (1 in 650); its salts, mentioned below, are therefore to be preferably prescribed.

Dose, 1-100 to 1-40 gr. (0.0006 to 0.0016 Gm.)

**Gelsemine Hydrochlorate.** This crystalline salt is permanent in the air; solubility in water 1 in 30.

Dose, 1-100 to 1-40 gr. (0.0006 to 0.0016 Gm.)

**Gelsemine Sulphate.** This is the most soluble of the gelsemine salts; permanent in the air, but not crystallizable.

Dose, 1-100 to 1-40 gr. (0.0006 to 0.0016 Gm.)

**Gelsemine Tartrate.** A readily soluble and very permanent salt.

Dose, 1-100 to 1-40 gr. (0.0006 to 0.0016 Gm.)

**PREPARATIONS.****Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Gelsemium, U.S.P.** Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, 1 to 10 minimis (0.06 to 0.6 C.c.)

**Fluid Extract Gelsemium.** From the green root.

This is not so satisfactory a preparation to use as that of the U.S.P. from the dried root; see above.

Dose, 1 to 15 minimis (0.06 to 1 C.c.)

**Solid Extract Gelsemium,** assayed. One part equals 5 of root.

Dose, 1-5 to 2 grs. (0.013 to 0.13 Gm.)

**Gelseperin,** a so-called **Concentration**, a powdered preparation from Gelsemium (*Synonym*—Gelsemin).  
Dose, 1-8 to 1 gr. (0.008 to 0.065 Gm.)

**Hypodermic Tablet, Gelsemine Hydrochlorate,** 1-50 gr.

**Normal Liquid Gelsemium.** Standard, 10 C.c. of the normal liquid requires for complete precipitation of the alkalicid 3 C.c. of Mayer's solution.  
Dose, 1 to 10 minims (0.06 to 0.6 C.c.)

**Pills.**

*Ague, Improved.*

Cinchonidine sulph., 1 gr.  
Xanthoxylin, 1 gr.

Gelseperin, 1-16 gr.  
Powd. Capsicum, 1-16 gr.

*Anti-Malarial, McCaw's*

Quinine sulph., 1 gr.  
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-4 gr.  
Gelseperin, 1-4 gr.

Arsenious acid, 1-80 gr.  
Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.  
Oleoresin Black Pepper, 1-16 gr.

*Anti-Periodic.*

Cinchonidine sulph., 1 gr.  
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-2 gr.  
Podophyllin, 1-20 gr.

Strychnine sulph., 1-33 gr.  
Gelseperin, 1-20 gr.  
Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-10 gr.

*Dysentery.*

Blue Mass, 1 gr.  
Gelseperin, 1-6 gr.

Powd. Ipecac, 1 gr.

*Gelsemium root,* 1-50 gr.

*Gelseperin,* 1-8 and 1-4 gr.

## GENTIAN. *Gentiana lutea, Linn.* (Root.)

**Gentian root,** compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

### PREPARATIONS.

**Elixirs.**—Each fluidounce represents ingredients specified.

*Gentian,* 20 grs.

Tr. Iron chlor. (tasteless), 16 mins.

*Gentian and Iron Chloride.*

Gentian, 16 grs.

Tr. Iron chlor. (tasteless), 16 mins.

*Gentian, Iron Chloride and Lactated Pepsin.*

Gentian, 16 grs.

Tr. Iron chlor. (tasteless), 16 mins.

Lactated pepsin, 20 grs.

*Gentian and Iron Pyrophosphate.*

Gentian, 20 grs.

Iron pyrophosphate, 8 grs.

*Gentian and Lactated Pepsin.*

Gentian, 20 grs.

Lactated pepsin, 20 grs.

**Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Gentian, U. S. P.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, 16 to 40 minims (0.6 to 2.5 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Gentian Compound.**—For the extemporaneous production of Tincture Gentian Comp., U.S.P. Fourteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Gentian, 8 ozs.; Orange peel, 4 ozs.; Cardamom seed, 2 ozs.

**Powdered Extract Gentian.**—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Gentian.  
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Gentian, U. S. P.**—One part equals 3 of root.  
Dose, 5 to 10 grains, (0.3 to 0.65 Gm.).

**Pills.**

*Carminative.*

Strychnine, 1-2 gr.  
Powd. Ipecac, 2-3 gr.

Powd. Black Pepper, 1 1-2 gr.  
Ext. Gentian, 1 gr.

**Gentian Compound.**

Ext. Gentian, 2-3 gr.  
Purified Aloes, 2-3 gr.

Powd. Rhubarb, 1 1-3 gr.  
Oil Caraway, 1-10 gr.

**Gentian Extract, 2 grs.****GINGER, JAMAICA.** *Zingiber officinale, Roscoe.* (Rhizome)**PREPARATIONS.**

**Fluid Extract Ginger, U. S. P.**—Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.33 to 1.35 C. c.) diluted.

**Fluid Ginger, Soluble.**—Miscible with water. One-half the strength of the official fluid extract. May be substituted to advantage in extemporaneous prescriptions for the official fluid extract or tincture, and affords a ready means of preparing ginger ale, ginger wine, syrup ginger, U. S. P., or a stronger syrup for flavoring soda water.

**Lozenge, Ginger, 1 1-4 gr.** (Official lozenge only 1-3 this strength.)

**Syrup Ginger, U. S. P.**—(15 grs. to the fl. oz.)

**GLYCERIN.****PREPARATION.**

**Glycerin Suppositories.** These suppositories have been successfully employed in the treatment of certain forms of constipation, both in adults and children. Experience has shown that perfect solution is not indispensable to their activity, but that they are capable of producing a laxative effect without any considerable loss of weight. They are therefore insoluble in water at the temperature of the body, and we direct special attention to the fact that their activity is not dependent upon their ready solubility.

**GOA POWDER.** A substance found deposited in the wood of the trunk of Andira Araroba, *Aguiar*.

NOTE—Deprived of any impurities present it is known as *Chrysarobin* (*Chrysarobinum*).  
(In 1 oz. bottles.)

**GOLDEN-SEAL.** *Hydrastis canadensis, Linné.* (Rhizome.)

**Golden-seal root, U. S. P.**, compressed in pound and also in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.**

**Berberine hydrochlorate.**—Berberine is an alkaloid which occurs in a number of different plants, notably in the various species of berberis, in golden-seal, gold-thread, yellow-root, and in columbo. The yellow color and the bitterness of all of these are dependent, in part at least, on the presence of this alkaloid. From its occurrence in golden-seal, it has sometimes been improperly called hydrastine. Solubility 1 in 500. Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.26 Gm.).

**Berberine phosphate.**—More soluble in water than the last named. Its properties, therapeutic uses, and dose are the same. Solubility 1 in 10.

**Berberine sulphate.**—Neutral. Of equal solubility with the phosphate. Properties and dose similar to the above.

**Berberine sulphate, acid.**—Not so soluble a salt as the neutral sulphate but is otherwise of the same medicinal value. Solubility 1 in 75. Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.26 Gm.).

**Hydrastine.**—The white alkaloid of *Hydrastis canadensis*. It exerts a peculiar stimulating and alterative action upon the mucous membrane, and is a valuable remedy in atonic conditions of the bowels, and in all catarrhal affections of the mucous tracts. Especially useful in chronic affections of the bladder and genito-urinary system.  
Dose, 1-6 to 1-4 grain (0.004 to 0.016 Gm.).

**Hydrastine hydrochlorate.**—Pure hydrastine is soluble in alcohol and chloroform, but not in water. The hydrochlorate, or muriate, is freely soluble, and is therefore to be preferred in prescribing. It is much used by oculists in solutions containing 1 to 5 grains to the ounce. Also a valuable local remedy in gonorrhœa (1-4 to 1 grain, or more to the oz.). Dose, 1-16 to 1-4 grain (0.004 to 0.016 Gm.).

**Hydrastine sulphate.**—Properties and uses identical with those of the hydrochlorate, and used in the same doses.

**Hydrastinine hydrochlorate.**—This substance, an oxidation product of Hydrastine, has recently been prepared by us for physiological investigation in European laboratories, prominent among which is that of the University of Berlin. Recent advices from the highest European authorities represent it to be of immeasurable service in controlling uterine hemorrhages, far surpassing Ergot in efficiency, certainty of action and safety. For full report of its therapeutic application see *Medical Age*, Jan. 25, 1890, or *Therapeutic Gazette*, Jan. 1890.  
Dose,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grs. (0.05 to 0.1 Gm.)

### PREPARATIONS.

**Elixirs.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

*Berberine and Iron.*

Berberine phosphate, 2 grs.      Iron pyrophosphate, 4 grs.

*Rhubarb and Potassa.*

Rhubarb, 60 grs.      Potassium bicarbonate, 60 grs.  
Golden-seal, 30 grs.

**Extracts.**

*Fluid Extract Golden-seal, U. S. P.*—Not miscible with water.

Dose, 10 to 30 minimis (0.65 to 2 C. c.).

*Fluid Extract Golden-seal, without Alcohol*—Miscible with water.

Dose, 10 to 30 minimis (0.65 to 2 C. c.).

*Fluid Golden-seal, Colorless.*—Miscible with water.

Each pint of this fluid contains, in solution, 20 grains of the white alkaloid hydrastine, upon which the peculiar alterative action almost solely depends. As its name implies, it is a colorless preparation, entirely free from berberine to which the characteristic yellow color of golden-seal is due. When employed as a topical remedy, it has a marked advantage over the fluid extract in that no stains are produced. It is also devoid of bitterness.  
Dose, 10 to 60 minimis (0.65 to 4 C. c.).

*Powdered Extract Golden-seal.*—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Golden-seal.  
Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.).

*Solid Extract Golden-seal.*—One part equals 5 of root.

Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.).

**Hydrastin**, a so-called **Concentration**, a powdered preparation from Golden-seal, containing the proximate principles of the root, including the alkaloids Hydrastine and Berberine.  
Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.065 to 0.2 Gm.).

**Pills.**

*Berberine Hydrochlorate*, 1 gr.

*Berberine Sulphate*, 2 grs.

*Berberine and Podophyllin.*

Berberine sulph., 1-4 gr.      Podophyllin, 1-20 gr.

*Female, Leucorrhœa.*

Hamamelin, 2 grs.      Hydrastin, 1-2 gr.

Senecin, 1-2 gr.

*Hydrastin* ("Concentration"), 1-20 and 1 gr.

*Ox Gall Compound.*

Ox Gall, 2 grs.      Purified Aloes, 1-10 gr.

Ext. Stramonium seed, 1-6 gr.      Berberine hydrochlor., 1-12 gr.

**Tablet Triturates Hydrastine** (white alkaloid), 1-25, 1-16, 1-8, 1-4 gr.

**GOLD-THREAD.** *Coptis trifolia, Salisbury. (Plant.)***Gold-thread,** compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.**PREPARATION.****Fluid Extract Gold-thread.**—Miscible with water without material precipitation.

Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

**GRINDELIA.** *Grindelia robusta, Nuttall. (Herb.)***PREPARATIONS.****Elixir Grindelia Robusta.**—Each fl. oz. represents 120 grains.**Extracts.****Fluid Extract Grindelia Robusta.**—Miscible with water.

The drug is exhausted with an alkaline aqueous menstruum, thereby making it practicable to combine our fluid extract with syrups and aqueous fluids without precipitation—an obvious advantage.

Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Grindelia Compound.**—Miscible with water.

Eighteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Grindelia Robusta, 12 ozs.; Senna and Rhubarb, 3 ozs. each.

Dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 C. c.), repeated every 3 or 4 hours as required.

**Solid Extract Grindelia Robusta.**—One part equals 5 of herb.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.).

**Glycerole Grindelia Robusta.**—Each fluidounce represents 120 grs.**Pill Grindelia Robusta Extract,** 3 grs.**GUACO.** Leaves from *Mikania guaco, Humboldt & Bonpland.*  
Botanical source of the root not yet determined.**PREPARATIONS.****Fluid Extract Guaco leaves.**—Miscible with water.

Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Guaco root.**—Miscible with water.

Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 C. c.).

**GUAIAC.** *Guaiacum officinale, Linne. (Resin, wood.)***PREPARATIONS.****Fluid Extract Guaiac Wood.**—Not miscible with water.

Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.65 to 1.3 C. c.).

**Lozenge, Guaiac Resin,** 2 grs.**Pills.****Antimony Compound, U. S. P.** (Plummer's Pills).

Sulphurated Antimony, 1-2 gr. Powd. Guaiac, 1 gr.

Calomel, 1-2 gr.

Mucilage Tragacanth, q. s.

**Calomel Compound.**

Calomel, 3-4 gr.

Sulphurated Antimony, 3-4 gr.

Resin Guaiac, 1 1-2 gr.

**Copaiba Compound.**

Pil. Copaiba, 1 1-2 gr.

Iron citrate, 3-3 gr.

Resin Guaiac, 3-8 gr.

Ext. Cubeb, 5-8 gr.

**Dupuytren.**

Powd. Guaiac, 3 gr.

Corrosive Sublimate, 1-10 gr.

Powd. Opium, 1-8 gr.

**Laxative.**

Purified Aloes, 1 gr.

Resin Guaiac, 1-2 gr.

Sulphur, 1-5 gr.

Podophyllin, 1-5 gr.

Syrup Buckthorn, q. s.



**Normal Liquid Henbane.**

Dose, 5 to 10 minimis (0.3 to 0.6 C. c.), gradually increased.

**Pills.***Anodyne.*

Camphor, 1 gr.	Morphine acetate, 1-20 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 gr.	Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-20 gr.

*Anti-Constipation, Palmer's.*

Purified Aloes, 1 gr.	Ext. Nux vomica, 1-3 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1-10 gr.

*Camphor and Hyoscyamus.*

Camphor, 1 gr.	Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 gr.
<i>Camphor, Opium and Hyoscyamus.</i>	Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 gr.

(Camphor, 1 gr.	Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 gr.
Powd. Opium, 1-2 gr,	

*Camphor, Valerian and Hyoscyamus.*

Camphor, 1 gr.	Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 gr.
Powd. Valerian, 1-2 gr.	

*Colocynth Comp. Ext. and Hyoscyamus.*

Ext. Coloc. co., 3-1-3 grs.	Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 2-3 gr.
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*Colocynth Co., Hyoscyamus and Blue Mass.*

Ext. Coloc co., 3 grs.	Blue Mass, 1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 gr.	

*Coloc. Co., Hyoscyamus and Podoph., Formula "A."*

Ext. Coloc co., 3 grs.	Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 gr.	

*Hyoscine Hydrobromate, 1-400 gr.**Hyoscyamine, pure, 1-200 gr.**Hyoscyamus Extract, 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.**Irisin Compound and Hyoscyamus.*

Irisin, 1-4 gr.	Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.
Strychnine, 1-100 gr.	Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 gr.

*Laxative, "Special."*

Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 1-4 gr.	Ext. Coloc. co., powd., 1 2-3 gr.
Soc. Aloes, powd., 5-6 gr.	Podophyllin, 1-12 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 5-12 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1-12 gr.

*Phosphorus, Digitalis and Hyoscyamus.*

Phosphorus, 1-33 gr.	Ext. Hyoscyamus, 2 grs.
Powd. Digitalis, 1 gr.	

*Sedative.*

Ext. Musk-root, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Valerian, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Cannabis Ind., 1-10 gr.

For others containing Henbane see our Price List for Pills numbered 48, 50, 58, 59, 62, 95, 96, 133, 157-161, 176, 215, 300, 414, 464, 511, 565, 661, 663, 677.

**Tablet Triturates, Hyoscyamine (crystals), 1-200 and 1-100 gr.**

**Tincture, "German Tincture" Hyoscyamus.**—An imported unofficial preparation of the green leaves.

Dose, 8 to 20 minimis (0.5 to 1.25 C. c.).

**Veterinary Hypodermic Tablet, Hyoscyamine, 1-8 gr.****HOANG NAN.** *Strychnos malaccensis, Bentham.* (Bark.)

**ANTIDOTES**—In cases of poisoning—Emetics or stomach-pump, followed by perfect quiet. Treat with strychnine antagonists, chloral, tobacco, chloroform inhalations or ether, etc.

**Hoang Nan**, powdered bark, for retailing purposes.

**PREPARATIONS.****Pill, Hoang Nan, 3 grs.**

**Tincture Hoang Nan**, concentrated.—Not miscible with water.

Four parts of tincture equals one of bark.

Dose, 3 to 10 minimis (0.2 to 0.65 C. c.).

**HOPS.** *Humulus Lupulus, Linné.* (Strobiles and glandular powder from the strobiles)

NOTE.—Lupulin preparations are the more active.

**Hops**, compressed in 1 oz., 4 oz. and 8 oz. packages for retailing purposes.

#### ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

**Lupulin.**—Being convinced that no preparation can be prepared which shall contain in the form of a permanent powder a larger proportion of the oleo-resinous constituents to which hops chiefly owe their activity, we have omitted from our list the "concentration" humulin, and supply in its place a select article of lupulin, of a recent crop.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 Gm.).

#### PREPARATIONS.

**Elixirs.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

*Hops*, 60 grs.

*Lupulin*, 16 grs.

#### Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Hops.**—Not miscible with water.

Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Lupulin, U. S. P.**—Not miscible with water.

Dose, 10 to 15 minims (0.6 to 1 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Lupulin Compound.**—Not miscible with water.

Each pint represents: Scullcap, Lettuce and Lupulin, 5 1-2 ozs. each. Largely used as a therapeutic substitute for opium, and as a corrective of the opium habit. It is tonic, anti-spasmodic, nervine and hypnotic, and though possessing the most important properties of opium, leaves none of the objectionable sequelæ, i. e., nervous exhaustion, disordered stomach and constipation.

Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

**Powdered Extract Hops.**—Of the same strength as the solid extract.

Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Hops.**—One part equals 5 of hops.

Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

#### Pilis.

**Blennorrhagic.**

Terebinth. alb., 1 1-2 gr.

Ext. Humuli, 3-4 gr.

Camphor monobrom., 3-4 gr.

Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.

*Lupulin*, 3 grs.

**Phosphorus and Zinc Compound.**

Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.

Zinc sulph., 1 gr.

Lupulin, 1 gr.

**HORSE-CHESTNUT.** *Æsculus Hippocastanum, Linné.* (Bark, fruit.)

#### PREPARATIONS.

**Fluid Extract Horse-chestnut bark.**—Miscible with water.

Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Horse-chestnut nuts.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 C. c.).

**HORSE-RADISH.** *Nasturtium Armoracia, Fries.* (Leaves, root.)

*Synonym.*—*Cochlearia Armoracia, Lin.*

**Horse-radish leaves**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**Horse-radish root**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

#### PREPARATION.

**Fluid Extract Horse-radish root.**—Miscible with water.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

**HYDROCHINON.** Hydroquinone.

A coal tar product, having the form of a crystalline powder. It is moderately soluble in cold water, and readily soluble in hot water, in alcohol, ether and acid solutions. It is antiseptic and antipyretic, resembling in its action antipyrine. It does not produce ringing in the ears, or other disagreeable secondary effects. (In  $\frac{1}{8}$  ounce vials.) Dose, 10 to 20 grains (grm. .065 to 1.33.)

**HYDROCHLORIC ACID.** Muriatic Acid.

## PREPARATION.

## Pills.

*Catarrh, Hager's.*

Quinidine sulph., 3-8 gr.  
Cinchonidine sulph., 3-8 gr.  
Powd. Marshmallow, 1-4 gr.  
Powd. Gentian, 1-4 gr.

Powd. Red Sandalwood, 1-12 gr.  
Powd. Tragacanth, 1-4 gr.  
Glycerin, 1-4 gr.  
Hydrochloric acid, 1-4 gr.

*Digestive Pellets, Hager's.*

Cinchonidine sulph., 1-5 gr.  
Pepsin, 1-5 gr.  
Powd. Ginger, 3-25 gr.  
Powd. Cardamom, 3-25 gr.  
Powd. Pimento, 3-25 gr.

Powd. Gentian root, 6-25 gr.  
Powd. Marshmallow root, 6-25 gr.  
Powd. Tragacanth, 6-25 gr.  
Glycerin, 2-5 gr.  
Hydrochloric acid, 2-5 gr.

**HYPNON.** Phenyl methylacetone.

A liquid somewhat heavier than water with which it may be caused to mix by the intervention of alcohol. Under some conditions this compound acts as an efficient hypnotic, but the range of its usefulness has not yet been defined. (In 10 and 50 grammes bottles.) Dose, 1 to 2 minimis (0.06 and 0.13 C. c.).

**IGNATIA.** Strychnos Ignatii, *Lindley.* (Seeds.)

**ANTIDOTES**—The same as in poisoning by strychnine. Emetics or stomach pump, followed by perfect quiet. Chloral, tobacco, ether, and chloroform (inhaled) are its true physiological antagonists.

**NOTE**.—Bromides, chlorides and iodides precipitate strychnine from solutions.

## PREPARATIONS.

## Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Ignatia.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.  
Dose, 1 to 10 minimis (0.06 to 0.6 C. c.), cautiously increased.

**Powdered Extract Ignatia**, assayed.—Of the same strength as the solid extract, prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered sugar of milk.  
Dose, 1-6 to 1 grain (0.01 to 0.06 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Ignatia**, assayed.—One part representing 5 of the bean; contains 10 per cent. alkaloids, principally strychnine.  
Dose, 1-6 to 1 grain (0.01 to 0.06 Gm.).

## Pills.

*Bismuth and Ignatia.*

Bismuth subnitrate, 4 grs.

Ext. Ignatia bean, 1-4 gr.

*Dyspepsia.*

Ext. Ignatia bean, 1-4 gr.

Ext. Rhubarb, 1-4 gr.

Ext. Cinchona bark, 1 gr.

Powd. Capsicum, 1-2 gr.

*Ignatia Amara Extract*, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.*Neuralgic Iodopathic, Brown-Sequard's.*

Ext. Hyoscyamus, 2-3 gr.

Ext. Conium seed, 2-3 gr.

Ext. Ignatia, 1-2 gr.

Ext. Opium, 1-2 gr.

Ext. Aconite leaves, 1-3 gr.

Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-4 gr.

Ext. Stramonium fruit, 1-5 gr.

Ext. Belladonna, 1-6 gr.

**Tablet Triturates.**

*Ignatia*, powdered, 1-20 and 1-10 gr.

**Iron and Arsenic Compound.**

Iron by hydrogen, 1 gr. Powd. Ignatia, 1-40 gr.

Arsenious acid, 1-100 gr.

**INDIAN CANNABIS.** *Cannabis Indica. Cannabis sativa, Linne*  
(var. *indica*). (*Flowering tops*.)

**ANTIDOTE**—In cases of poisoning—An overdose produces symptoms which are alarming rather than dangerous, and which are to be combated by faradization of the respiratory muscles, and by the cautious use of strychnine.

**Indian Cannabis**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.**

**Cannabin Tannate**.—It does not disturb the secretions as most narcotics do, nor does it derange digestion.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.065 to 0.33 Gm.).

**Cannabinon**.—A preparation of *Cannabis* with properties apparently identical with those of the ordinary extract, and apparently equally uncertain in its action.

Dose, 1-2 to 1-2 grains (0.03 to 0.1 Gm.).

**PREPARATIONS.**

**Chlor-anodyne**.—Each fl. oz. contains:

Tr. Capsicum, 1 1-2 min.	Morph. muriate, 2 7-8 grs.
Hydrocyanic acid, dil., 9 mins.	Tr. Indian Cannabis, 46 mins.

Oil Peppermint, 1 1-2 mins.	Chloroform, 46 mins.
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Glycerin, 75 mins	Alcohol, q. s. ad. 1 fl. oz.
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Adult dose, 15 minimis in repeated doses according to the indications.

Concentrated in form and rapid in action—of great value where anti-spasmodics or anodynes are indicated.

**Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Indian Cannabis (Cannabis Indica), U. S. P.**  
—Not miscible with water.

Dose, 3 to 10 minimis (0.2 to 0.6 C. c.), beginning cautiously.

**Powdered Extract Indian Cannabis (Cannabis Indica).**

**NOTE**.—Powd. Ext. Indian Cannabis as found in the market is not equivalent, grain for grain, to the ordinary solid extract. Physicians complain that they do not obtain from it the effects of the drug. This is no doubt due to the fact that chemical agents are employed to solidify the resin. We prefer to simply dilute the solid extract, and so avoid the injurious influence of excessive heating, and of the addition of chemicals. This saccharated extract we supply is one-fourth the strength of the ordinary extract.

Dose, 1-2 to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.13 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Indian Cannabis (Cannabis Ind.), U. S. P.**

One part represents 9 of crude drug.

Dose, 1-8 to 1 grain (0.008 to 0.065 Gm.).

**Normal Liquid Indian Cannabis.**

Dose, 3 to 10 minimis (0.2 to 0.6 C. c.), beginning cautiously.

**Pills.**

**Indian Cannabis (Cannabis Ind.) Extract**, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.

**Ergotin and Indian Cannabis.**

Ergotin, purified, 1 gr.	Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-2 gr.
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**Ergotin and Indian Cannabis**, Formula "B."

Ergotin, 1 gr.	Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-6 gr.
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**Neuralgic Idiopathic, Brown-Sequard's.**

Ext. Hyoscyamus, 2-3 gr.	Ext. Conium fruit. 2-3 gr.
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Ext. Ignatia, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Opium, 1-2 gr.
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Ext. Aconite leaves, 1-3 gr.	Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-4 gr.
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Ext. Stramonium seed, 1-5 gr.	Ext. Belladonna, 1-6 gr.
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*Phosphorus and Indian Cannabis.*

Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.	Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-4 gr.
<i>Phosphorus and Indian Cannabis,</i> Formula "B."	
Phosphorus, 1-25 gr.	Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-4 gr.

*Sedative.*

Ext. Musk-root, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Valerian, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-10 gr.

*Sedative, Mann's.*

Ext. Coca, 1-2 gr.	Arsenious acid, 1-80 gr.
Ext. Valerian, 1-2 gr.	Strychnine, 1-80 gr.
Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-4 gr.	Codeine, 1-8 gr.
Vallet's Mass, 1 gr.	

*Strychnine Compound, Formula "B."*

Strychnine, 1-100 gr.	Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.
Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-16 gr.	Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 1 gr.

*Tablet Triturates, Indian Cannabis Ext., 1-20 and 1-10 gr.*

**IODINE.****PREPARATIONS.****Capsules Cod Liver Oil and Iodine** (in soft gelatin).

Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian, 10 mins. Iodine, 1-4 gr.

**Collodion Iodized.** Iodine, 15 grains to fl. oz.**Inhalants.**

**No. 8** (P., D. & Co.'s series of Inhalants).  
Tinct. Iodine, 3 iss. Glycerin, 3 j.  
Alcohol, q. s. to make 3 iij.

**No. 10** (P., D. & Co.'s series of Inhalants).  
Tinct. Iodine, 3 ij. Fluid Tolu, soluble, 3 j.  
Acid carbolic, 3 ij. Glycerin, 3 j.  
Alcohol, q. s. to make 3 iij.

**No. 11** (P., D. & Co.'s series of Inhalants).  
Fl. ext. Cubeb, 3 j. Tinct. Camphor, 3 j.  
Fluid Tolu, soluble, 3 j. Acid carbolic, 3 j.  
Tinct. Iodine, 3 j. Glycerin, 3 j.  
Alcohol, q. s. to make 3 iv.

**No. 13** (P., D. & Co.'s series of Inhalants).  
Tr. Iodine, 3 ss. Glycerin and water, 3 ij.

**IODOFORM.**

Bougies, **Iodoform**, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 gr.; gelatin coated.

**Capsule Cod Liver Oil and Iodoform** (in soft gelatin).

Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian, 10 mins. Iodoform, 2 gr.

**Inhalant No. 19** (P., D. & Co.'s series of Inhalants).

Iodoform, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ xx.	Oil Eucalyptus, xx.
Creasote, $\frac{1}{2}$ x.	Ether, 3 ij.
Oil Sweet Almond, q. s. to make 3 j.	

**Pills.**

*Iodoform*, 1-10 and 1 gr.

*Iodoform and Iron.*

Iron by hydrogen, 1 gr.	Iodoform, 1 gr.
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*Iodoform, Iron and Quinine.*

Iodoform, 1 gr.	Iron proto-carb., (Vallet's), 2 gr.
Quinine sulphate, 1-2 gr.	

**IPECAC.** Ipecacuanha Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha, *A. Richard.* (Root.)**ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.**

**Emetine.**—Expectorant, nauseant, emetic. Experiments show that emetine possesses in a remarkable degree the power of exciting the mucous secretion in the air passages. Hence its great value as an ex-

pectorant. The alkaloid has precisely the same therapeutic uses as the drug itself, but is sometimes to be preferred from the smallness of the dose, and from its uniformity of action.  
Dose, as an expectorant, 1-100 to 1-25 grain (0.0006 to 0.003 Gm.)

### PREPARATIONS.

#### Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Black Cohosh Comp.**—Not miscible with water. Each pint represents: Black Cohosh, 8 ozs.; Licorice, 3 ozs.; Wild Cherry bark, 2 ozs.; Senega, 2 ozs.; Ipecac, 1 oz.  
Nervous and arterial sedative; in larger doses acting as a diaphoretic and causing increased secretion from the bronchial mucous membrane. Useful in chronic rheumatism and atonic amenorrhœa.  
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Dover's Powder.**—See Tinct. Ipecac and Opium below.

**Fluid Extract Ipecac, U. S. P.**—Miscible with water.  
Dose, as an emetic, 25 minimis (1.6 C. c.) repeated if necessary; as a diaphoretic, 1 to 3 minimis (0.06 to 0.18 C. c.); as an expectorant, 1-4 to 1 minim (0.015 to 0.06 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Ipecac and Senega.**—Miscible with water.  
Each pint represents: Ipecac, 8 ozs.; Senega, 8 ozs. Emetic in large doses. In small doses, a stimulating expectorant and diaphoretic. Dose, 5 to 20 minimis (0.3 to 1.3 C. c.).

**Powdered Extract Ipecac, assayed.**—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Ipecac.  
Dose, 1-20 to 1-2 grain (0.003 to 0.03 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Ipecac, assayed**—One part equals 5 of root.  
Dose, 1-20 to 1-2 grain (0.003 to 0.03 Gm.).

#### Lozenges.

**Ipecac, U. S. P.**, 1-4 gr.

**Ipecac and Morphine.**

Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 gr.	Morphine sulphate, 1-32 gr.
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**Pectoral, Dr. Jackson's.**

Ipecac, 1-20 gr.	Antimony, sulphurated, 1-40 gr.
Morphine muriate, 1-33 gr.	

**Normal Liquid Ipecac, assayed**—Standard, 1.5 per cent. emetine.  
Dose, as an emetic, 25 minimis (1.6 C. c.), repeated if necessary; as a diaphoretic, 1 to 3 minimis (0.06 to 0.18 C. c.); as an expectorant, 1-4 to 1 minim (0.015 to 0.06 C. c.).

#### Pills.

**Alterative.**

Blue Mass, 1 gr.	Powd. Opium, 1-8 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 gr.	

**Anti-Constipation, Palmer's.**

Purified Aloes, 1 gr.	Ext. Nux vomica, 1-3 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1-10 gr.

**Anti-Dyspeptic, Fothergill's**, see Carminative.

**Anti-Dyspeptic.**

Strychnine, 1-40 gr.	Blue Mass, 2 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-10 gr.	Ext. Coloc. co., 2 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-10 gr.	

**Ballou.**

Ext. Coloc. co., 1 gr.	Calomel, 1 gr.
Ext. Jalap, 1 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 gr.

**Carminative.**

Strychnine, 1-20 gr.	Powd. Black Pepper, 1 1-2 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 2-3 gr.	Ext. Gentian, 1 gr.

**Conium Ext. and Ipecac.**

Ext. Conium fruit, 1-2 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1-2 gr.
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***Diaphoretic.***

Morphine acetate, 1-25 gr.	Powd. Potass. nitrate, 1 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 gr.	Powd. Camphor, 1-4 gr.

***Diarrhoea Pellets.***

Calomel, 1-8 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1-32 gr.
Morphine sulph., 1-16 gr.	Powd. Camphor, 1-16 gr.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-16 gr.	

***Dover's Powder,*** 1-4 gr. See also Ipecac and Opium.

***Dysentery.***

Blue Mass, 1 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1 gr.
Gelsemerin, 1-6 gr.	

***Heim's.***

Quinine sulphate, 1 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 gr.
Powd. Digitalis, 1-2 gr.	Powd. Opium, 1-4 gr.

***Ipecac, 1-50 gr. (Pink Granules.)***

***Ipecac Extract,*** 1-4 gr.

***Ipecac and Opium,*** 1-2, 1 and 2 grs.  
Containing of these ingredients 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr. each respectively.

***Ipecac and Squill.***

Powd. Ipecac co., 2 gr.	Powd. Squill, 2-3 gr.
Ammoniac, 2-3 gr.	

***Lapactive.***

Aloin, 1-4 gr.	Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.
Strychnine, 1-60 gr.	Ipecac, 1-16 gr.

***Liver, Christopher's.***

Calomel, 2 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1-2 gr.
Rhubarb, 1 gr.	

***Liver, Dr. Taylor's.***

Podophyllin, 1 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1 gr.
Powd. Camphor, 4-5 gr.	

***Quinine, Ipecac and Opium.***

Quinine hydrobromate, 2 gr.	Powd. Opium, 1-4 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 gr.	

***Tonic Haematic, Andrews'.***

Quinine sulph., 1 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 1-2 gr.	Strychnine sulph., 1-40 gr.
Arsenious acid, 1-40 gr.	

For others containing Ipecac see our price list for Pills numbered 60, 110, 210, 216, 365, 482, 483, 487, 631.

***Syrups.***

***Dover's Powder.***—Each fluidounce represents 40 grs. Dover's Powder, U. S. P., or 56 gr. Morphine alkaloid equivalent to 3-4 gr. Morphine sulph.

Dose, for adults, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

***Ipecac, U. S. P.***—Each fluidounce represents 30 minims fluid extract. Dose, as an emetic for a young child, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C. c.) repeated; as an expectorant for adults, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C. c.); as an expectorant for a child, 1 to 10 minims (0.07 to 0.7 C. c.).

***Potassium Citrate and Ipecac.***—Formula suggested by Prof. H. C. Wood, in the *Therapeutic Gazette*, Jan. 15, 1885. Each fluidounce represents: Potassium citrate, 80 grs.; Lemon juice, 160 minims; Syrup Ipecac, 40 minims.

Dose, for an adult, a tablespoonful (15 C. c.) 4 to 6 times a day.

Prof. Wood, as the result of long experience, has settled on this combination of potassium citrate with ipecac as the best sedative cough mixture he has ever used. If there is much cough Dr. Wood is accustomed to add to the mixture an opiate, and such an addition can easily be made whenever the case seems to demand it. The mixture is intended to be used only during the first or dry stage of the "cold." After the first two or three days the more stimulating expectorants come into play, and here Prof. Wood finds the oil of eucalyptus in capsules the most serviceable remedy. See Eucalyptus: capsules.

**Tablet Triturates.***Calomel and Ipecac.*Calomel,  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr.Ipecac,  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr.*Dover's Powder,* 1-4, 1 and 2 1-2 gr.*Ipecac Powdered,* 1-10, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.

**Tincture Ipecac and Opium, U. S. P.,** assayed.—A liquid form of Dover's Powder, representing 1 grain in each minim.  
Dose, 2 to 12 minims (0.13 to 0.75 C. c.).

**Wine Ipecac, U. S. P.** Each fl. oz. represents 32 gr. Ipecac.  
Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C. c.).

## IRON AND AMMONIUM CITRATE.

Ammonio-citrate of iron, Ferri et ammonii citras.

**PREPARATIONS.****Elixirs.***Cinchona ferrated.*

Red Cinchona bark, true, 40 gr.

Iron and ammonium citrate, 16 gr.

*Iron Citrate and Arsenic.*

Iron and ammonium citrate, 16 gr.

Arsenious acid, 8-32 gr.

*Sodium Salicylate and Iron.*

Sodium salicylate, 8 gr.

Iron and ammonium citrate, 8 grs.

**Wines.**

**Beef, Iron and Wine.**—Each fl. oz. contains the equivalent of two ounces of fresh beef, peptonized, and 4 grains of citrate of iron and ammonium.

*Beef, Iron, Wine and Cinchona.*

Beef, 2 oz.

Iron and ammonium citrate, 4 gr.

Calisaya bark, active principles, 40 gr.

*Beef, Iron and Wine with Pepsin.*

Beef, 2 ozs.

Iron and ammonium citrate, 4 gr.

Saccharated pepsin, U. S. P., 80 gr.

*Coca, Beef and Iron.*

Coca, 60 gr.

Beef, 2 oz.

Iron and ammonium citrate, 4 gr.

*Iron, Bitter.*

Calisaya bark, active principles, 40 gr.

Iron and ammonium citrate, 16 gr.

*Iron citrate, U. S. P.* (Iron and am. cit., 18 gr.).

## IRON ARSENiate.

Arsenate of Iron, Ferri arsenias.

**PREPARATION.**

**Tablet Triturates Iron arseniate,** 1-16 and 1-10 gr.

## IRON BROMIDE.

**PREPARATIONS.**

**Elixirs.**—Each fl. oz. contains ingredients stated.

*Calisaya and Iron bromide.*

Calisaya bark (active principles), 40 gr.

Iron bromide, 16 gr.

*Iron bromide,* 1 gr.

**Pills.***Aphrodisiac Comp.*

Ext. Coca, 1 gr.	Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 gr.
Cinchonidine sulph., 1-2 gr.	Iron bromide, 1 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-200 gr.	

*Iron bromide*, 16 gr.

**Syrup Iron bromide**, 60 grs. in each fl. oz.

**IRON CHLORIDE.** Ferric chloride.**PREPARATION.**

**Elixirs.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients stated.

*Gentian and Iron chloride.*

Gentian, 16 gr.	Tincture iron chloride, (tasteless), 16 min.
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*Gentian, Iron chloride and Lactated Pepsin.*

Gentian, 16 gr.	Tincture iron chloride, (tasteless), 16 min.
Lactated pepsin, 20 gr.	

**IRON IODIDE.** Ferric iodide.**PREPARATIONS.****Capsules.**

*Cod Liver Oil and Iron* (in soft and also in hard gelatin).  
Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian, 10  
Iron iodide, 1-2 gr.

**Pills.**

*Iron iodide, U. S. P.*, 1 gr.

*Iron iodide and Quinine.*

Iron iodide, 1 1-2 gr.	Quinine sulph., 1-4 gr.
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**Syrups.**—Each fl. oz. contains ingredients stated.

*Iron and Manganese iodides.*

Iron iodide, 16 gr.	Manganese iodide, 8 gr.
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*Iron iodide, U. S. P.*, 10% by weight ferrous iodide.

**IRON OLEATE.**

A waxy solid, readily soluble in fats. Used as a local astringent and general tonic.

**IRON PHOSPHATE.****PREPARATIONS.**

**Elixirs.**—Each fl. oz. contains ingredients stated.

*Iron phosphate*, 8 grs.

*Iron and Quinine phosphates.*

Iron phosphate, 16 grs.	Quinine phosphate, 4 grs.
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*Iron, Quinine and Strychnine phosphates.*

Iron phosphate, 16 grs.	Quinine phosphate, 4 gr.
Strychnine phosphate, 8-60 gr.	

*Iron, Quinine & Strychnine phosphates with Lactated Pepsin.*

Iron phosphate, 16 gr.	Strychnine phosphate, 8-60 gr.
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Quinine phosphate, 4 gr.	Lactated pepsin, 20 gr.
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*Phosphates Compound with Calisaya.*

Calisaya bark (active principles), 40 gr.	
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Iron phosphate, 2 gr.	
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Calcium phosphate, with small excess of phosphoric acid, 2 gr.	
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**Pills.**

*Phosphorus, Nux vomica and Iron.*

Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.	Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.
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Iron phosphate, precip., 1-2 gr.	
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## IRON PHOSPHATE.

*Quinine, Iron and Strychnine phosphates.*

Quinine phosphate, 1 gr.      Iron phosphate (precip.), 1 gr.  
Strychnine phosphate, 1-60 gr.

**Syrups.**—Each fl. oz. contains ingredients stated.

*Iron phosphate,* 24 gr.*Iron, Quinine and Strychnine phosphates.*

Iron phosphate, 16 gr.      Quinine phosphate, 8 gr.  
Strychnine phosphate, 8-60 gr.

*Lactated Pepsin Compound.*

Lactated pepsin, 24 gr.      Iron phosphate, 8 gr.  
Calcium phosphate, 8 gr.      Potassium phosphate, 8 gr.  
Sodium phosphate, 8 gr.

*Phosphates Compound* (Chemical Food.)

Iron phosphate, 8 gr.  
Calcium phosphate, 20 grains, and smaller quantities of sodium and potassium phosphates.

## IRON SULPHATE, EXSICCATED.

## PREPARATIONS.

**Pills.***Ague.*

Chinoidin, 2 gr.  
Ext. Coloc. co., 1-3 gr.

Oleo. Black Pepper, 1-6 gr.  
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-2 gr.

*Aloes and Iron.*

Purified Aloes, 1 gr.  
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.

Jam. Ginger, 1-2 gr.  
Ext. Conium seed, 1-2 gr.

*Aloes and Iron, U. S. P.*

Purified Aloes, 1 gr.  
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.

Aromatic Powder, 1 gr.  
Confection Rose, q. s.

*Aloes, Myrrh and Iron.*

Pulv. Aloes Soc., 2 gr.  
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.

Pulv. Myrrh, 1 gr.  
Arsenious acid, 1-80 gr.

*Anti-Malarial, McCaw's.*

Quinine sulph., 1 gr.  
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-4 gr.  
Gelsemperin, 1-4 gr.

Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.  
Oleo. Black Pepper, 1-16 gr.

*Anti-Periodic.*

Cinchonidine sulph., 1 gr.  
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-2 gr.  
Podophyllin, 1-20 gr.

Strychnine sulph., 1-33 gr.  
Gelsemperin, 1-20 gr.  
Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-10 gr.

*Asafetida and Iron.*

Asafetida, 2 gr.

Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.

*Chinoidin Comp.*

Chinoidin, 2 gr.  
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.

Piperin, 1-2 gr.

*Cubeb Ext., Rhatany and Iron.*

Ext. Cubeb, 1 1-2 gr.  
Ext. Rhatany, 1-2 gr.

Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.

*Emmenagogue, Improved.*

Ergotin, 1 gr.  
Purified Aloes, 1 gr.  
Oil Savin, 1-2 gr.

Ext. Black Hellebore, 1 gr.  
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.

*Emmenagogue, Mutter's.*

Iron sulph. exsic., 1 1-2 gr.  
Purified Aloes, 1-2 gr.

Turpentine, U. S. P., 1 1-2 gr.

*Emmenagogue, No. 4.*

Ergotin, 1 gr.  
Ext. Cotton root, 1 gr.  
Purified Aloes, 1 gr.

Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.  
Oil Savin, 1-2 gr.

<b>Female, Amenorrhœa.</b>	Ext. Black Cohosh, 1 gr. Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.	Ext. Cotton root, 1 gr. Purified Aloes, 1 gr.
<b>Female, Hooper's.</b>	Purified Aloes, 1 gr. Iron sulph. exsic., 1-2 gr. Ext. Black Hellebore, 1-4 gr. Powd. Jam. Ginger, 1-8 gr.	Gum Myrrh, 1-4 gr. Castile Soap, 1-8 gr. Powd. Canella, 1-8 gr.
<b>Ferruginous, Blaud's.</b>	3 gr. Iron sulph. exsic., 1 1-2 gr.	Potass. carb., 1 1-2 gr.
<b>Ferruginous, Blaud's.</b>	5 gr. Iron sulph. exsic., 2 1-2 gr.	Potass. carb., 2 1-2 gr.
<b>Gonorrhœa.</b>	Powd. Cubeb, 1 1-4 gr. Solid. Copaiba, 1 1-4 gr.	Iron sulph. exsic., 1-4 gr. Venice Turpentine, 1-4 gr.
<b>Iron and Aloes.</b>	Purified Aloes, 2 gr.	Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.
<b>Iron Compound, U. S. P.</b>	Myrrh, 1 1-2 gr. Iron sulph., 3-4 gr.	Sodium carb., 3-4 gr.
<b>Iron sulphate exsic.</b>	, 1, 2 and 4 gr.	
<b>Ox Gall and Pepsin, Armor's.</b>	Purified Aloes, 1 gr. Iron sulph. exsic., 1-2 gr. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-12 gr.	Ox Gall, inspissated, 1 1-2 grs. Pepsin, sacch., U. S. P., 1 gr.
<b>Phosphorus, Aloes, Iron and Strychnine.</b>	Phosphorus, 1-50 gr. Ext. Aloes, 1 gr.	Iron sulph. exsic., 1 1-2 gr. Strychnine, 1-30 gr.
<b>Phosphorus, Strychnine and Iron sulph.</b>	Phosphorus, 1-100 gr. Iron sulph., 1 gr.	Strychnine, 1-100 gr.
<b>Quinine Co. and Ext. Dandelion.</b>	Quinine bisulph., 1 1-4 gr. Iron sulph. exsic., 2 gr.	Arsenious acid, 1-24 gr. Ext. Dandelion, 1 1-4 gr.
<b>Rhubarb and Iron.</b>	Powd. Rhubarb, 2 gr.	Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.
<b>Strophanthus and Iron.</b>	Strophanthus seed, 1/4 gr. Potass carb., 1 1-2 gr.	Iron sulph., 1 1-2 gr.

**JABORANDI.** *Pilocarpus pinnatifolius, Lemaire.* (Leaves.)

Note.—Atropine and pilocarpine are true physiological antagonists.

**ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.**

**Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate or Muriate.**—Salt of alkaloid. Has the same action as the drug itself, increasing greatly the salivary secretions and producing profuse perspiration. Applied to the eye it causes contraction of the pupil, but not to the same extent as physostigmine. Dose, 1-16 to 1-4 grain (0.004 to 0.016 Gm.).

**Pilocarpine Nitrate.**—Salt of alkaloid. The hydrochlorate of pilocarpine has been more commonly prescribed. The nitrate having the same therapeutic properties is to be preferred because it is not hygroscopic. Dose, 1-16 to 1-4 grain (0.004 to 0.016 Gm.).

**PREPARATIONS.****Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Jaborandi, U. S. P.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, 20 to 60 minimis (1.3 to 4 C. c.), to be taken in warm water.

**Powdered Extract Jaborandi.**—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered jaborandi.

Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 Gm.)

**Solid Extract Jaborandi.**—One part equals 5 of leaves.  
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 Gm.)

**Hypodermic Tablets.**

*Pilocarpine hydrochlorate*, 1-3 gr.

*Pilocarpine nitrate*, 1-3 gr.

**Pills.**

*Jaborandi Extract*, 3 grs.

*Pilocarpine hydrochlorate*, 1-16 gr.

*Pilocarpine nitrate*, 1-16 gr.

**Tablet Triturates Pilocarpine nitrate**, 1-100, 1-50, 1-25 and 1-10 gr.

**Veterinary Hypodermic Tablet Pilocarpine hydrochlorate**, 1-2 grain.

**JALAP.** *Ipomoea purga, Hayne.* (Tuber.)

**ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.**

**Jalapin.**—Now generally believed to be the sole purgative principle.  
Dose, 2 to 5 grains, (0.13 to 0.32 Gm.)

**PREPARATION.**

**Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Jalap.**—Not miscible with water.

Dose, laxative, 2 to 10 minimis (0.13 to 0.65 C. c.); cathartic, 10 to 25 minimis (0.65 to 1.63 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Jalap and Senna.**—Not miscible with water.

This combination of Senna with Jalap modifies the severity of the action of the latter. Each pint represents 8 ozs. each of Senna and Jalap.

Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

**Powdered Extract Jalap.**—Of the same strength as the solid extract.

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.32 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Jalap.**—One part equals 5 of tuber.

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.32 Gm.).

**Pills.**

**Ballou.**

Ext. Coloc. comp., 1 gr.

Ext. Jalap, 1 gr.

Calomel, 1 gr.

Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 gr.

**Bilious, Wann's.**

Ext. Coloc. co., 1 gr.

Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.

Ext. Jalap, 1-4 gr.

Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-8 gr.

Powd. Capsicum, 1-4 gr.

**Cathartic Comp., U. S. P.**

Ext. Coloc. comp., 1 3-10 gr.

Ext. Jalap, 1 gr.

Calomel, 1 gr.

Powd. Gamboge, 1-4 gr.

**Jalap Compound.**

Powd. Jalap, 3-4 gr.

Powd. Rhubarb, 3-4 gr.

Oil Caraway, 1-8 gr.

Castile Soap, 3-4 gr.

Pil. Calomel comp., 1 1-8 gr.

**Jalap Extract**, 1 gr.

**Jalapin**, 1-16 and 1 gr.

**Liver, Waxham's.**

Ext. Culver's root, 1 gr.

Powd. Capsicum, 1-2 gr.

Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.

Ext. Jalap, 3-8 gr.

Powd. Gamboge, 1-8 gr.

For others containing jalap see our Price List for Pills numbered 153-162  
373, 374, 677, 678.

**JAMAICA DOGWOOD.** *Piscidia Erythrina, Linné.* (Bark of rt.)

#### ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

**Piscidin.**—Sedative, hypnotic, etc. Clinical experience has not yet shown how far this substance represents the activity of the crude drug or in what dose it should be given.

#### PREPARATIONS.

##### Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Jamaica Dogwood.**—Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (3 to 8 C. c.).

**Powdered Extract Jamaica Dogwood.**—Of same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Jamaica Dogwood.

Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Jamaica Dogwood.**—One part equals 7 of bark.  
Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.).

**Pill Jamaica Dogwood Extract,** 2 gr.

**JUNIPER.** *Juniperus communis, Linné.* (Fruit.)

#### PREPARATIONS.

##### Elixirs.

Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

###### *Buchu Compound.*

Buchu, 60 gr.	Juniper, 15 gr.
Cubeb, 15 gr.	Spirits nit. ether, 15 min.

###### *Buchu, Juniper and Potassium acetate.*

Buchu, 45 gr.	Potassium acetate, 16 gr.
Juniper, 12 gr.	

###### *Buchu and Pareira Brava.*

Buchu, 30 gr.	Juniper berries, 15 grs.
Pareira brava, 7 1-2 grs.	Stone root, 7 1-2 gr.

##### Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Juniper berries.**—Miscible with water without material precipitation.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.)

**Solid Extract Juniper.**—One part equals 3 of the berries.

Dose, 20 to 30 grains (1.3 to 2 Gm.).

##### Pill, Diuretic.

Powd. Soap, 1 1-2 gr.	Sodium carb., 1 1-2 gr.
Oil Juniper berries, 1-16 gr	

**KAIRINE.**

Hydrochloride of oxyethylquinoline hydride. Artificial alkaloid derivative of coal tar. Its action closely resembles that of quinine and it is given in similar doses especially as an anti-periodic. Said to be an excellent febrifuge. (In 20 gramme bottles.)

**KAMALA.** *Mallotus philippensis, Müller Arg.* (Capsule glands.)

#### PREPARATIONS.

**Capsules Male-fern and Kamala.**—In hard and in soft gelatin.  
Oil Male-fern, 7 min. Kamala, sifted, 4 gr.

**Fluid Extract Kamala.**—Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.)

**KAVA KAVA.** *Piper methysticum, Forster.* (Root.)

#### ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.

**Kawahin.**—The crystalline principal of the drug. Its therapeusis is not yet established.

## KAVA KAVA.

**Alpha Resin Kava Kava**—Lewin believes this to be the active principle. It is a powerful local anaesthetic, but this use is restricted by the fact that it is insoluble in water. Dr. Sanné recommends it in doses of 11-2 grains, equal 15 grains of the root, eight to twelve times a day.

**Beta Resin Kava Kava**.—Regarded as somewhat inferior to the Alpha; its uses are essentially the same.

## PREPARATIONS.

**Fluid Extract Kava Kava**.—Not miscible with water.

Owing to its local anaesthetic action Dr. Lewin recommends that it be employed to mask the taste of bitter substances, such as quinine.  
Dose, 20 to 60 minimis (1.3 to 4 C. c.).

**Solid Extract Kava Kava**.—One part equals 10 of the root.  
Dose, 2 to 6 grains (0.13 to 0.4 Gm.).

**KOOSSO.** *Brayera anthelmintica, Kunth.* (Flowers and unripe fruit.)

## PREPARATION.

**Fluid Extract Koosso flowers**.—Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 2 to 8 fluidrachms (8 to 30 C. c.).

**LABARRAQUE'S SOLUTION** (Chlorinated solution of soda).  
Soda chlorinata.

**LACTUCARIUM.** *Lactuca virosa, Linné.* (Concrete juice)

## PREPARATIONS.

**Fluid Extract Lactucarium, U. S. P.**.—Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 4 to 16 minimis (0.25 to 1 C. c.).

**Pill, Syphilis, Ricord's, Modified.**

Mercury protiodide, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Opium, 1-10 gr.
Lactucarium, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Conium fruit, 1 1-2 gr.

**LAVENDER.** *Lavandula vera, DeCandolle.*

**Lavender flowers**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

## PREPARATION.

**Fluid Lavender Compound**.—Not miscible with water. Four times the strength of Tincture Lavender compound, U. S. P. Each pint represents: Oil Lavender, 1-2 fl. oz.; Oil Rosemary, 1 fl. dram.; and the soluble constituents of: Cinnamon, 1 1-8 oz.; Cloves, 1-4 oz.; Nutmeg, 5-8 oz.; Red Saunders, 1-2 oz.  
Dose, 8 to 15 minimis (1-2 to 1 C. c.).

**LEAD ACETATE.**

## PREPARATION.

**Pills.**

*Camphor, Opium and Lead acetate.*

Camphor, 1 gr.	Opium, 1 gr.
Lead acetate, 1 gr.	

*Opium and Lead acetate.*

Opium, 1 gr.	Lead acetate, 1 gr.
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*Opium and Lead acetate, Formula "B."*

Opium, 1-2 gr.	Lead acetate, 1 1-2 gr.
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**LEMON.** *Citrus limonum, Riss.* (Peel of fruit.)

## PREPARATION.

**Fluid Extract Lemon Peel**.—Miscible with water.  
Dose, as desired for flavor.

**LEVANT WORMSEED.** *Artemisia maritima, Linne.* (Seed.)  
Santonica.

#### PREPARATIONS.

**Capsules Santonin and Castor Oil,** in soft gelatin.  
Santonin, 1-4 gr. Castor Oil, 2 1-2 grms.

**Lozenges.**—A favorite form of exhibiting Santonin to children.

**Chocolate Worm.**  
Santonin, 1-2 gr. Calomel, 1-2 gr.

**Santonin, 1-2 and 1 gr.**

**Santonin and Calomel.**—In two colors, pink and white.  
Santonin, 1-2 gr. Calomel, 1-2 gr.

**Santonin Compound.**  
Santonin, 1-2 gr. Podophyllin, 1-20 gr  
Calomel, 1-2 gr.

**Santonin and Podophyllin.**  
Santonin, 1-2 gr. Podophyllin, 1-20 gr.

**Pills.**

**Anthelmintic.**  
Santonin, 1 gr. Calomel, 1 gr.

**Santonin, 1-10, 1-2 and 1 gr.**

**Santonin and Calomel.**  
Santonin, 1-2 gr. Calomel, 1-2 gr.  
Cacao Butter, q. s.

**Santonin and Podophyllin.**  
Santonin, 1-2 gr. Podophyllin, 1-20 gr.

**Tablet Triturates.**

**Santonin, 1-2 and 1 gr.**

**Santonin and Calomel.**  
Santonin, 1-2 gr. Calomel, 1-2 gr.

**LICORICE.** *Glycyrrhiza glabra, Linne.* (Root.)

#### ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

**Ammonium Glycyrrhizate.**—Supposed to be the form in which Glycyrrhizin exists in the root. Employed to mask the bitterness of bitter or nauseous drugs. It is incomparably with acid solutions, soluble in water and alcohol.

Dose, 2 to 15 grains (0.32 to 1 Gm.)

#### PREPARATIONS.

**Compressed Lozenge, Compound Licorice Powder,** 20 gr.

**Elixir Licorice Aromatic, for Quinine.**—Each fluidounce represents, 120 grains of Licorice.

An elegant vehicle for the administration of quinine and other remedies possessing a disagreeable taste. Place the quinine in powder in a wine-glass, add a dessertspoonful of the elixir, stir briskly till thoroughly mixed, and then let the mixture be taken, followed immediately by about a teaspoonful of the elixir.

**Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Licorice, U. S. P.**—Miscible with water.  
Dose, 1 to 5 fluidrachms (4 to 20 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Licorice for Quinine, etc.**—Miscible with water.

Identical in strength with the official preparation, but free from the bitter extractive which the latter contains, and therefore especially adapted for disguising the taste of bitter and nauseous medicines. It forms clear mixtures with aqueous and alcoholic solutions, but the glycyrrhizin it contains is precipitated by acids. Hence, in quinine mixtures containing licorice, acid must not be prescribed to effect solution of the alkaloids.

Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

**Lozenges.**—Each containing ingredients specified.

**Bronchial with Cubeb.**

Ext. Licorice, 4-5 gr.	Powd. Cubeb, 5-8 gr.
Balsam Tolu, 1-20 gr.	Oil Sassafras, 1-40 gr.

**Cubeb.**

Ext. Licorice, 3-4 gr.	Oleoresin Cubeb, 1-16 gr.
Oil Sassafras, 1-32 gr.	

**Licorice.**—Both plain and sugar-coated.

**Opium and Licorice (Wistar's).**

Powd. Opium, 1-10 gr.	Ext. Licorice, 1 gr.
Oil Anise, 1-32 gr.	Tinct. Tolu, 1-16 gr.

**Yerba Santa Compound.**

Ext. Licorice, 1 gr.	Powd. Cherry, 1-4 gr.
Powd. Senega, 3-16 gr.	Yerba santa, 1 gr.
Tar, 1-32 gr.	

## LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. Convallaria majalis, *Linné*. (Flowers, herb, root.)

### ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

**Convallamarin.**—Soluble in water.

Dose, 1-12 grain (0.005 Gm.) and upwards, cautiously increased; authorities do not yet agree as to the limit of maximum dose.

### PREPARATIONS.

**Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Lily-of-the-valley flowers.**—Miscible with water. Dose, 10 to 30 minimis (0.6 to 2 C. c.), which may be gradually increased until effects are secured. This is claimed to be stronger than the fluid extract of the herb or root.

**Fluid Extract Lily-of-the-valley herb.**—Miscible with water. Dose, 10 to 30 minimis (0.6 to 2 C. c.), gradually increased.

**Fluid Extract Lily-of-the-valley root.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, 10 to 30 minimis (0.6 to 2 C. c.), gradually increased,

**Pill Convallamarin, 1-12 gr.**

**Tablet Triturate, Convallamarin, 1-50 gr.**

## LINSEED.

### PREPARATION.

**Capsule, Linseed Oil, 10 minimis (in soft gelatin).**

## LITHIUM BROMIDE.

### PREPARATION.

**Elixir Lithium bromide, 40 gr. in each fl. oz.**

## LITHIUM CARBONATE.

### PREPARATION.

**Tablet Triturates Lithium carbonate, 1 gr.**

## LITHIUM CITRATE.

### PREPARATIONS.

**Elixir Lithium citrate, 16 gr. in each fl. oz.**

**Granular Effervescent Lithium citrate, 4 gr. in each drachm.**

**LOBELIA.** *Lobelia inflata, Linne.* (Herb; seed.)

**ANTIDOTES**—Tannin or iodine (compound tincture largely diluted) may be administered to retard absorption of the poison. Emetics if needed. Stimulants; alcohol, opium, external heat, friction, etc.; recumbent posture.

**Lobelia herb.** } compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.  
**Lobelia leaves.** }

**PREPARATIONS.****Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Lobelia herb, U. S. P.**—Miscible with water.

Dose, as an expectorant, 3 to 30 minimis (0.2 to 2 C. c.); as an emetic, 10 minimis to 1 fluidrachm (0.65 to 4 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Lobelia seed.**—Miscible with water without material precipitation.

Dose, as an expectorant, 1 to 10 minimis (0.06 to 0.65 C. c.); as an emetic, 10 minimis to 1 fluidrachm (0.65 to 4 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Lobelia Compound.**—Not miscible with water.

Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Lobelia herb, 8 ozs. av; Blood-root and Skunk Cabbage, 4 ozs. each. Diaphoretic, expectorant, anti-spasmodic, and emetic.

Dose, as an expectorant, 3 to 20 minimis (1.3 to 4 C. c.); as an emetic, 20 to 60 minimis (1.3 to 4 C. c.).

**Powdered Extract Lobelia.**—Of the same strength as the solid extract, prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Lobelia.

Dose, 1-2 to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.13 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Lobelia.**—One part equals 5 of drug.

Dose, 1-2 to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.13 Gm.).

**Lobelin**, a so-called **Concentration**, a powdered preparation from Lobelia herb. *Synonym.*—Lobelin.

Dose, as an emetic, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 Gm.), repeated if necessary; as an expectorant, 1-4 to 1-2 grain (0.016 to 0.03 Gm.).

**LOGWOOD.** *Hæmatoxylon campechianum, Linne.* (The heartwood.)**PREPARATION.**

**Fluid Extract Logwood.**—Not miscible with water.

Dose, 10 to 60 minimis (0.6 to 4 C. c.).

**MAGNESIA, CALCINED.****PREPARATION.****Pills.**

*Magnesia calcined*, 2 gr.

*Magnesia and Rhubarb.*

Magnesia calcined, 1 gr.

Powd. Rhubarb, 1 gr.

**MAGNESIUM CARBONATE.** Carbonate of Magnesia.**PREPARATION.**

**Compressed Tablet, Antacid.**—Each tablet contains:

Calcium carbonate precip.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  gr. Magnesium carbonate,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gr.

Sodium chloride, 1 gr.

**MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.** Epsom Salt.**PREPARATION.**

**Granular Effervescent Magnesium Aperient.**—Each drachm contains:

Magnesium sulphate, 5 gr.

Sodium tartrate and citrate, 55 gr.

**MALE-FERN.** *Aspidium Filix-mas, Swartz.* (Rhizome.,  
Male-fern, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

### PREPARATIONS.

#### Capsules.

- **Male-fern and Castor Oil,** in soft gelatin.  
Oleoresin Male-fern, 1 grm.      Castor-oil, 1 1-2 grm.
- **Male-fern and Kamala,** in soft and in hard gelatin.  
Oleoresin Male-fern, 7 min.      Kamala, sifted, 4 grs.

#### Extracts.

- **Fluid Extract Male-fern.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation. Prepared with a menstruum of mixed ether and alcohol, to preserve its fluidity, as the ethereal extract soon resolves itself into the oleoresin.

Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 16 C. c.).

- **Solid Extract Male-fern.**—One part equals 8 of drug.  
Dose, 20 to 40 grains (1.3 to 2.6 Gm.).

**MANACA.** *Brunfelsia Hopeana, DeCandolle.* (Root.)

### PREPARATIONS.

**Elixir Manaca and Salicylates.**—Each fluidounce represents: Manaca, 80 grs.; Sodium salicylate, 64 grs.; Potassium salicylate, 32 grs.; Lithium salicylate, 8 grs. In its native country, Brazil, Manaca is regarded as a specific for the cure of rheumatic affections, and the results of its use in this country have been very gratifying. This elixir combines its virtues with those of the salicylates of sodium, potassium and lithium, thereby rendering it specially valuable in the treatment of gout and rheumatism.

**Fluid Extract Manaca.**—Miscible with water without material precipitation.

Dose, 10 to 60 minimis (0.65 to 4 C. c.).

**MANDRAKE.** *Podophyllum peltatum, Linne.* (Rhizome.)

**Mandrake root,** compressed in pound and also in oz. packages for retailing purposes.

### ACTIVE PRINCIPLES

**Podophyllin.**—Resina Podophylli, U. S. P. This preparation represents the properties of Mandrake root in a highly concentrated form. In small doses it possesses aperient and alterative properties. In large doses it is a valuable cathartic.

Dose, as a laxative, 1-8 to 1-4 grain (0.008 to 0.016 Gm.); as a purgative, 1-4 to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 Gm.).

**Podophyllin, Phar. Ger.**—This differs from the above in the use of water alone for precipitation of the resin. Although the color is much paler, its medicinal character and activity are the same. It answers the German pharmacopœia tests in every particular except one, in which that authority is itself at fault; perchloride of iron does not produce in the aqueous solution a brown color, and will not do so with any sample of pure resin.

**Podophyllotoxin.**—The active constituent of the resin of Podophyllum. It is about twice as strong as podophyllin.  
Dose, 1-16 to 1-2 grain (0.004 to 0.033 Gm.).

### PREPARATIONS.

**Capsule Castor Oil and Podophyllin.**—In hard and soft gelatin.  
Castor Oil, 10 min.      Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.

**Elixir Mandrake Comp.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.  
Mandrake root, 45 gr.      Senna, 30 gr.  
Culver's-root, 30 gr.      Jalap, 15 gr.

**Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Mandrake, U. S. P.**—Not miscible with water.  
Palatably administered in fluid extract licorice.  
Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.3 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Mandrake Comp.**—Not miscible with water.  
Each pint represents: Mandraké, 6 ozs.; Culver's-root, 4 ozs.; Senna, 4 ozs.; Jalap, 2 ozs.  
Dose, as a laxative, 1 fluidrachm (4 C. c.); as a cathartic, 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4 to 12 C. c.).

**Powdered Extract Mandrake.**—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Mandrake.  
Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.13 to 0.26 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Mandrake.**—One part equals 5 of the drug.  
Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.13 to 0.26 Gm.).

**Lozenge Santonin and Podophyllin.**

Santonin, 1-2 gr. Podophyllin, 1-20 gr.

**Normal Liquid Mandrake.**—An assayed preparation. Mandrake root contains 4 to 5 per cent. of Podophyllin, of which about 45 per cent. is Podophyllotoxin. Standard, 4 1-4 per cent total resin.  
Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.3 C. c.).

**Pills.****Anti-Bilious.**

Ext. Coloc. co., 2 1-2 gr.

Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.

**Anti-Constipation, Goss'**

Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.

Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-8 gr.

Ext. Coloc., 1-4 gr.

Ext. Gentian, 1-4 gr.

Ext. Butternut, 1-2 gr.

Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1-4 gr.

Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 gr.

Powd. Canadian Hemp, 1-2 gr.

**Aperient Granules.**

Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.

Ext. Nux vomica, 1-10 gr.

Aloin, 1-10 gr.

Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-40 gr.

**Cathartic Comp. Granules.**

Jalapin, 1-16 gr.

Powd. Gamboge, 1-32 gr.

Leptandrin, 1-16 gr.

Powd. Capsicum, 1-64 gr.

Aloin, 1-8 gr.

Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-8 gr.

Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.

Oil Peppermint, 1-128 gr.

**Cathartic Comp. Granules, No. 2.**

Aloin, 1-10 gr.

Ext. Nux vomica, 1-20 gr.

Jalapin, 1-10 gr.

Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-20 gr.

Podophyllin, 1-5 gr.

Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-20 gr.

**Chologogue.**

Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.

Purified Aloes, 1 gr.

Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 gr.

Powd. Rhubarb, 1 gr.

Powd. Capsicum, 1-4 gr.

**Eccoprotic.**

Ext. Soc. Aloes, 2 grs.

Podophyllin, 3-10 gr.

Ext. Nux vomica, 1-5 gr.

Oil Cloves, 1-10 gtt.

**Hepatic, Eclectic.**

Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.

Ext. Nux vomica, 1-16 gr.

Leptandrin, 1-2 gr.

Powd. Capsicum, 1-8 gr.

Irisin, 1-4 gr.

**Liver, Dr. Taylor's.**

Podophyllin, 1 gr.

Powd. Camphor, 4-5 gr.

Powd. Ipecac, 1 gr.

**Podophyllin, 1-40, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.****Podophyllin, Belladonna and Calabar.**

Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.

Ext. Calabar bean, 1-4 gr.

Ext. Belladonna, 1-4 gr.

**Podophyllin and Blue Mass.**

Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.

Blue Mass, 2 gr.

***Podophyllin Compound.***

Podophyllin, 1-2 gr. Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-8 gr.  
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-16 gr.

***Podophyllin Comp., Dr. Janeway's.***

Podophyllin, 1-2 gr. Ext. Belladonna leaves, 1-4 gr.  
Powd. Soc. Aloes, 1 gr. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.

***Podophyllin Comp., Eclectic.***

Podophyllin, 1-8 gr. Leptandrin, 1-16 gr.  
Juglandin, 1-16 gr. Cimicifugin, 1-32 gr.  
Oleo-resin Capsicum, 1-32 gr.

***Podophyllin and Leptandrin.***

Podophyllin, 1-2 gr. Leptandrin, 1 gr.

***Podophyllotoxin, 1-8 gr.******Podophyllum Extract, 1 gr.******Triplex.***

Purified Aloes, 2 gr. Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.  
Blue Mass, 1 gr.

The above are a few of the principal pills containing Mandrake, for others see our Price List for Pills numbered 24, 25, 48, 55, 56, 92, 96, 104, 157, 160, 164, 214, 215, 217, 324, 325, 363-365, 370, 374, 376, 508, 589, 663, 677.

**MANGANESE BINOXIDE.****PREPARATIONS.**

**Pills Manganese binoxide, 1 and 2 gr.**

**Tablet Triturates Manganese binoxide, 1-2 and 1 gr.**

**MANGANESE OLEATE.** Pure and also in 20% solution.

**MATICO.** *Piper angustifolium, Ruiz & Pavon.* (Leaves.)

**Matico leaves,** compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**PREPARATIONS.**

**Capsules.**—In soft gelatin.

***Copaiba, Cubeb and Matico.***

Copaiba, Para, 6 min. Oleoresin Matico, 1 min.  
Oleoresin Cubeb, 3 min.

***Copaiba, Cubeb, Matico and Sandal.***

Copaiba, Para, 3 min. Oleoresin Matico, 1 min.  
Oleoresin Cubeb, 3 min. Oil Sandal, East India, 3 min.

***Copaiba and Matico.***

Copaiba, Para, 7 min. Oleoresin Matico, 3 min.

***Cubeb and Matico.***

Oleoresin Cubeb, 7 min. Oleoresin Matico, 3 min.

***Matico Oleoresin, 10 min.***

**Elixirs.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

***Matico, 120 gr.******Matico Compound.***

Matico, 40 gr. Hydrangea, 40 gr.  
Uva ursi, 40 gr.

**Fluid Extract Matico, U. S. P.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.)

**MENTHOL.** Genuine Japanese, in Crystals.

A camphoraceous substance derived from the Japanese plant, *Mentha arvensis*. It is employed for the relief of neuralgic pains, headache, toothache, etc., and is said to be valuable as an antiseptic inhalation in acute or infusorial catarrhal. It is an agreeable medicine, and makes an acceptable substitute for the ordinary smelling salts. Its properties require it to be kept tightly enclosed to prevent rapid volatilization.

## PREPARATION.

**Menthol Pencil.** Put up in neat turned wood boxes, each one containing a pencil. These pencils greatly facilitate the local application of Menthol, and may be easily carried in the pocket.

**MERCURY.** See also under Calomel and Corrosive Sublimate.

## PREPARATIONS.

**Pills.***Alternative.*

Blue Mass, 1 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 gr.
Powd. Opium, 1-8 gr.	

*Anti-Dyspeptic.*

Strychnine, 1-40 gr.	Blue Mass, 2 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-10 gr.	Ext. Coloc. co., 2 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-10 gr.	

*Blue Mass,* 1-2, 1, 2, 3 and 5 gr.*Colocynth comp., Hyoscyamus and Blue Mass.*

Ext. Coloc. comp., 3 gr.	Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 gr.
Blue Mass, 1 gr.	

*Dinner, Cole's.*

Blue Mass, 1 1-5 gr.	Powd. Jalap, 1 1-5 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 1-5 gr.	Ant. and Pot. tart., 1-50 gr.

*Dysentery.*

Blue Mass, 1 gr.	Gelsemperin, 1-6 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 1 gr.	

*Hepatica.*

Blue Mass, 2 gr.	Ext. Hyoscyamus, 2-3 gr.
Ext. Coloc. co., 2-3 gr.	

*Mercury with Chalk No. 1* (Hutchinson's Formula).

Hydrarg. cum creta, 1 gr.	Confect. Rosæ, q.s.
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*Mercury with Chalk No. 2.*

Hydrarg. cum creta, 1 gr.	Doveri Pulv., 1 gr.
Ext. Gentianæ, q. s.	

*Mercury with Chalk No. 3.*

Hydrarg. cum creta, 1 gr.	Ext. Nucis Vom., 1-4 gr.
Ferrum redactum, 2 gr.	Ext. Gentianæ, q. s.

*Quinine and Blue Mass.*

Quinine sulph., 1 gr.	Oleoresin Black Pepper, 1-4 gr.
Blue Mass, 2 gr.	

*Triplex, Dr. Francis'.*

Purified Aloes, 1 1-5 gr.	Res. Scammony, 1 1-5 gr.
Blue Mass, 1 1-5 gr.	Croton Oil, 1-20 gr.
Oil Caraway, 1-5 gr.	Tr. Aloes and Myrrh, 1-4 gr.

See Pills numbered 110, 157, 208-210, 510, 568 and 634 in our price list for others containing Mercury.

**Tablet Triturates, Mercury with Chalk,** 1-10, 1-5 and 1 gr.

**MERCURY BINIODIDE.** Mercuric iodide. Hydrargyri biniodidum.

## PREPARATIONS.

**Compressed Tablet Mercuric Iodide,** 1 grain. For antiseptic purposes. One tablet dissolved in one-half pint of water makes a strong disinfectant solution for the hands, sponges, etc. For a solution to be used as a spray in treating diphtheria, use one tablet to a pint of water. For intra-uterine injections in septimetritis, etc., or as an antiseptic surgical dressing, dissolve one tablet in one and one-half to two pints of water.

**Pills Mercury biniodide,** 1-25, 1-16, 1-8 and 1-4 gr.

**Tablet Triturates Mercury biniodide,** 1-100, 1-50, 1-16 and 1-8 gr.

**MERCURY OLEATE.** Hydrargyrum Oleatum.

Stable in composition, in marked contrast with the preparation formerly in use. Produces all the therapeutic effects of mercury. From this pure oleate, which contains the equivalent of 28.3% of mercuric oxide, a "20%", "10%", or "5%" oleate can easily be prepared extemporaneously, as fully explained on labels.

**Morphine and Mercury Compound Oleate.**

Containing 5% of the alkaloid and 20% of mercuric oxide.

**PREPARATION.**

**Ointment of Mercury Oleate,** in two strengths, 10% and 20%.

**MEZEREUM.** Daphne Mezereum, *Linné*. (Bark.)

**Mezereum bark**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

**PREPARATIONS.**

**Fluid Extract Mezereum bark, U. S. P.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, 5 to 20 minimis (0.8 to 1.25 C. c.).

**Solid Extract Mezereum, U. S. P.**—One part equals 8 of drug.

Used in external application to produce rubefacient effect.

Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.18 Gm.)

**MOUNTAIN-MINT.** Pycnanthemum montanum, *Michaux*. (Lvs.)

**Mountain-mint leaves**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**PREPARATION.**

**Fluid Extract Mountain-Mint.**—Miscible with water without material precipitation.

Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

**MUSK-ROOT.** Sumbul. Ferula Sumbul, *Hooker filius*. (Root.)**PREPARATIONS.****Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Musk-root.**—Not miscible with water.

Dose, 10 to 30 minimis (0.6 to 2 C. c.).

**Solid Extract Musk-root.**—One part equals 5 of root.

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.32 Gm.).

**Pill, Sedative.**

Ext. Musk-root, 1-2 gr.

Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 gr.

Ext. Valerian, 1-2 gr.

Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-10 gr.

**MYRRH.** Gum-resin from Balsamodendron Kataf, *Kunth*.**PREPARATIONS.**

**Fluid Aloes and Myrrh.**—Not miscible with water. Each pint represents 6 2-5 ozs. av. each of Aloes and Myrrh; four times stronger than tincture of Aloes and Myrrh, U. S. P., for the extemporaneous preparation of which it is specially adapted. Incompatible with acid solutions. Dose, 15 to 30 minimis (1 to 2 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Myrrh.**—Not miscible with water.

Dose, 10 to 30 minimis (0.65 to 2 C. c.).

**Pills.**

**Aloes and Myrrh, U. S. P.**

Purified Aloes, 2 gr.

Myrrh, 1 gr.

Aromatic Powder, 1-2 gr.

**Galbanum Compound, U. S. P.**

Galbanum, 1 1-2 gr.

Asafetida, 1-2 gr.

Myrrh, 1 1-2 gr.

**Iron Compound, U. S. P.**

Myrrh, 1 1-2 gr.

Sodium carbonate, 3-4 gr.

Iron sulphate, 3-4 gr.

**Rhubarb Compound, U. S. P.**

Powd. Rhubarb, 2 gr.

Purified Aloes, 1 1-2 gr.

Powd. Myrrh, 1 gr.

Oil Peppermint, 1-10 gr.

**NETTLE.** *Urtica dioica, Linne.* (Flowers, leaves, root.)**Nettle flowers,** { compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.**Nettle leaves,** {**Nettle root,** compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.**PREPARATION.****Fluid Extract Nettle root.**—Miscible with water.

Dose, 20 to 40 minimis (1.3 to 2.6 C. c.).

**NICKEL OLEATE.**

An amorphous, waxy solid; good results are reported from its application in some cases of chronic eczema of the extremities, where the skin is hard and leathery.

**NITROGLYCERIN.** (Solution 1%). Glonoin.**PREPARATIONS.****Capsules Nitroglycerin.**

Nitroglycerin, 1-100 gr.

Castor Oil, 2 min.

Olive Oil, 8 min.

**Pills Nitroglycerin,** 1-200, 1-150, 1-100, 1-50, 1-32, 1-25 and 1-10 gr.**Tablet Triturates Nitroglycerin,** 1-100 and 1-50 gr.**NUT-GALL.** Excrescences caused by puncture of an insect, and deposited ova in the bark of *Quercus infectoria*, Olivier.**PREPARATIONS.****Fluid Extract Nut-gall.**—Miscible with water.

Dose, 10 to 30 minimis (0.6 to 2. C. c.).

**Glycerole Tannic Acid,** 5 grains in each fluidounce.

Dose, 2 fluidrachms (8 C. c.)

**Lozenge Tannic Acid, U. S. P.,** 1 gr.**Pills.****Camphor, Opium and Tannin** (Pink Granules).

Camphor, 1-16 gr.

Opium, 1-64 gr.

Tannin, 2 gr.

**Camphor, Opium and Tannin.**

Camphor, 1 gr.

Opium, 1-4 gr.

Tannin, 2 gr.

**Tannin,** 1-20, 1, 3 and 5 gr.**NUTMEGS.** Kernel of the seed of *Myristica fragrans, Houttuyn.***PREPARATION.****Fluid Extract Nutmeg.**—Not miscible with water

Dose, 15 to 60 minimis (1 to 4 C. c.).

**NUX VOMICA.** *Strychnos Nux-vomica, Linnd.* (Seeds.)

ANTIDOTES.—In cases of poisoning—Iodine (compound tincture, diluted), tannin. Use emetics (apomorphine, zinc sulphate, mustard). Chloral with potassium bromide or, better, inhalations of chloroform to control the spasms. Artificial respiration.

NOTE.—The strychnine of Nux vomica preparations is precipitated from solutions on addition of bromides, chlorides, or iodides.

### ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.

**Brucine.**—One of the alkaloids of Nux vomica. Given internally it produces effects similar to those of strychnine, but very much less active. Applied locally it has anaesthetic properties similar to those of cocaine. A five per cent. solution relieves the itching of pruritus, and mitigates the pain produced by local applications of iodine, silver nitrate, etc. Dose, 1-10 to 1-3 grain (0.006 to 0.02 Gm.).

**Strychnine.**—Only handled in preparations, see below.

### PREPARATIONS.

**Elixirs.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

*Ammonium and Strychnine valerianates.*

Ammon. valerianate, 16 gr.	Strych. valerianate, 8-60 gr.
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*Bismuth and Strychnine.*

Bismuth and Ammon. cit., 8 gr.	Strychnine valerianate, 8-60 gr.
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*Calisaya, Iron, Bismuth and Strychnine.*

Calisaya bark (active principles), 40 gr.	
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Iron pyrophosphate, 8 gr.	
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Bismuth and ammonium citrate, 8 gr.	
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Strychnine citrate, 8-100 gr.	
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*Calisaya, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.*

Calisaya bark (active principles), 40 gr.	
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Iron pyrophosphate, 8 gr.	
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Quinine sulphate, 2 grs.	
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Strychnine, 8-100 gr.	
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*Calisaya, Iron and Strychnine.*

Calisaya bark (alkaloids), 40 gr.	Strychnine, 8-100 gr.
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Iron pyrophosphate, 8 gr.	
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*Damiana, Phosphorus, Nux Vomica and Iron,*

Damiana, true, 60 gr.	
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Nux vomica, 8 gr.	Iron pyrophosphate, 8 gr.
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	Phosphorus, 4-100 gr.
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*Iron pyrophosphate and Strychnine.*

Iron pyrophosphate, 8 gr.	Strychnine, 8-100 gr.
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*Iron, Quinine, Strychnine and Pepsin.*

Iron pyrophosphate, 8 gr.	Strychnine, 4-120 gr.
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Quinine sulphate, 2 gr.	Saccharated pepsin, U. S. P., 80 gr.
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*Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphate.*

Iron phosphate, 16 grs.	Strychnine phosphate, 8-60 gr.
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Quinine phosphate, 4 gr.	
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*Iron and Strychnine citrate, 16 gr.*

*Phosphorus and Strychnine.*

Phosphorus, 8-100 gr.	Strychnine, 8-100 gr.
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*Strychnine, 8-100 gr.*

*Strychnine Valerianate, 8-50 gr.*

For others containing Nux vomica see our price list.

### Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Nux Vomica, U. S. P.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, 1 to 10 minimis (0.06 to 0.6 C. c.).	
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**Powdered Extract Nux Vomica, assayed.**—Of same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating at a low temperature, the standard solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered sugar of milk.

Dose, 1-10 to 1 grain (0.006 to 0.06 Gm.).	
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**Solid Extract Nux Vomica, U. S. P., assayed.**—One part equals 5 of drug. It contains 15 per cent. of alkaloids, about one-half of which is strychnine.

Dose, 1-10 to 1 grain (0.006 to 0.06 Gm.).	
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**Glycerole Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica.**  
Damiana, 60 gr. Nux vomica, 4 gr.  
Phosphorus, 1-25 gr.

**Granular Effervescent Preparation.**—Each drachm represents ingredients specified.

**Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.**

Pepsin saccharated, 5 gr. Strychnine, 1-60 gr.  
Bismuth and Ammon. cit., 2 gr.

**Hypodermic Tablets Strychnine Sulphate,** 1-100 and 1 50 gr.

**Normal Liquid Nux Vomica.**—An assayed preparation; standard 1.5 per cent. total alkaloid.

Dose, 1 to 10 minimis (0.06 to 0.6 C. c.)

**Malt Extract with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.**—Each fl. oz. contains: Iron and Quinine citrate, 8 gr.; Strychnine, 4-100 gr.

**Oleate Strychnine.**—In solution, containing 2 per cent. of the alkaloid.

**Pills.**—Containing Nux vomica or its alkaloid.

**Aloes and Nux Vomica.**

Purified Aloes, 1 1-2 gr. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-2 gr.

**Aloes, Nux Vomica and Belladonna.**

Purified Aloes, 1 1-2 gr. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-2 gr.  
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.

**Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna Comp.**

Aloin, 1-5 gr. Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.  
Strychnine, 1-60 gr. Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1-2 gr.

**Anti-Dyspeptic.**

Strychnine, 1-40 gr. Blue Mass, 2 gr.  
Ext. Belladonna, 1-10 gr. Ext. Coloc. comp., 2 gr.  
Powd. Ipecac, 1-10 gr.

**Anti-Periodic.**

Cinchonidine sulph., 1 gr. Strychnine sulph., 1-33 gr.  
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-2 gr. Gelsemperin, 1-20 gr.  
Podophyllin, 1-20 gr. Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-10 gr.

**Aperient.**

Ext. Nux vomica, 1-3 gr. Ext. Coloc. co., 2 gr.  
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 gr.

**Aphrodisiac Compound.**

Ext. Coca, 1 gr. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 gr.  
Cinchonidine sulph., 1-2 gr. Iron bromide, 1 gr.  
Phosphorus, 1-200 gr.

**Asafetida and Nux Vomica.**

Asafetida, 3 gr. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.

**Bismuth and Nux Vomica.**

Bismuth subnitrate, 5 gr. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-2 gr.

**Carminative.**

Strychnine, 1-20 gr. Powd. Black Pepper, 1 1-2 gr.  
Powd. Ipecac, 2-3 gr. Ext. Gentian, 1 gr.

**Carminative Modified.**

Strychnine sulph., 1-50 gr. Powd. Ipecac, 2-3 gr.  
Black Pepper, 1/4 gr. Ext. Gentian, 1 gr.  
Oil Cloves, 1-20 gtt.

**Cascara Sagrada and Nux Vomica.**

Ext. Cascara sagrada, 2 grs. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-5 gr.

**Cascara sagrada. Nux Vomica and Belladonna.**

Ext. Cascara sagrada, 2 gr. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 gr.  
Ext. Belladonna, 1-16 gr.

**Eccoprotic.**

Ext. Soc. Aloes, 2 gr. Podophyllin, 3-10 gr.  
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-5 gr. Oil Cloves, 1-10 gtt.

**Hepatic, Eclectic.**

Podophyllin, 1-4 gr. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-16 gr.  
Leptandrin, 1-2 gr. Powd. Capsicum, 1-3 gr.  
Irisin, 1-4 gr.

*Irisin Comp.*

Irisin, 1-4 gr,	Strychnine, 1-40 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.	

*Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Citrate.*

Iron and Quinine citrate, 2 gr.	Strychnine citrate, 1-50 gr.
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*Iron and Strychnine.*

Strychnine, 1-60 gr.	Iron by hydrogen, 2 gr.
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*Lapactic.*

Aloin, 1-4 gr.	Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.
Strychnine, 1-60 gr.	Ipecac, 1-16 gr.

*Mercury with Chalk, No. 3.*

Hydarg. cum creta, 1 gr.	Ext. Nucis vom. 1/4 gr.
Ferrum redactum, 2 gr.	Ext. Gentianæ, q.s.

*Nux Vomica, 1-50 gr.**Nux Vomica Extract, 1-8, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.**Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine, Formula "B."*

Pepsinum Purum, 1 gr.	Bismuth subnitrate, 5 gr.
Strychnine, 1-60 gr.	

*Phosphorus, Aloes and Nux Vomica.*

Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.	Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Aloes, 1-2 gr.	

*Phosphorus Compound, No. 1.*

Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.	Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.
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*Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.*

Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.	Quinine sulphate, 1-2 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 3 gr.	Strychnine, 1-40 gr.

*Phosphorus and Quinine Comp.*

Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.	Quinine sulph., 1-2 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 gr.	Strychnine, 1-60 gr.

*Quinine Co. and Strych., (Strych. Co., Formula "A").*

Quinine sulph., 1 gr.	Iron by hydrogen, 1 gr.
Arsenious acid, 1-20 gr.	Strychnine, 1-20 gr.

*Quinine and Strychnine.*

Quinine sulph., 1 gr.	Strychnine, 1-60 gr.
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*Strychnine, 1-100, 1-60, 1-50, 1-48, 1-40, 1-32, 1-30, 1-20 and 1-16 gr.**Strychnine Sulphate, 1-100 gr.**Strychnine Compound, Formula "B."*

Strychnine, 1-100 gr.	Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.
Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-16 gr.	Iron proto-carb. (Valliet's), 1 gr.

*Tonic Aiken's.*

Quinine sulphate, 1 gr.	Iron by hydrogen, 2-3 gr.
Arsenious acid, 1-50 gr.	Strychnine, 1-50 gr.

*Tonic, Hæmætic, Andrews'.*

Quinine sulphate, 1 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 1/2 gr.	Strychnine sulphate, 1-40 gr.
Arsenious acid, 1-40 gr.	

For others see our price list for Pills numbered 25-28, 48-51, 60, 61, 150, 157, 159, 207, 325, 329, 343, 416, 439, 441, 452, 454, 459-463, 475-481, 485, 488-492, 511, 512, 551-553, 594, 631, 663, 708.

**Syrups.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

**Hæmætic Hypophosphites**, Improved.—A scientific substitute for a certain proprietary preparation which it faithfully reproduces in all essential particulars. Our preparation contains the same medicinal ingredients, but possesses the advantage of being a permanently clear syrup. No certificates of its value are offered; physicians are allowed to judge from the published formula what are its merits.

Potassium hypophos., 1 1/2 gr.	Iron hypophos., 1 1/4 gr.
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Manganese hypophos., 1 gr.	Calcium hypophos., 1 gr.
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Strychnine hypophos., 1-16 gr.	Quinine hypophos., 7-16 gr.
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*Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates.*

Iron phosphate, 16 gr.      Strychnine phosphate, 8-60 gr.  
Quinine phosphate, 8 gr.

*Iron and Strychnine Citrate, 16 grs.***Tablet Triturates.***Aloin and Belladonna Compound.*

Aloin, 1-5 gr.      Strychnine sulphate, 1-60 gr.  
Fl. ext. Belladonna, 5-8 min.

*Iron, Arsenic and Strychnine.*

Iron powd., 1 gr.      Arsenious acid, 1-100 gr.  
Strychnine, 1-60 gr.

*Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.*

Iron, reduced, 1-2 gr.      Strychnine sulphate, 1-120 gr.  
Quinine sulphate, 1-2 gr.

*Iron and Strychnine Citrate, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.**Iron and Strychnine Compound.*

Iron, reduced, 1-2 gr.      Arsenious acid, 1-100 gr.  
Quinine sulphate, 1-2 gr.      Strychnine sulphate, 1-120 gr.

*Nux Vomica, Powdered, 1-100, 1-50, 1-10 and 1-4 gr.**Strychnine Sulphate, 1-100, 1-60, 1-50, 1-40, 1-30, 1-20 and 1-16 gr.***Veterinary Hypodermic Tablets.***Strychnine Arsenite, 1 gr.**Strychnine Sulphate, 1-2 and 1 gr.***OPIUM.** Concrete milky exudation from the capsules of *Papaver somniferum, Linnei.*

**ANTIDOTES.**—In cases of poisoning—atropine, caffeine. Evacuate the stomach by emetics (apomorphine, zinc sulphate, mustard, with copious draughts of luke-warm water) or stomach pump. Maintain respiration (faradization, flagellation, cold douche, etc.). Give strong tea or coffee (fluid extracts best, in drachm doses); belladonna or atropine, watching effect on pupil and on respiration. Alcoholic stimulants in stage of depression; artificial respiration, so long as there are signs of cardiac action.

**ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.****Apomorphine Muriate.**—Derivative alkaloid from morphine.

Dose, as an emetic, 1-15 to 1-10 grain (0.004 to 0.006 Gm.); as an expectorant, 1-60 to 1-30 grain (0.001 to 0.002 Gm.).

**Codeline.**—Less powerful than morphine and less liable to be followed by unpleasant secondary effects.

Dose, 1-10 to 1 grain (0.006 to 0.006 Gm.) and upwards.

For others see preparations below.

**PREPARATIONS.**

**Bronchial Sedative,** Formula of B.W. Palmer, M. D.—Each fluidounce represents: Ammonium chloride, 30 gr.; Fluid Tolu, soluble, 8 minimis; Fluid Opium Camphorated, 5 minimis; Elixir Licorice, aromatic, q. s. ad. 1 fluidounce. In simple uncomplicated bronchitis of children or adults, in which the cough is the most prominent and distressing symptom its action is almost specific, and in the severer forms of inflammation of the respiratory tract it allays the most urgent symptoms and promotes speedy resolution.

Dose, for an adult, 1 fluidrachm (4 C. c.).

**Chlor-anodyne.**—Each fl. oz. contains:

Tr. Capsicum, 1 1-2 min.      Morphine muriate, 2 7-8 gr.

Hydrocyanic acid, dil., 9 min.      Tr. Indian Cannabis, 46 min.

Oil Peppermint, 1 1-2 min.      Chloroform, 46 min.

Glycerin, 75 min.      Alcohol, q. s. ad 1 fl. oz.

An efficient and elegant remedy for colic, cholera morbus, neuralgia, spasmodyc pains, etc. It is of great value where antispasmodics or anodynies are indicated,

Adult dose, 15 minimis in repeated doses according to the indications.

**Collodion Morphine.**—Each fl. oz. contains 4 gr. Morphine.

**Compressed Tablets, Dover's Powders, 5 gr.**

**Confection, Opium, U. S. P., 1870.**—Confection Theriac. Thirty-eight grains equals 1 gr. Opium.

**Elixirs.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

*Ammonium and Morphine Valerianates.*

Ammonium valerianate, 16 gr. Morphine valerianate, 1-2 gr.

*Morphine Bromide, 1 gr.*

*Morphine Valerianate, 1 gr.*

#### Extracts.

*Fluid Opium, Aqueous and Deodorized.*—See Tr. Opium, deodorized, U. S. P.

*Fluid Opium Camphorated.*—Not miscible with water without some precipitation. Eight times the strength of Tincture Opium Camphorated, U. S. P. (Paregoric), for the preparation of which it may be employed. Dose, for an adult, 8 to 20 minims (0.5 to 1.3 C. c.); for an infant, 1 to 3 minims (0.06 to 0.2 C. c.).

*Powdered Extract Opium.*—Contains 20 per cent. morphine by assay. Prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered sugar of milk. Dose, 1-4 to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.65 Gm.).

*Solid Extract Opium, U. S. P.*—Contains 20 per cent. morphine by assay.

Dose, 1-4 to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.65 Gm.).

#### Hypodermic Tablets.

*Apomorphine Muriate, 1-10 gr.*

*Morphine Sulphate, 1-8 and 1-4 gr.*

*Morphine and Atropine, No. 1.*

Morphine sulphate, 1-8 gr. Atropine sulphate, 1-200 gr.

*Morphine and Atropine, No. 2.*

Morphine sulphate, 1-4 gr. Atropine sulphate, 1-150 gr.

*Morphine and Atropine, No. 3.*

Morphine sulphate, 1-6 gr. Atropine sulphate, 1-180 gr.

*Morphine and Atropine, No. 4.*

Morphine sulphate, 1-8 gr. Atropine sulphate, 1-100 gr.

*Morphine and Atropine, No. 5.*

Morphine sulphate, 1-4 gr. Atropine sulphate, 1-100 gr.

#### Lozenges.

*Ammonia, Dr. Jackson's.*

Ammonia muriate, 1-2 gr. Morphine muriate, 1-60 gr.

*Ipecac and Morphine.*

Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 gr. Morphine sulphate, 1-32 gr.

*Opium and Licorice, Wistar's Cough.*

Powd. Opium, 1-10 gr. Ext. Licorice, 1 gr.

Oil Anise, 1-32 gr.

Tinct. Tolu, 1-16 gr.

*Pectoral, Dr. Jackson's.*

Ipecac, 1-20 gr. Antimony sulphurated, 1-40 gr.

Morphine muriate, 1-33 gr.

#### Oleates.

*Morphine.*—Containing 10 per cent. of the alkaloid.

*Morphine and Mercury.*—Containing 5 per cent. of the alkaloid and 20 per cent. of mercuric oxide. Useful where these remedies cannot be administered in the usual way, when local action is desired.

#### Pills.

*Apomorphine, 1-60 gr.*

*Anodyne.*

Camphor, 1 gr.

Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 gr.

Morphine acetate, 1-20 gr.

Oil Capsicum, 1-20 gr.

<i>Asafetida Comp.</i>		
Opium, 4-5 gr.	Ammonium carb., 4-5 gr.	
Asafetida, 4-5 gr.		
<i>Blue Mass Comp.</i>		
Blue Mass, 1 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 gr.	
Powd. Opium, 1-2 gr.		
<i>Calomel and Opium.</i>		
Calomel, 2 gr.	Opium, 1 gr.	
<i>Camphor Compound.</i>		
Camphor, 1 gr.	Powd. Kino, 1 gr.	
Powd. Opium, 1 gr.	Ext. Capsicum, 1-16 gr.	
<i>Codeine, 1-16, 1-8 and 1-4 gr.</i>		
<i>Diaphoretic.</i>		
Morphine acetate, 1-25 gr.	Powd. Potass. nitrate, 1 gr.	
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 gr.	Powd. Camphor, 1-4 gr.	
<i>Diarrhœa Pellets.</i>		
Calomel, 1-8 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1-32 gr.	
Morphine sulph., 1-16 gr.	Powd. Camphor, 1-16 gr.	
Powd. Capsicum, 1-16 gr.		
<i>Dover's Powder, 1-4 gr.</i> See also <i>Ipecac and Opium</i> below.		
<i>Dupuytren.</i>		
Powd. Guaiac, 3 gr.	Powd. Opium, 1-8 gr.	
Corrosive sublimate, 1-10 gr.		
<i>Dysmenorrhœa, Alword's.</i>		
Morphine sulph., 1-10 gr.	Cimicifugin, 2-3 gr.	
Quinine sulphate, 2-3 gr.		
<i>Heim's.</i>		
Quinine sulphate, 1 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 gr.	
Powd. Digitalis, 1-2 gr.	Powd. Opium, 1-4 gr.	
<i>Ipecac and Opium, 1-2, 1 and 2 gr.</i>		
Containing of these ingredients 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr. each respectively.		
<i>Mercury protiodide and Opium.</i>		
Mercury protiodide, 1 gr.	Powd. Opium, 1-3 gr.	
<i>Morphine acetate, 1-8 gr.</i>		
<i>Morphine and Atropine.</i>		
Morphine sulphate, 1-8 gr.	Atropine sulphate, 1-100 gr.	
<i>Morphine Hydrochlorate, 1-4 and 1-8 gr.</i>		
<i>Morphine Sulphate, 1-50, 1-32, 1-20, 1-16, 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.</i>		
<i>Morphine Valerianate, 1-8 and 1-4 gr.</i>		
<i>Opium, powdered, 1-40, 1-2 and 1 gr.</i>		
<i>Opium Extract, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.</i>		
<i>Opium and Lead Acetate, Formula "B."</i>		
Opium, 1-2 gr.	Lead acetate, 1 1-2 gr.	
<i>Phosphorus, Morphine and Zinc Valerianate, Formula "B."</i>		
Phosphorus, 1-25 gr.	Morphine hydrochlor., 1-12 gr.	
Zinc valerianate, 1 gr.		
<i>Phosphorus, Opium and Digitalis, Formula "B."</i>		
Phosphorus, 1-33 gr.	Powd. Opium, 1-4 gr.	
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 gr.	Powd. Digitalis, 1-2 gr.	
<i>Quinine, Ipecac and Opium.</i>		
Quinine hydrobromate, 2 gr.	Powd. Opium, 1-4 gr.	
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 gr.		
<i>Sedative, Mann's.</i>		
Ext. Coca, 1-2 gr.	Arsenious acid, 1-80 gr.	
Ext. Valerian, 1-2 gr.	Strychnine, 1-80 gr.	
Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-4 gr.	Codeine, 1-8 gr.	
Vallet's Mass, 1 gr.		

For others see our price list for Pills numbered 139-142, 408-410, 414-416, 434, 473, 482, 487, 597, 619, 661, 672, 673.

**Syrup Dover's Powder.**—Each fl. oz. represents 40 gr. Dover's Powder, U. S. P., or 0.56 grs. morphine alkaloid, equivalent to 3-4 gr. morphine sulphate.  
Dose, for adults, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

**Tablet Triturates.**

*Apomorphine Muriate*, 1-100 and 1-50 gr.

*Codeine*, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.

*Copper and Opium.*

Copper sulph., 1-30 gr. Tinct. Opium Deod., 1-4 m.

*Dover's Powder*, 1-4, 1 and 2 1-2 gr.

*Morphine and Atropine, No. 1.*

Morphine sulphate, 1-8 gr. Atropine sulphate, 1-150 gr.

*Morphine and Atropine, No. 2.*

Morphine sulphate, 1-4 gr. Atropine sulphate, 1-120 gr.

*Morphine Hydrochlorate*, 1-8 and 1-4 gr.

*Morphine Sulphate*, 1-20, 1-16, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.

*Opium*, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.

**Tinctures.**

*Ipecac and Opium*, assayed.—Miscible with water.

A liquid form of Dover's Powder, representing 1 grain in each minim. Dose, 2 to 12 minims (0.13 to 0.75 C. c.).

*Opium, U. S. P.*—Laudanum. Each fl. oz. contains by assay 6 grs. morphine, equivalent to 7 1-2 grs. morphine sulphate.

Dose, corresponding to 1 grain powdered opium, 10 minims (0.65 C. c.).

*Opium Camphorated, U. S. P.*—Paregoric. Each fl. oz. contains by assay 1-4 gr. of morphine, alkaloid.

Dose, for an adult, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.); for an infant, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.3 C. c.).

*Opium Compound*.—Diarrhoea mixture, Squibb's formula. Each fluidrachm represents: Tinct. Opium, 12 minims; Spirits Camphor, 12 minims; Tinct. Capsicum, 12 minims; Purified Chloroform, 4 1-4 minims; Alcohol, 19 1-2 minims.  
Dose, for an adult, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.) in water.

*Opium Deodorized, U. S. P.*—(Fluid Opium, Aqueous and Deodorized.)—Miscible with water.

A preparation of opium which is not liable to nauseate delicate stomachs, nor to produce the unpleasant after-effects so often experienced from other opiates. It is a substitute for McMunn's Elixir and in appropriate doses for Battley's Sedative Drops. Each fl. oz. contains by assay six grains of morphine.

Dose, 4 to 15 minims, 5 to 20 drops (0.25 to 1 C. c.). (10.5 minims represents 1 grain of powdered opium.)

**Veterinary Hypodermic Tablets.**

*Morphine Muriate*, 1 and 2 gr.

*Morphine and Atropine.*

Morphine sulphate, 1½ gr. Atropine sulph., ½ gr.

**Vinegar Opium, U. S. P.**—Each fl. oz. contains by assay 6 grains of morphine, equivalent to 7 1-2 grains of morphine sulphate.

Dose, equivalent to one grain of powdered opium, 10 minims (0.65 C. c.).

**Wine Opium, U. S. P.**—Each fl. oz. contains by assay 6 grains of morphine, equivalent to 7 1-2 grains of morphine sulphate.

Dose, equivalent to one grain of powdered opium, 10 minims (0.65 C. c.).

**OX-GALL.** Fel Bovinum. The gall or bile of *Bos Taurus*, *Linné*.

**PREPARATIONS.**

**Ox-gall, Desiccated.**—Scales.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.65 Gm.).

**Ox-gall, Inspissated, U. S. P.**—Prepared by evaporating the fresh gall, after straining, to the consistency of a solid extract.  
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.65 Gm.).

**Ox-gall, Inspissated, powdered.**—Prepared by drying the above more thoroughly and powdering; suitable for administration in capsules.  
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.65 Gm.).

**Ox-gall, Purified, U. S. P.**  
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.65 Gm.).

#### Pills.

<i>Ox-gall.</i>	
Ox-gall, 2 gr.	Powd. Jamaica Ginger, 1 gr.
<i>Ox-gall, Craig's.</i>	
Ox-gall, 2 gr.	Ext. Coloc. comp., 1 gr.
<i>Ox-gall Compound.</i>	
Ox-gall, 2 gr.	Purified Aloes, 1-10 gr.
Ext. Stramonium seed, 1-6 gr.	Berberine hydrochlorate, 1-12 gr.
<i>Ox-gall and Pepsin, Armor's.</i>	
Purified Aloes, 1 gr.	Ox-gall, 1 1-2 gr.
Iron sulphate, exsic., 1-2 gr.	Pepsin, 1 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-12 gr.	

### PANCREATIN. Extractive from the pancreas or "sweetbread."

**Pancreatin, pure.**—There is of course no such thing made as a pure pancreatin; this is simply a highly concentrated preparation containing the various digestive ferment of the pancreatic secretion. Five grains with 20 grains of sodium bicarbonate will peptonize a pint of milk in about half an hour at 110° F.  
Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.13 Gm.).

**Pancreatin, saccharated.**—Diluted with sugar of milk, 1-4 the strength of pure pancreatin.  
Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.26 to 0.5 Gm.).

### PREPARATIONS.

#### Compressed Tablets.

**Digestive.**  
Pepsin, pure, 1 gr. Calcium lacto-phosphate, 2 gr.  
Pancreatin, pure, 1 gr.

**Peptonizing.**—Put up in boxes of two vials each.  
One of these vials contains 30 tablets of sodium bicarbonate, 10 gr.; and the other 30 tablets of pure pancreatin, 2 1-3 gr., with sugar of milk q. s. ad 10 gr. They are used for preparing peptonized milk, gruel, beef-tea, etc.

**Elixirs.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

**Pepsin, Bismuth and Pancreatin.**  
Saccharated pepsin, 8 gr. Bismuth and Ammon. cit., 8 gr.  
Pancreatin, 8 gr.

**Pepsin, Bismuth, Strychnine and Pancreatin.**  
Saccharated Pepsin, U.S.P., 8 gr. Strychnine, 8-100 gr.  
Bismuth and Ammon. citi., 8 gr. Pancreatin, 4 gr.

**Pepsin and Pancreatin.**  
Saccharated Pepsin, U.S.P., 8 gr. Pancreatin, 4 grs.

**Rhubarb and Potass with Pancreatin.**  
Rhubarb, 18 gr. Golden-seal, 9 gr.  
Potassium bicarbonate, 18 gr. Sacch. Pancreatin, 4 gr.

**Liquid Pancreatin, concentrated.**—One teaspoonful will peptonize a pint of milk.  
Dose, 1-4 to 2 fluidrachms (1<sup>fl</sup>to 8 C. c.).

### PANSY. *Viola tricolor, Linne.* (Leaves of the wild-grown plant.)

Pansy leaves, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

## PREPARATION.

**Fluid Extract Pansy.**—Miscible with water.

Dose, for young children, in acute forms of eczema, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 C.c.); in subacute and chronic forms, 10 to 15 minims (0.6 to 1 C.c.); for adults, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (1 to 4 C.c.). Administered on an empty stomach, and half an hour before meals if possible. When used in cases of eczema, if aggravation occurs, the remedy should be discontinued for a few days and resumed in smaller doses.

## PARALDEHYD.

A derivative of common ethyl alcohol. It has the same composition as aldehyde, but is a much less volatile liquid, and its properties, physical and physiological, are quite different. It is a hypnotic, resembling in its effects chloral hydrate.

Dose, 45 grains (3 grammes). It may be mixed with any of the aromatic tinctures. (In 1 ounce vials.)

**PAREIRA BRAVA, U. S. P.** *Chondodendron tomentosum, Ruiz & Pavon.* (Root.)

**Pareira Brava root**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

## PREPARATIONS.

**Elixir Buchu and Pareira Brava.**—Each fl. oz. represents:

Buchu, 30 gr.	Juniper Berries, 15 gr.
Pareira brava, 7 1-2 gr.	Stoneroot, 7 1-2 gr.

## Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Pareira Brava, U. S. P.**—Not miscible with water. Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C.c.).

**Fluid Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.**—Not miscible with water. Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Buchu, 8 ozs. av.; Pareira brava and Stone-root, 2 ozs. each, and Juniper berries, 4 ozs.

**PARSLEY.** *Carum Petroselinum, Benth. & Hook.* (Leaves, root, seed.)

**Parsley leaves**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**Parsley root**, compressed in pound and also in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

## ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

**Apiole.**—In small doses, diuretic and stimulant to the circulation. In full doses of 10 to 15 minims (0.6 to 1 C.c.) it is a very efficient emmenagogue in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa and also in cases of fetid menstruation.

## PREPARATIONS.

## Capsules.

**Apiole.**—In hard gelatin.

Apiole, 4 min.

Olive oil, 6 min.

**Apiole.**—In soft gelatin.

Apiole, 5 min.

Olive oil, 5 min.

## Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Parsley root.**—Miscible with water without material precipitation.

Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.)

**Fluid Extract Parsley seed.**—Not miscible with water.

Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C.c.).

**PELLITORY.** *Pyrethrum. Anacyclus Pyrethrum, DeCandolle.* (Root.)

**Pellitory root**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

## PREPARATION.

**Fluid Extract Pellitory.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.  
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.), to be held in the mouth but not swallowed.

**PENNYROYAL (American).** *Hedeoma pulegioides, Persoon.*  
(Leaves.)

**Pennyroyal leaves,** compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

## PREPARATIONS.

**Capsules Oil Pennyroyal,** 1 and 2 minimis; in soft gelatin.

**Fluid Extract Pennyroyal.**—Miscible with water.  
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

**PEPPERMINT.** *Mentha piperita, Linné.* (Leaves and tops.)

**Peppermint leaves,** compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

## PREPARATIONS.

**Fluid Extract Peppermint leaves.**—Miscible with water without material precipitation.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

**Pill Peppermint Oil,** 1-128 gr.

**PEPSIN.** An article representing the active principle of the gastric juice.

**Properties.**—Pepsin is that digestive ferment which dissolves albuminoids such as white of egg, meat fibrin, etc. It differs from pancreatin in not being able to act upon starchy or fatty substances, and in being active only in an acid solution instead of an alkaline one. Used as a substitute for the natural digestive fluid in atony of the stomach from functional derangement or organic diseases.

**Pepsin, Lactated.**—This contains all of the principal agents contributing to the process of digestion in its several stages. It converts starch into soluble glucose, digests albuminous and fibrous matter and renders fatty foods more easily assimilated. Dose, from one to five grains (0.06 to 0.3 grm.). Each dose of five grains contains: Pepsinum Purum Pulvis  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (equal to 20 grains Saccharated Pepsin, U. S. P.); pure Pancreatin,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain; Lactic acid, Maltose, Diastase, Hydrochloric acid.

**Pepsinum Purum in Lamellis.**—A soluble, scale pepsin, each grain of which is capable of completely digesting 2,000 grains coagulated egg albumen in accordance with our modified U. S. P. test.  
Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (Gm. 0.032 to 0.13).

**Pepsinum Purum Pulvis.**—Is identical in character with our Pepsinum Purum in Lamellis. It is soluble, and will completely digest 2,000 times its weight of albumen, by our modified U. S. P. test.  
Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (Gm. 0.032 to 0.13).

**Pepsin Saccharated, U. S. P.**—1 gr. dissolves 50 gr. albumen.  
Dose, 5 to 10 grs. (0.3 to 0.6 Gm.).

## PREPARATIONS.

## Compressed Tablets.

*Digestive.*

Pepsinum Purum, 1 gr.	Pancreatin, 1 gr.
Calcium lacto-phosphate, 2 gr.	

*Lactated Pepsin.*

Pepsinum Purum Pulvis, 3-10 gr.	
Pure Pancreatin, 3-10 gr.	
Lactic acid; Hydrochloric acid; Maltose; Diastase.	

**Pepsin and Bismuth.**

Pepsinum Purum Pulvis, 1 gr. (digestive strength 1 to 2060).  
Bismuth subnitrate, 3 gr.

**Pepsinum Purum, 1 gr. (Sugar-Coated).**—Each tablet contains 1 grain Pepsinum Purum, or a quantity sufficient to dissolve 2000 grains of coagulated egg-albumen, according to our published modification of the U. S. P. test.

**Elixirs.**—Names only; want of space prevents all formulæ being given here, and a selection would be difficult to make where all are equally valuable. For this information see Elixir Formulae list appended.

*Calisaya, Iron, Bismuth and Pepsin.*

*Calisaya, Iron, Bismuth, Pepsin and Strychnine.*

*Calisaya, Iron and Pepsin.*

*Calisaya, Iron, Strychnine and Pepsin.*

*Calisaya and Lactated Pepsin.*

*Calisaya, Pepsin and Bismuth.*

*Calisaya, Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.*

*Calisaya, Pepsin and Strychnine.*

*Gentian, Iron chloride and Lactated Pepsin.*

*Gentian and Lactated Pepsin.*

*Iron, Quinine, Strychnine and Pepsin.*

*Iron, Quinine and Strychnine phos. with Lactated Pepsin.*

*Lactated Pepsin.*

*Lactated Pepsin and Bismuth.*

*Lactated Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.*

*Lactated Pepsin, Bismuth, Strychnine and Iron.*

*Lime-juice and Pepsin.*

*Pepsin.*

*Pepsin and Bismuth.*

*Pepsin, Bismuth and Iron.*

*Pepsin, Bismuth, Iron and Quinine.*

*Pepsin, Bismuth and Nux Vomica.*

*Pepsin, Bismuth and Pancreatin.*

*Pepsin, Bismuth and Quinine.*

*Pepsin, Bismuth, Strychnine and Pancreatin.*

*Pepsin, Bismuth and Wafer Ash.*

*Pepsin, Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica.*

*Pepsin and Pancreatin.*

*Pepsin and Quinine.*

*Pepsin and Strychnine.*

*Pepsin, Strychnine and Bismuth.*

*Pepsin, Strychnine and Bismuth with Iron.*

*Pepsin, Strychnine and Iron.*

*Pepsin and Wafer Ash.*

**Glyceroles.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

*Pepsin, conc., 900 gr. Pepsin sacch., U. S. P.*

*Pepsin and Wafer Ash.*

*Pepsin, sacch., U. S. P., 80 gr. Wafer Ash, 30 gr.*

**Granular Effervescent Preparations.**—Ingredients stated per drachm.

*Pepsin and Bismuth.*

*Pepsinum Purum, 1 gr. Bismuth and Ammon. cit., 1 gr.*

*Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.*

*Pepsinum Purum, 1 gr. Strychnine, 1- $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.*

*Bismuth and Ammon cit., 2 gr.*

**Liquid Pepsin, U. S. P.**, represents 18 grains Sacch. Pepsin, U. S. P., per fl. oz.  
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidounce (15 to 30 C. c.).

**Lozenges.**

*Pepsinum Purum*, 1 gr.

*Pepsin and Bismuth.*

Pepsinum Purum, 1 gr.

Bismuth subnitrate, 2 gr.

*Pepsin and Iron.*

Pepsinum Purum, 1 gr.

Iron pyrophosphate, 1 1-2 gr.

*Pepsin and Calcium lactophosphate.*

Pepsinum Purum, 1 gr.

Calcium lactophos., 3 gr.

**Malt Extract with Pepsin and Pancreatin.**—Each fl. oz. contains:

Pepsin sacch., U. S. P., 15 gr. Pancreatin, sacch., 15 gr.

This preparation presents in a highly concentrated form, all of the nutritive and digestive principles of selected Canada barley malt, combined with pepsin and pancreatin, the digestive principles of the gastric and pancreatic secretions. It is therefore valuable as a constructive agent, and indicated in all forms of malnutrition arising from indigestion of starchy or albuminous food.

Dose—For adults, a tablespoonful (15 C. c.) three times daily.

**Pills.**

*Digestive Pellets, Hager's.*

Cinchonidine sulph., 1-5 gr.

Powd. Gentian root, 6-25 gr.

Pepsinum Purum, 1 1-5 gr.

Powd. Marshmallow root, 6-25 gr.

Powd. Ginger, 3-25 gr.

Powd. Tragacanth, 6-25 gr.

Powd. Cardamom, 3-25 gr.

Glycerin, 2-5 gr.

Powd. Pimento, 3-25 gr.

Acid hydrochloric, 2-5 gr.

*Headache.*

Lactated Pepsin, 1 gr.

Sodium bicarb., 1 gr.

Guarana, 1-2 gr.

Cypripedin, 1-2 gr.

*Night-sweat.*

Zinc oxide, 1-2 gr.

Hydrastin, 1 gr.

Salicin, 1 gr.

Lactated Pepsin, 1-2 gr.

Ext. Belladonna, 1-25 gr.

*Ox-gall and Pepsin, Armor's.*

Purified Aloes, 1 gr.

Ox-gall, 1 1-2 gr.

Iron sulph. exsic., 1-2 gr.

Pepsinum Purum, 1 gr.

Ext. Nux vomica, 1-12 gr.

*Pepsin and Iron by hydrogen.*

Pepsinum Purum, 1 1-2 gr.

Iron by hydrogen, 3-4 gr.

For others containing pepsin see Pill Formulae list appended for numbers 361, 440-444.

**Syrups.**—Ingredients stated per fl. oz.

*Acid Phosphate with Pepsin.*

Sacch. Pepsin, U. S. P., 80 gr. Liquid acid phosphate, 2 dr.

*Calcium lactophosphate and Pepsin.*

Calcium lactophosphate, 16 gr. Pepsin sacch., U. S. P., 80 gr.

*Lactated Pepsin*, 40 gr.

*Lactated Pepsin Compound.*

Lactated pepsin, 24 gr. Potassium phosphate, 8 gr.

Calcium phosphate, 8 gr.

Sodium phosphate, 8 gr.

Iron phosphate, 8 gr.

**Tablet Triturates, Pepsinum Purum**, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.

**Wines.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

*Beef, Iron and Wine with Pepsin.*

Beef, 2 oz.

Iron and Ammon. cit., 4 gr.

Sacch. Pepsin, U. S. P., 80 gr.

*Pepsin*, Sacch., U. S. P., 80 gr.

*Pepsin and Bismuth.*

Sacch. Pepsin, U. S. P., 80 gr.

Bismuth and Ammon. cit., 8 gr.

**PETROLEUM MASS (Crude).** In bulk and also in the following:

### PREPARATION.

**Capsule Petroleum Mass,** 10 minims (in soft gelatin).

## PHOSPHORUS.

### PREPARATIONS.

#### Capsules.

*Cod Liver Oil and Phosphorus*, 1-30 and 1-60 gr. in Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian, 10 min.

*Phosphorated Oil*, 1-10, 1-30, 1-50, 1-60 and 1-100 gr. Phosphorus in 10 min. of oil.

*Phosphorated Oil Compound.*  
1-60 gr. Phosphorus in 10 min. of oil.  
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.

**Elixirs.**—Each fl. oz. contains ingredients stated.

*Calisaya, Iron and Phosphorus.*

Calisaya bark, (active principles), 40 gr.  
Iron pyrophosphate, 8 gr.  
Phosphorus, 4-100 gr.

*Damiana, Iron and Phosphorus.*

Damiana, true, 60 gr. Iron pyrophosphate, 8 gr.  
Phosphorus, 4-100 gr.

*Damiana, Phosphorus, Nux Vomica and Iron.*

Damiana, true, 60 gr. Iron pyrophosphate, 8 gr.  
Nux vomica, 8 gr. Phosphorus, 4-100 gr.

*Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica.*

Damiana, 60 gr. Nux vomica, 8 gr.  
Phosphorus, 4-100 gr.

*Pepsin, Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica.*

Saccharated pepsin, U. S. P., 80 gr.  
Damiana, 60 gr.  
Fluid extract nux vomica, 8 gr.  
Phosphorus, 4-100 gr.

*Phosphorus, 8-100 gr.*

*Phosphorus and Strychnine.*  
Phosphorus, 8-100 gr. Strychnine, 8-100 gr.

**Glyceroles.**—Each fl. oz. contains ingredients stated.

*Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica.*

Damiana, 60 gr. Phosphorus, 1-25 gr.  
Nux vomica, 4 gr.

*Phosphorus, 2-25 gr.*

#### Pills.

*Aphrodisiac Comp.*

Ext. Coca, 1 gr. Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 gr.  
Cinchonidine sulph., 1-2 gr. Iron bromide, 1 gr.  
Phosphorus, 1-200 gr.

*Phosphorus, 1-200, 1-100, 1-50, 1-33, 1-25 and 1-20 gr.*

*Phosphorus and Aconite.*

Phosphorus, 1-50 gr. Ext. Aconite leaves, 1-16 gr.

*Phosphorus, Aloes, Iron and Strychnine.*

Phosphorus, 1-50 gr. Iron sulph. exsic., 1 1-2 gr.  
Ext. Aloes, 1 gr. Strychnine, 1-30 gr.

*Phosphorus, Aloes and Nux Vomica.*

Phosphorus, 1-50 gr. Ext. Aloes, 1-2 gr.  
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.

*Phosphorus, Aloes and Nux Vomica, Formula "B."*

Phosphorus, 1-20 gr. Ext. Aloes, 1-2 gr.  
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-2 gr.

<i>Phosphorus and Belladonna.</i>	
Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.	Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.
<i>Phosphorus and Belladonna, Formula "B."</i>	
Phosphorus, 1-33 gr.	Ext. Belladonna, 1-4 gr.
<i>Phosphorus and Cannabis Indica.</i>	
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.	Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-4 gr.
<i>Phosphorus and Cannabis Indica, Formula "B."</i>	
Phosphorus, 1-25 gr.	Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-4 gr.
<i>Phosphorus and Cantharides comp.</i>	
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.	Cantharides, 1 gr.
Powd. Nux vomica, 1 gr.	
<i>Phosphorus and Cantharides comp., Formula "B."</i>	
Phosphorus, 1-33 gr.	Cantharides, 1 gr.
Powd. Nux vomica, 1 gr.	
<i>Phosphorus Comp., No. 1.</i>	
Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.	Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.
<i>Phosphorus Comp., No. 2.</i>	
Phosphorus, 1-60 gr.	Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.
<i>Phosphorus Comp., No. 3.</i>	
Phosphorus, 1-40 gr.	Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 gr.
<i>Phosphorus and Digitalis comp.</i>	
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.	Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1 gr.
Powd. Digitalis, 1 gr.	
<i>Phosphorus, Digitalis and Hyoscyamus.</i>	
Phosphorus, 1-33 gr.	Powd. Digitalis, 1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 2 gr.	
<i>Phosphorus, Digitalis and Iron.</i>	
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.	Powd. Digitalis, 1 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 gr.	
<i>Phosphorus, Digitalis and Iron, Formula "B."</i>	
Phosphorus, 1-33 gr.	Powd. Digitalis, 1 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 3 gr.	
<i>Phosphorus and Iron.</i>	
Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.	Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 1 gr.
<i>Phosphorus and Iron, Formula "B."</i>	
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.	Iron by hydrogen, 3 gr.
<i>Phosphorus, Iron and Quinine.</i>	
Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.	Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 1 gr.
Quinine sulph., 1 gr.	
<i>Phosphorus, Zinc and Strychnine.</i>	
Phosphorus, 1-70 gr.	Zinc valerianate, 3-4 gr.
Strychnine, 1-30 gr.	
<i>Phosphorus, Zinc and Valerian.</i>	
Phosphorus, 1-40 gr.	Zinc sulph., 1 gr.
Ext. Valerian, 2 gr.	
<i>Strychnine Comp., Formula "B."</i>	
Strychnine, 1-100 gr.	Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Ind., 1-16 gr.	Powd. Ginseng, 1 gr.
Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 1 gr.	

For others containing Phosphorus see our price list for Pills numbered 471-493.

## PIMENTO. *Eugenia Pimenta, DeCandolle.* (Fruit, leaves.)

### PREPARATIONS.

**Fluid Extract Pimento fruit.**—Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 10 to 40 minimis (0.6 to 2.5 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Pimento leaves.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.  
Dose, 10 to 20 minimis (0.6 to 1.3 C. c.).

**PINK-ROOT.** *Spigelia marilandica, Linné.* (Rhizome.)

Pink-root, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

## PREPARATIONS.

**Fluid Extract Pink-root, U. S. P.**—Miscible with water without material precipitation.  
Dose, adults, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.); children, 10 to 20 minimis (0.6 to 1.3 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Pink-root Compound.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.  
Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Pink-root and Senna, 7 ozs. each; Savin and Manna, 1 oz. each. An efficacious combination as a specific for worms; combining both anthelmintic and laxative properties.  
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Pink-root and Senna, U. S. P., 1870.**—  
Miscible with water.  
Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Pink-root, 10 ozs. av.; Senna, 6 ozs.; Anise and Caraway oils, 20 minimis each. An excellent vermicide, combining the anthelmintic action of Pink-root with the cathartic action of Senna.  
Dose, for a child two years old, 30 to 60 minimis (2 to 4 C. c.); for an adult, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (8 to 15 C. c.).

**PIPSISSEWA.** *Chimaphila umbellata, Nuttall.* (Leaves.)

Pipsissewa leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

## PREPARATIONS.

**Chimaphilin, a so-called Concentration.**—A powdered preparation from Pipsissewa.  
Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.26 Gm.).

**Elixir Stillingia Comp.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.  

Stillingia, 30 gr.	Blue Flag, 15 gr.
Turkey corn, 30 gr.	Prickly ash berries, 7 1-2 gr.
Pipsissewa, 15 gr.	Coriander seed, 7 1-2 gr.
Elder flowers, 15 gr.	

## Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Pipsissewa, U. S. P.**—Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Stillingia Comp.**—Not miscible with water.  
Formula in same proportions as Elixir Stillingia Compound above, but four times stronger.

**Solid Extract Pipsissewa.**—One part equals 4 of drug.  
Dose, 3 to 10 gr. (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

**Pill Chimaphila Extract,** 3 gr.**Syrup Stillingia Compound.**—Formula same as Elixir above.**PLEURISY-ROOT.** *Asclepias tuberosa, Linné.* (Root.)

Pleurisy-root, compressed in pound and also in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

## PREPARATIONS.

**Asclepidin, a so-called Concentration,** a powdered preparation from Pleurisy-root.  
Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.065 to 0.33 Gm.).

**Fluid Extract Pleurisy-root.**—Not miscible in water without some precipitation.  
Dose, 20 to 60 minimis (1.3 to 4 C. c.).

**POISON OAK.** *Rhus Toxicodendron, Linné.* (Leaves.)

ANTIDOTES—In cases of poisoning—Use emetics followed by demulcents and alkalies, and treat symptoms as they arise on general principles.

**Poison Oak leaves**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

### PREPARATIONS.

#### Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Poison Oak**.—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.  
Dose, 3 to 30 minimis (0.2 to 2 C. c.).

**Powdered Extract Poison Oak**.—One part equals 5 of drug.  
Dose, 1-2 to 5 grains (0.03 to 0.33 Gm.).

**"German Tincture" Poison Oak**.—An imported unofficial tincture of the green drug.  
Dose, 2 to 10 minimis (0.12 to 0.6 C. c.).

**POKE-ROOT.** *Phytolacca decandra, Linné.* (Berries, root.)

**Poke-root**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

### PREPARATIONS.

#### Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Alterative Compound**.—Miscible with water.

**Synonyms**.—Bamboo Brier Comp., Succus Alterans, Mist. Smilacis Comp.

Seventeen fluidounces, imperial, represents. Bamboo Brier, Stillingia, Burdock, and Poke roots, 4 ozs. av. each; Prickly Ash bark, 1 oz.

Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C. c.), in water.

**NOTE**—Syrup Trifolium Comp., is rapidly supplanting this formula as an alterative; see below.

**Fluid Extract Poke berries**.—Miscible with water.

Dose, 10 minimis to 1 fluidrachm (0.6 to 4 C. c.), according to the effect desired.

**Fluid Extract Poke root**.—Miscible with water.

Dose, as an alterative, 2 to 10 minimis (0.13 to 0.65 C. c.); as an emetic, 20 to 30 minimis (1.3 to 2 C. c.).

**Powdered Extract Poke root**.—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Poke-root.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.33 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Alterative Comp.**.—One grain is equivalent to 5 minimis Fluid Extract Alterative Comp., see above for formula.

Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0.65 to 2.6 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Poke-root**.—One part equals 4 of root.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 Gm.).

**Phytolaccin**, a so-called **Concentration**.—A powdered preparation from Poke-root.

Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.13 Gm.).

#### Pills.

**Alterative Compound**.

Ext. Smilax Sarsap., 2-3 gr.      Ext. Poke-root, 2-3 gr.

Ext. Stillingia silvat., 2-3 gr.      Ext. Prickly ash bark, 1-3 gr.

Ext. Burdock, 2-3 gr.

**Phytolaccin**, 1-2 gr.

**Syrups**.—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

**Alterative Compound**.

Two drachms Fluid Extract Alterative Comp.; see above for formula.

Dose, 2 fluidrachms (8 C. c.) and upwards.

**Trifolium Compound**.

Recommended by Dr. Rush as superior in efficacy to the combination of alteratives that has recently acquired considerable notoriety under the name of bamboo brier root compound, succus alterans or alterative compound. Its restorative action in secondary syphilis is prompt and unequivocal. Each fl. oz. represents:

## POKE-ROOT.

Red clover, 32 gr.	Berberis aquifolium, 16 gr.
Stillingia, 16 gr.	Cascara amarga, 16 gr.
Burdock root, 16 gr.	Prickly ash bark, 4 gr.
Poke-root, 16 gr.	Potassium iodide, 8 gr.
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.) three times a day.	

**POMEGRANATE.** *Punica Granatum, Linne.* (Bark of root.)

**Pomegranate bark of root**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

## ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

**Pelletierine Sulphate**.—A remedy for tape-worm.  
Dose, as a tæniuge, 5 to 12 grains (0.33 to 0.76 Gm.).

**Pelletierine Tannate**.—An efficient remedy for tape-worm, and commonly used in preference to the sulphate.  
Dose, 10 to 25 grains (0.65 to 1.66 Gm.).

## PREPARATION.

**Fluid Extract Pomegranate bark of root**.—Miscible with water  
Dose, 1 1/4 to 2 fluidrachms (1 to 8 C. c.).

**POTASSIUM BICARBONATE.**

## PREPARATIONS.

**Compressed Troches Potassium bicarbonate**, 5 gr.

**Granular Effervescent Potassium bicarbonate**, 10 gr. in each drachm.

**POTASSIUM BITARTRATE.** Cream of Tartar.

## PREPARATION.

**Lozenge, Sulphur Compound**, each containing:  
Sulphur, 5 gr. Potassium bitartrate, 1 gr.

**POTASSIUM BROMIDE.**

## PREPARATIONS.

**Compressed Troches Potass. bromide**, 5 gr.

**Elixirs**.—Each fl. oz. contains ingredients stated.

*Chloral hydrate and Potassium bromide*,  
Chloral hydrate, 40 gr. Potassium bromide, 40 gr.

*Potassium bromide*, 40 gr.

**Granular Effervescent Caffeine and Potassium bromide**.—  
Each drachm contains Caffeine, 1 gr.; Potassium bromide, 5 gr.

**Glycerole Verbena Compound**.—Each fl. oz. contains:  
Yerba santa, 90 gr. Potassium bromide, 7 1/2 gr.  
Licorice, 90 gr. Grindelia robusta, 30 gr.  
Wild cherry bark, 30 gr. Tar, 2 3/4 gr.  
Salicylic acid, 2 gr.

**Pills Potassium bromide**, 1-5, 1 and 5 gr.

**POTASSIUM CHLORATE.**

## PREPARATIONS.

**Compressed Troches**.

*Potass. chlorate*, 5 gr.

*Potass. chlorate and Borax*, 2 1/2 gr. of each.

*Potass. chlorate and Muriate of Ammonia*.

Potassium chlorate, 3 1/2 gr. Ammon. mur., 1 1/2 gr.

**Glycerole Potassium chlorate**, 8 gr. in each fl. oz.

...ozenges.

*Potassium chlor.*, 2 and 5 gr.

*Potassium chlor.*, 2 and 5 gr. (Chocolate).

*Potassium chlor.*, 2 gr. (Lemon).

*Potassium chlor.*, 2 gr. (Wintergreen).

*Potass. chlor. and Amm. chlor.*, 1 gr. each (Chocolate).

## POTASSIUM CITRATE.

### PREPARATIONS.

**Granular Effervescent Potassium citrate**, 5 gr. in each drachm.

**Syrup Potassium Citrate and Ipecac.**

Formula suggested by H. C. Wood, M. D., in the *Therapeutic Gazette*, Jan. 15, 1885. Each fl. oz. contains:

<i>Potassium citrate</i> , 80 gr.	Syrup ipecac, 40 min.
<i>Lemon juice</i> , 160 min.	

## POTASSIUM IODIDE.

### PREPARATIONS.

**Elixirs.**—Each fl. oz. contains ingredients stated.

*Corydalis Compound.*

Turkey-corn, 30 gr.	Blue-flag, 40 gr.
Stillingia, 30 gr.	Prickly ash, 15 gr.
<i>Potassium iodide</i> , 8 gr.	

*Salicylic Acid Compound.*

Salicylic acid, 40 gr.	Black cohosh, 15 gr.
Gelsemium, 15 gr.	<i>Potassium iodide</i> , 4 gr.

**Pills.**

*Anti-Syphilitic.*

<i>Potass. iodide</i> , 21-2 gr.	Corrosive Sublimate, 1-40 gr.
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*Potassium iodide*, 2 and 5 gr.

**Syrups.**—Each fl. oz. contains ingredients stated.

*Corydalis Compound.*

Fluid extract turkey-corn, 30 min.	
Fluid extract stillingia, 30 min.	
Fluid extract blue-flag, 40 min.	
Iodide potassium, 8 gr.	

*Sarsaparilla Compound with Potassium Iodide.*

16 grs. iodide of potassium in each fl. oz. syrup sarsaparilla compound.

*Trifolium Compound.*

Red clover, 32 gr.	Burdock root, 16 gr.
Stillingia, 16 gr.	Poke-root, 16 gr.
Berberis aquifolium, 16 gr.	Cascara amarga, 16 gr.
Prickly ash bark, 4 gr.	<i>Potassium iodide</i> , 8 gr.

## POTASSIUM AND IRON TARTRATE.

### PREPARATION.

**Pill Potassium and Iron tartrate**, 2 gr.

## POTASSIUM NITRATE.

### PREPARATION.

**Pills.**

*Diaphoretic.*

Morphine acetate, 1-25 gr.	Powd. Potass. nitrate, 1 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 gr.	Powd. Camphor, 1-4 gr.

*Digitalis Comp.*

Powd. Digitalis, 1 gr.

Powd. Potass. nitrate, 2 gr.

*Potassium nitrate*, 1-10 gr.

Powd. Squill, 1 gr.

## POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.

## PREPARATION.

**Pill Potassium permanganate**, 1-2, 1 and 2 gr.PRICKLY ASH. *Xanthoxylum americanum, Miller.* (Bark, berries.)**Prickly Ash bark**, compressed in pound and also in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

## PREPARATIONS.

**Elixirs.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.*Corydalis Compound.*

Turkey-corn, 30 gr.

Stillingia, 30 gr.

Blue-flag, 40 gr.

Prickly ash, 15 gr.

Potassium iodide, 8 gr.

*Stillingia Compound.*

Stillingia, 30 gr.

Turkey-corn, 30 gr.

Pipsissewa, 15 gr.

Elder flowers, 15 gr.

Blue-flag, 15 gr.

Prickly ash berries, 7 1-2 gr.

Coriander seed, 7 1-2 gr.

## Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Alterative Comp.**—Miscible with water.**Synonyms.**—Bamboo Brier Comp., Succus Alterans, Mist. Smilacis Comp.

Seventeen fl. oz., imperial, represents: Bamboo Brier, Stillingia, Burdock and Poke roots, 4 oz. av. each; Prickly ash bark, 1 oz.

Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C. c.).

NOTE.—Syrup Trifolium Comp. is rapidly supplanting this formula as an alterative, see below.

**Fluid Extract Prickly Ash bark, U. S. P.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, 10 to 40 minimis (0.6 to 2.6 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Prickly Ash berries.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, 5 to 10 minimis (0.33 to 0.65 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Stillingia Comp.**—Not miscible with water.

Formula in same proportion as Elixir Stillingia Comp. above, but four times stronger.

Dose, 30 to 60 minimis (2 to 4 C. c.).

**Solid Extract Alterative Comp.**—One grain is equivalent to 5 minimis Fluid Extract Alterative Comp., see above.

Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0.65 to 2.6 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Prickly Ash bark.**—One part equals 5 of bark.

Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

## Pills.

*Ague, Improved.*

Cinchonidine sulph., 1 gr.

Xanthoxyllin, 1 gr.

Gelsemerin, 1-16 gr.

Powd. Capsicum, 1-16 gr.

*Alterative Compound.*

Ext. Smilax Sarsap., 2-3 gr.

Ext. Stillingia silvat., 2-3 gr.

Ext. Burdock, 2-3 gr.

Ext. Poke root, 2-2 gr.

Ext. Prickly ash bark, 1-3 gr.

*Cascara Compound Pellets, D'Ary's.*

Ext. Cascara sagrada, 4-15 gr.

Ext. Nux vomica, 1-30 gr.

Ext. Belladonna, 1-60 gr.

Euonymin, 1-5 gr.

Xanthoxyllin, 4-15 gr.

Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-20 gr.

**Tonic, Waxham's.**

Cinchonine sulph., 1 gr. Ext. Dogwood bark, 1-4 gr.  
 Ext. Prickly ash bark, 1-4 gr. Powd. Capsicum, 1-4 gr.  
 Ext. Cinchona bark, red, 1-4 gr.

**Syrups.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

**Alterative Compound.**

Two drachms Fluid Extract Alterative Comp.; see above for formula.  
 Dose, 2 fluidrachms (8 C. c.) and upwards.

**Trifolium Compound.**

Recommended by Dr. Rush as superior in efficacy to the combination of alteratives known as alterative compound or succus alterans. Its restorative action in secondary syphilis is prompt and unequivocal.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.) three times a day.  
 Red clover, 32 gr. Berberis aquifolium, 16 gr.  
 Stillingia, 16 gr. Cascara amarga, 16 gr.  
 Burdock root, 16 gr. Prickly ash bark, 4 gr.  
 Poke-root, 16 gr. Potassium iodide, 8 gr.

**Stillingia.**

Stillingia, 88 gr. Prickly ash berries, 44 gr.

**Stillingia Compound.**—Formula same as Elixir Stillingia Comp., see above.

**Xanthoxylon**, a so-called **Concentration**.—A powdered preparation from Prickly ash bark.  
 Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.065 to 0.26 Gm.).

**PULSATILLA.** *Anemone Pulsatilla, Linné.* (Herb.)

**Pulsatilla herb**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**PREPARATIONS.****Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Pulsatilla.**—Miscible with water without material precipitation.  
 Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.065 to 0.33 C. c.).

**Powdered Extract Pulsatilla.**—One part equals 5 of drug.  
 Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 gr. (0.016 to 0.064 Gm.).

“**German Tinetur**” **Pulsatilla**.—An imported unofficial tincture of the green drug.

Dose, 3 to 10 minims (0.18 to 0.6 C. c.).

**Tablet Triturate Pulsatilla**, 1 min. tincture.

**PUMPKIN.** *Cucurbita Pepo, Linné.* (Seed.)**PREPARATIONS.****Fluid Extract Pumpkin seed.**—Miscible with water.

Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidounces (15 to 60 C. c.).  
 For tape-worm, evaporate, at a gentle heat, two fl. oz. of the fluid extract to one-half fluidounce; let the patient take this at one dose, fasting, in the morning.

**Solid Extract Pumpkin seed.**—One part equals 20 of the seed.

Dose, 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 Gm.).  
 An efficient taenifuge. May be combined with oleoresin of male fern or with other anthelmintics.

**QUASSIA.** *Picraea excelsa, Lindley.* (The wood.)**PREPARATIONS.****Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Quassia, U. S. P.**—Miscible with water.  
 Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 C. c.).

**Powdered Extract Quassia.**—Of the same strength as the solid extract, prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Quassia.  
Dose, 1 grain (0.06 Gm.) and upwards.

**Solid Extract Quassia, U. S. P.**—One part equals 12 of drug.  
Dose, 1 grain (0.06 Gm.) and upwards.

**Pills.**

*Iron, Quassia and Nux Vomica.*

Iron by hydrogen, 1 1-2 gr.	Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Quassia, 1 gr.	Powd. Soap, 1-2 gr.

*Quassia Extract, 1 gr.*

## QUEBRACHO. *Aspidosperma Quebracho, Schlechtendal.* (Bark.)

### ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

**Aspidospermine.**—Quebracho bark contains at least six different alkaloids. The aspidospermine of commerce consists of all the alkaloids of the bark, and hence represents fairly well the activity of the drug, which is perhaps the most valuable remedy we possess for dyspnoea in its various forms.  
Dose, 1-4 to 1-2 grain (0.016 to 0.03 Gm.)

### PREPARATIONS.

**Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Quebracho.**—Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 15 minimis to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.)

**Solid Extract Quebracho.**—One part equals 10 of drug.  
Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 Gm.).

## RED CLOVER. *Trifolium pratense, Linné.* (Blossoms.)

**Red Clover tops,** compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

### PREPARATIONS.

**Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Red Clover tops.**—Miscible with water.  
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.)

**Solid Extract Red Clover tops.**—One part equals 5 of drug.  
Dose, 5 to 25 grains (0.33 to 1.6 Gm.).

**Syrup Trifolium Compound.**—This syrup is recommended as superior in efficacy to any of the liquid alteratives, such as Sarsaparilla Comp., Stillingia Comp., Bamboo Brier Comp., etc., etc. After much clinical experience, the combination represented in this preparation has been adopted as that best adapted for general use. It may be prescribed with success as a general alterative in every variety of disease, or in simple inactivity of the bowels and skin, that condition so well known as sluggishness or malaise, as well as in skin affections and the more serious diseases induced or accompanied by impurity of the blood, and in specific venereal affections; in fine, wherever an alterative is indicated. Each fl. oz. represents:

Red clover, 33 gr.	Berberis aquifolium, 16 gr.
Stillingia, 16 gr.	Cascara amarga, 16 gr.
Burdock root, 16 gr.	Prickly ash bark, 4 gr.
Poke-root, 16 gr.	Potassium iodide, 8 gr.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.) three times a day.

## RED OAK. *Quercus rubra, Linné.* (Bark.)

**Red Oak bark,** compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

## RESORCIN. (Resorcinol.)

Obtained from various organic substances by destructive distillation, or by fusion with caustic alkali. It is a phenol, and has properties analogous to those of ordinary carbolic acid, especially as an antiseptic. It

is, however, odorless, is solid at ordinary temperatures, and dissolves readily in water. It is highly extolled as an antiseptic specially adapted to the wants of the surgeon. (In 1 ounce vials.)  
Dose, 5 to 10 grains (grm. 0.33 to 0.65), in capsule or solution.

## RHATANY. *Krameria triandra, Ruiz & Pavon.* (Root.)

*Rhatany root*, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

### PREPARATIONS.

**Capsules.**—In soft gelatin.

*Copaiba, Cubeb and Rhatany.*

Copaiba, Para, 6 min.	Ext. Rhatany, 2 gr.
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Oleoresin Cubeb, 2 min.

*Copaiba and Rhatany.*

Copaiba, Para, 8 min.	Ext. Rhatany, 2 gr.
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**Extracts.**

*Fluid Extract Rhatany, U. S. P.*—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, 15 to 30 minimis (1 to 2 C. c.).

*Powdered Extract Rhatany.*—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Rhatany.

Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.13 to 0.26 Gm.).

*Solid Extract Rhatany, U. S. P.*—One part equals 8 of drug.

Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.13 to 0.26 Gm.).

**Pills.**

*Cubeb Extract, Rhatany and Iron.*

Ext. Cubeb, 1 1-2 gr.	Ext. Rhatany, 1-2 gr.
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Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.

*Krameria Extract, 2 gr.*

## RHUBARB. *Rheum officinale, Baillon;* and other species. (Root.)

### PREPARATIONS.

**Elixirs.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

*Rhubarb and Columbo.*

Rhubarb, 90 gr.	Columbo, 30 gr.
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*Rhubarb and Magnesia.*

Rhubarb, 60 gr.	Magnesium acetate, 10 gr.
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*Rhubarb and Potassa.*

Rhubarb, 18 gr.	Potassium bicarbonate, 18 gr.
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Golden-seal, 9 gr.

*Rhubarb and Potass with Pancreatin.*

Rhubarb, 18 gr.	Golden-seal, 9 gr.
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Potassium bicarbonate, 18 gr.	Sacch. Pancreatin, 4 gr.
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**Extracts.**

*Fluid Extract Rhubarb, U. S. P.*—Not miscible with water.

Dose, 5 to 30 minimis (0.3 to 2 C. c.).

*Fluid Extract Rhubarb Comp. with Potass.*—Not miscible with water.

Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Rhubarb, 8 ozs. av.; Golden-seal and Cassia, 4 ozs. each, with addition of 30 minimis Oil of Peppermint and 1 oz. Potassium carbonate.

Dose, 15 to 60 minimis (1 to 4 C. c.).

*Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Senna.*—Not miscible with water.

Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Rhubarb and Senna, 8 ozs. av. each.

Dose, 15 to 60 minimis (1 to 4 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Rhubarb, sweet.**—Not miscible with water.

Four times the strength of the official sweet tincture of rhubarb.  
Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Rhubarb, select, 5 ozs. av.;  
Licorice root and Anise seed, 2 1-2 ozs. each; Cardanom seed, 5-8 oz.  
Dose, 1-4 to 1 1-2 fluidrachms (1 to 6 C. c.).

**Fluid Rhubarb Aromatic.**—Not miscible with water. Twice the strength of the official aromatic tincture of Rhubarb, U. S. P., which it otherwise resembles in every particular. It is employed to prepare extemporaneously the aromatic syrup of Rhubarb, and for this purpose is preferable to the official tincture, as it does not introduce into the syrup so large a proportion of alcohol.  
Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Rhubarb, 6 1-2 ozs. av.;  
Cinnamon, 1 1-4 ozs.; Cloves, 1 1-4 ozs.; Nutmeg, 2-3 oz.  
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

**Powdered Extract Rhubarb.**—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Rhubarb.  
Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.13 to 0.6 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Rhubarb, U. S. P.**—One part equals 3 of drug.  
Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.13 to 0.6 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Rhubarb Compound, Phar. Ger.**—Consists of:  
Ext. Rhubarb, 6 parts; Ext. Aloes, 2 parts; Resin Jalap, 1 part; Soap, 4 parts.  
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

**Normal Liquid Rhubarb, assayed.**—Standard arbitrary, 30 per cent. extractive.  
Dose, 5 to 25 minimis (0.3 to 1.5 C. c.).

**Pills.***Anti-constipation, Carsons'.*

Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1 gr.  
Ext. Rhubarb, 1 gr.

*Aperient, Drysdale's.*

Powd. Rhubarb, 1 1-4 gr.  
Powd. Ipecac, 5-12 gr.

*Aperient, Mild.*

Ext. Coloc. co., 1-2 gr.  
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 5-6 gr.

*Asafetida and Rhubarb.*

Asafetida, 1 gr.  
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 gr.

*Calomel and Rhubarb.*

Calomel, 1-3 gr.  
Ext. Rhubarb, 1-2 gr.

*Liver, Christopher's.*

Calomel, 2 gr.  
Rhubarb, 1 gr.

*Magnesia and Rhubarb.*

Magnesia calcined, 1 gr.

*Rhubarb Extract, 1 gr.**Rhubarb, U. S. P., 3 gr.**Rhubarb and Blue Mass.*

Blue Mass, 1 3-4 gr.  
Sodium bicarbonate, 1-2 gr.

*Rhubarb Compound.*

Powd. Rhubarb, 1 1-2 gr.  
Powd. Myrrh, 3-4 gr.

*Rhubarb Compound, U. S. P.*

Powd. Rhubarb, 2 gr.  
Purified Aloes, 1 1-2 gr.

*Rhubarb and Iron.*

Powd. Rhubarb, 2 gr.

Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.  
Aloin, 1-3 gr.

Purified Aloes, 1 1-4 gr.  
Powd. Nux vomica, 1-2 gr.

Powd. Rhubarb, 2 gr.  
Oil Caraway, 1-20 gr.

Iron by hydrogen, 1 gr.

Ext. Coloc. comp., 1-2 gr.  
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-6 gr.

Powd. Ipecac, 1-2 gr.

Powd. Rhubarb, 1 gr.

Purified Aloes, 1 1-8 gr.  
Oil Peppermint, q. s.

Powd. Myrrh, 1 gr.  
Oil Peppermint, 1-10 gr.

Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.

For others see our price list for Pills numbered 162, 176, 224, 254, 261, 262.

**Rhein**, a so-called **Concentration**, a powdered preparation from Rhubarb root.

Dose, 1 to 10 grains (0.06 to 0.6 Gm.).

**Syrups**.—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

**Rhubarb, U. S. P.**

Rhubarb, 55 gr. Potassium carbonate, 4 gr.

Cinnamon, 11 gr.

Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C. c.).

**Rhubarb, aromatic, U. S. P.**

Rhubarb, 11 gr.

Cloves, 2 gr.

Cinnamon, 2 gr.

Nutmeg, 1 gr.

Dose, for an infant, 1 fluidrachm (4 C. c.) repeated every two hours till the passages indicate by their color that the medicine has operated.

**Rhubarb and Potassium Comp.**.—Neutralizing cordial.

Fluid Extract Rhubarb comp. with Potassium carb., 2 fluidrachms.

See above for formula.

Dose, for an adult, 1-2 fluidounces (15 C. c.) in water.

**Wine Rhubarb, U. S. P.**.—Each fl. oz. represents:

Rhubarb, 45 gr. Calamus, 4 gr.

Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C. c.).

**ROSEMARY**. *Rosmarinus officinalis, Linné.* (Flowers, leaves.)

**Rosemary flowers**, } Compressed in ounce packages for retailing  
**Rosemary leaves**, } purposes.

**RUE**. *Ruta graveolens, Linné.* (Leaves.)

**Rue leaves**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**PREPARATIONS.**

**Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Rue**.—Not miscible in water without some precipitation.

Dose, 10 to 30 minimis (0.6 to 2 C. c.)

**Solid Extract Rue**.—One part equals 5 of leaves.

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.33 Gm.).

**Pill, Emmenagogue, Rigaud's.**

Purified Aloes, 1 1-2 gr.

Powd. Saffron, 3-4 gr.

Powd. Rue, 3-4 gr.

Powd. Savin, 3-4 gr.

**SAGE**. *Salvia officinalis, Linné.* (Leaves.)

**Sage leaves**, domestic and Italian, compressed in ounce, 1-4 and 1-2 pound packages for retailing purposes.

**PREPARATION.**

**Fluid Extract Sage leaves**.—Miscible with water.

Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (3 to 4 C. c.).

**SARSAPARILLA**. (Root.)

Honduras: *Smilax officinalis, Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth.*

Mexican: *Smilax medica, Chamisso & Schlechtendal.*

Para: *Smilax* (species indetermined).

**Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, and Mexican**, each, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

**PREPARATIONS.**

**Capsule Copaiiba, Cubeb and Sarsaparilla**.—In soft gelatin.

Copaiiba, Para, 6 min.

Ext. Sarsaparilla, 2 gr.

Oleoresin Cubeb, 2 min.

**Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla, U. S. P.**.—Miscible with water.

Dose, 30 to 60 minimis (2 to 4 C. c.).

## SARSAPARILLA.

**Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla, (Para.)**—Miscible with water.  
Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C. c.).

This valuable species of Sarsaparilla is comparatively unknown in the American markets, the supplies being carried through the usual channels of trade from Brazil to Europe.

**Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla Comp., U. S. P.**—Miscible with water without material precipitation.  
Each pint represents: Sarsaparilla, 12 ozs.; Licorice root, 2 ozs.; Sassafras, 1 2-3 ozs.; Mezereon, 1-2 oz.  
Dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 C. c.).

NOTE.—The ingredients of this fluid extract differ somewhat from those of the Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound, U. S. P. For the special purpose of convenience in making the latter see below.

**Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla Comp. (for Syrup).**—Miscible with water.  
Four times the strength of the Syrup Sarsaparilla Comp., U. S. P.  
Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla and Dandelion.**—Miscible with water. Each pint represents: Sarsaparilla and Dandelion, 8 ozs. each. Useful in eruptive diseases depending chiefly on derangements of the hepatic functions.  
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

**Powdered Extract Sarsaparilla.**—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Sarsaparilla.  
Dose, 4 to 10 grains (0.26 to 0.6 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Sarsaparilla.**—One part equals 5 of drug.  
Dose, 4 to 10 grains (0.26 to 0.6 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Sarsaparilla Comp.**—One part equals 4 of the following mixture of crude drugs, one pound of which contains: Dandelion, 10 2-3 ozs.; Yellow Dock, 2 2-3 ozs.; Sarsaparilla, 2 2-3 ozs.; Oil Anise, 10 minims; Oil Wintergreen, 20 minims.  
Dose, 4 to 10 grains (0.26 to 0.6 Gm.).

**Pill Sarsaparilla Extract, 3 gr.**

**Syrups.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

**Sarsaparilla.**

Fluid extract sarsaparilla, 2 drachms.

**Sarsaparilla Compound, U. S. P.**

Sarsaparilla, 91 gr.	Senna, 7 1-2 gr.
Guaiacum wood, 12 gr.	Sassafras, 4 gr.
Pale rose, 7 1-2 gr.	Anise, 4 gr.
Licorice root, 7 1-2 gr.	Wintergreen, 4 gr.

Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C. c.) three or four times a day.

**Sarsaparilla Comp. with Potassium Iodide.**

Sixteen grains Potassium iodide in each fluidounce of syrup sarsaparilla comp.

## SASSY-BARK. *Erythrophleum guineense, Don.* (Bark.)

ANTIDOTES.—In cases of poisoning—Emetics or stomach-pump, if sufficiently early. Use stimulants and treat on general principles. *Nux vomica* has been recommended as a physiological antidote.

### PREPARATION.

**Fluid Extract Sassy-bark.**—Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 C. c.) used with caution.

## SAVIN. *Juniperus Sabina, Linne.* (Tops.)

ANTIDOTES.—In cases of poisoning—Emetics, castor oil, opiates, linseed meal poultice to abdomen.

**Savin tops**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

## PREPARATIONS.

**Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Savin, U. S. P.**—Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 5 to 20 minimis (0.3 to 1.25 C. c.).

**Solid Extract Savin.**—One part equals 4 of drug.  
Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 Gm.).

**Pills.****Emmenagogue Improved.**

Ergotin, 1 gr.	Ext. Black Hellebore, 1 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 gr.	Iron sulphate, exsic., 1 gr.
Oil Savin, 1-2 gr.	

**Emmenagogue, No. 4.**

Ergotin, 1 gr.	Iron sulphate, exsic., 1 gr.
Ext. Cotton root, 1 gr.	Oil Savin, 1-4 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 gr.	

**Emmenagogue, Rigaud's.**

Purified Aloes, 1 1-2 gr.	Powd. Saffron, 3-4 gr.
Powd. Rue, 3-4 gr.	Powd. Savin, 3-4 gr.

**Savin Extract, 1 gr.**

**SCAMMONY.** Resinous exudation from the root of *Convolvulus Scammonia*, Linné.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.32 to 0.65 Gm.).

## PREPARATIONS.

**Pills.****Cathartic Compound, Vegetable.**

Ext. Coloc., 1-3 gr.	Purified Aloes, 1 1-4 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.	Powd. Cardamom, 1-8 gr.
Powd. resin Scammony, 1-3 gr.	Powd. Soap, 1-8 gr.

**Cochia.**

Ext. Coloc comp., 1 gr.	Powd. Gamboge, 1-2 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 gr.	Powd. Scammony, 1-2 gr.
Powd. Potass. sulph., 1-2 gr.	

**Triplex, Dr. Francis'.**

Purified Aloes, 1 1-5 gr.	Resin Scammony, 1 1-5 gr.
Blue Mass, 1 1-5 gr.	Croton Oil, 1-20 gr.
Oil Caraway, 1-5 gr.	Tr. Aloes and Myrrh, 1-4 gr.

**Powd. Extract Cocolcynth Comp., U. S. P.**—Each 100 parts represents: Ext. Cocolcynth, 16; Aloes, 50; Cardamom, 6; Resin of Scammony, 14; Soap, 14. See Cocolcynth.  
Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.3 Gm.).

**SCULLCAP.** *Scutellaria lateriflora*, Linné. (Leaves.)

Scullcap leaves, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

## PREPARATIONS.

**Elixir Cramp-bark Comp.**—Each fl. oz. represents:

Cramp-bark, 28 gr.	Scullcap, 28 gr.
Skunk Cabbage, 14 gr.	Aromatics, q. s.

**Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Scullcap.**—Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Scullcap Comp.**—Not miscible with water.  
Each pint represents: Scullcap and Ladies'-slipper, 5 1-2 ozs. each;  
Honeysuckle, 2 1-2 ozs. each.  
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

**Powdered Extract Scullcap.**—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Scullcap.  
Dose, 4 to 15 grains, (0.26 to 1 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Scullcap.**—One part equals 5 of drug.  
Dose, 4 to 15 grains (0.26 to 1 Gm.).

**Scutellarin,** a so-called **Concentration.**—A powdered preparation from Scullcap leaves.  
Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.065 to 0.2 Gm.).

## SENEGA. *Polygala Senega, Linné.* (Root.)

**Senega root,** compressed in pound Packages for retailing purposes.

### PREPARATIONS.

**Elixir Cimicifuga (Black Cohosh) Compound.**—Each fl. oz.

represents:	
Cimicifuga, 30 gr.	Senega, 8 gr.
Licorice root, 10 gr.	Ipecac, 4 gr.
Wild Cherry, 8 gr.	

### Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Black Cohosh Comp.**—Not miscible with water.  
Each pint represents: Black Cohosh, 8 ozs.; Licorice, 3 ozs.; Wild Cherry bark and Senega, 2 ozs. each; Ipecac, 1 oz. Nervous and arterial sedative; in larger doses acting as a diaphoretic and causing increased secretion from the bronchial mucous membrane.  
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Horehound Comp.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.  
Each pint represents: Horehound, 8 ozs.; Comfrey, 4 ozs.; Senega and Wild Cherry, 2 ozs. each. Demulcent and expectorant. A valuable combination in coughs and colds with mild diaphoretic and sedative properties; particularly fitted for administration to children.  
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Ipecac and Senega.**—Not miscible with water.  
Each pint represents: Ipecac and Senega, 8 ozs. each. Emetic in large doses. In small doses, a stimulating expectorant and diaphoretic.  
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.3 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Senega, U. S. P.**—Miscible with water.  
Dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.3 C. c.)

**Fluid Extract Squill Comp.**—Miscible with water.  
Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Squill and Senega, 8 ozs. av. each. In large doses emetic. In smaller doses expectorant, diuretic and diaphoretic.  
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.3 C. c.).

**Glycerole Squill Comp.**—Each fl. oz. represents:  
Squill, 40 gr.      Senega, 40 gr.      Antimony and Potass. tart., 7-8 gr.

### Lozenges.

**Tar Compound.**

Pine Tar, 7-8 gr.	Powd. Wild Cherry, 2 1-3 gr.
Powd. Senega, 7-24 gr.	

**Yerba Santa Compound.**

Ext. Licorice, 1 gr.	Powd. Wild Cherry, 1-4 gr.
Powd. Senega, 3-16 gr.	Yerba santa, 1 gr.
Tar, 1-32 gr.	

**Syrups.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

**Senega, U. S. P.**, 120 gr.  
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

**Squill Compound, U. S. P.**—“Hive Syrup,” “Croup Syrup.” Squill and Senega, 34 gr. each, and 7-8 gr. antimony and potassium tartrate. Dose, for children, 10 minims to 1 fluidrachm (0.6 to 4 C. c.); for adults, 20 to 30 minims (1.3 to 2 C. c.) as an expectorant.

**SENNA. (Alexandrian.)** *Cassia acutifolia, Delile.* (Leaves.)

### PREPARATIONS.

**Confection Senna.**—A combination of Senna with coriander, cassia fistula, tamarindas, etc., making an efficient and mild laxative in doses of about 2 drachms (8 Gm.).

**Elixirs.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

**Cathartic Compound.**

Senna, 16 gr.	Butternut 16 gr.
Cascara sagrada, 32 gr.	Rochelle salt, 32 gr.
Culver's-root, 16 gr.	

**Laxative.**

Senna, 60 gr.	Rochelle salt, 60 gr.
Butternut bark, 30 gr.	

**Mandrake Compound.**

Mandrake root, 45 gr.	Senna, 30 gr.
Culver's-root, 30 gr.	Jalap, 15 gr.

**Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Dandelion and Senna.**—Miscible with water. Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Dandelion and Senna, 6 ozs. each. Tonic and laxative, with slight action on liver. Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Grindelia Comp.**—Miscible with water.

Eighteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Grindelia Robusta, 12 ozs. av.; Senna and Rhubarb, 3 ozs. each. Efficacious in the treatment of asthma where there is a torpid condition of the bowels. Dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 C. c.), repeated every three or four hours.

**Fluid Extract Mandrake Comp.**—Not miscible with water.

Each pint represents: Mandrake, 6 ozs.; Culver's-root, 4 ozs.; Senna, 4 ozs.; Jalap, 2 ozs. Dose, as a laxative, 1 fluidrachm (4 C. c.); as a cathartic, 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4 to 11 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Pink-root Comp.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Pink-root and Senna, 7 ozs. each; Savin and Manna, 1 oz. each. Efficacious as a specific for worms; combines both anthelmintic and laxative properties. Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Pink-root and Senna.**—Miscible with water.

Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Pink-root, 10 ozs. av.; Senna, 6 ozs.; Anise and Caraway oils, 20 minimis each. An excellent vermifuge. Dose, for a child two years old, 30 to 60 minimis (2 to 4 C. c.); for an adult, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (8 to 15 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Senna.**—Not miscible with water.

Sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Rhubarb and Senna, 8 ozs. each. Specially adapted to cases of costiveness with gastric uneasiness, in persons of gouty habit. Dose, 15 to 60 minimis (1 to 4 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Senna, U. S. P.**—Miscible with water.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Senna, Aqueous.**—Miscible with water.

Less apt than the hydro-alcoholic (official) extract to cause griping pains.

Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Senna Comp.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation. Each pint represents: Senna and Jalap, 7 ozs. each; Coriander, 2 ozs. An excellent mild purgative, useful in constipation attended with flatulence.

Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.)

**Fluid Extract Senna and Jalap.**—Not miscible with water.  
Each pint represents: Senna and Jalap, 8 ozs. each. •Senna modifies the severity of the Jalap action.  
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Senna Pods.**—Miscible with water.  
Recently added to our list: claimed to possess less tendency to cause griping than is the case with preparations of the leaves; a smaller dose is another recommendation since the pods contain more cathartin.  
Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

**Powdered Extract Senna.**—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating the solid extract, at a low temperature, to sensible dryness, and replacing moisture with powd. senna leaves.  
Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.65 to 1.3 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Senna.**—One part equals 6 of drug.  
Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.65 to 1.3 Gm.).

#### Pill Senna Extract, 2 gr.

**Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound, U. S. P.**—See under Sarsaparilla.

### SERPENTARIA. *Aristolochia Serpentaria, Linne.* (Rhizome.)

**Serpentaria**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

#### PREPARATIONS.

**Fluid Extract Cinchona Comp.**—Not miscible with water.  
Each pint represents: Cinchona bark, pale, 8 ozs.; Bitter Orange peel, 6 ozs.; Serpentaria, 1 1-2 ozs.  
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Cinchona, Red, Comp.**—Not miscible with water.  
Each pint represents: Red Cinchona Bark, true, 7 1-2 ozs. av.; Bitter Orange peel, 6 ozs.; Serpentaria, 1 1-2 ozs. Five times the strength of the Tincture Cinchona Compound, U. S. P., q. v.  
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Serpentaria, U. S. P.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.  
Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 C. c.).

### SILKWEED. *Asclepias syriaca, Linne.* (Rhizome.)

**Silkweed root**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

#### PREPARATION.

**Fluid Extract Silkweed.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.  
Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0.65 to 4 C. c.).

### SLIPPERY ELM. *Ulmus fulva, Michaux.* (Bark.)

**Slippery Elm bark-flour**, compressed in 1-8 lb. packages for retailing purposes.

### SODIUM ARSENiate.

#### PREPARATIONS.

**Hypodermic Tablet Sodium arseniate**, 1-10 gr.

**Tablet Triturates.**

*Sodium Arseniate*, 1-25, 1-15 and 1-10 gr.

### SODIUM ARSENITE.

#### PREPARATION.

**Veterinary Hypodermic Tablet Sodium arsenite**, 1 gr.

## SODIUM BICARBONATE.

### PREPARATIONS.

**Compressed Troches Sodium Bicarbonate**, 5 gr.

**Lozenge Sodium Bicarbonate, U. S. P.**, 3 gr.

**Pills.**

*Headache.*

Lactated Pepsin, 1 gr.

Guarana, 1-2 gr.

Sodium bicarb., 1 gr.

Cypripedin, 1-2 gr.

*Sodium bicarbonate*, 4 gr.

**Tablet Triturate Calomel, Ipecac and Sodium bicarbonate.**

Calomel, 1-5 gr.

Sodium bicarbonate, 1 gr.

Ipecac, 1-10 gr.

## SODIUM BROMIDE.

### PREPARATION.

**Elixir Sodium Bromide**, 40 gr. in each fl. oz.

## SODIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE.

### PREPARATIONS.

**Emulsion, Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.**—Each fl. oz. contains:

Cod Liver oil, 4 fluidrachms. Calcium hypophosphate, 8 gr.

Sodium hypophosphate, 4 gr.

Gum Arabic, Sugar, Water, and Flavor, q. s.

**Glycerole Hypophosphites.**—Each fl. oz. contains:

Calcium hypophosphate, 6 gr. Sodium hypophosphate, 5 gr.

Potassium hypophosphate, 3 gr.

**Malt Extract with Hypophosphites.**—Each fl. oz. contains:

• Calcium hypophosphate, 4 gr. Sodium hypophosphate, 4 gr.

Iron hypophosphate, 2 gr. Potassium hypophosphate, 6 gr.

**Syrups.**—Each fl. oz. contains ingredients stated.

*Calcium and Sodium hypophosphites.*

Calcium hypophosphate, 24 gr. Sodium hypophosphate, 16 gr.

*Hypophosphites Lime, Soda and Potassa, Churchill's.*

Calcium hypophosphate, 16 gr. Sodium hypophosphate, 16 gr.

Potassium hypophosphate, 8 gr.

*Hypophosphites Compound.*

Calcium hypophosphate, 16 gr. Sodium hypophosphate, 16 gr.

Potassium hypophosphate, 8 gr. Iron hypophosphate, 2 gr.

*Sodium hypophosphate*, 32 gr.

## SODIUM NITRITE.

The dose, according to Ralfe, should be about two grains, or just short of producing its physiological effects.  
(In ounce vials.)

## SODIUM PHOSPHATE.

### PREPARATION.

**Syrup Lactated Pepsin Compound.**

Lactated pepsin, 24 gr.

Iron phosphate, 8 gr.

Calcium phosphate, 8 gr.

Potassium phosphate, 8 gr.

Sodium phosphate, 8 gr.

## SODIUM SALICYLATE.

### PREPARATIONS.

**Elixirs.**—Each fl. oz. contains ingredients stated.

## SODIUM SALICYLATE.

*Manaca and Salicylates.*

Manaca, 80 gr.	Sodium salicylate, 64 gr.
Potassium salicylate, 32 gr.	Lithium salicylate, 8 gr.

*Sodium salicylate, 8 gr.**Sodium salicylate and Iron.*

Sodium salicylate, 8 gr.	Iron and ammonium citrate, 8 gr.
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**Tablet Triturate Sodium salicylate, 1 gr.**

## SODIUM SULPHITE.

## PREPARATION.

**Glycerole Sodium sulphite, 80 gr.**

SOLOMON'S-SEAL. *Polygonatum officinale, Allioni.* (Rhizome.)

*Solomon's-seal*, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

## PREPARATION.

**Fluid Extract Solomon's-seal.**—Not miscible with water.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

SQUILL. *Urginea Scilla, Steinheil.* (Bulb.)

## ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

**Scillitoxin.**—Cardiac sedative, also acting on the kidneys.

Dose, 1-300 grain (0.0002 Gm.) cautiously increased.

## PREPARATIONS.

## Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Squill, U. S. P.**—Miscible with water.  
Dose, 1 to 10 minimis (0.06 to 0.6 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Squill Comp.**—Miscible with water.

Each pint represents: Squill and Seneka, 8 ozs. each. Expectorant, diuretic, diaphoretic and, in large doses, emetic. Much used in inflammatory affections of the air passages, asthma and incipient croup.  
Dose, 5 to 20 minimis (0.3 to 1.3 C. c.).

**Glycerole Squill Compound.**—Each fl. oz. contains: Squill and Senega, 40 grs. each; Antimony and Potass. Tart., 7-8 gr.

## Pills.

**Digitalis Compound, 4 gr.**

Powd. Digitalis, 1 gr.	Powd. Potass. nitrate, 2 gr.
Powd. Squill, 1 gr.	

**Ipecac and Squill, 3 gr.**

Powd. Ipecac comp., 2 gr.	Ammoniac, 2-3 gr.
Powd. Squill, 2-3 gr.	

**Scillitoxin, 1-300 gr.**

**Squill Compound, 3 gr.**

Powd. Squill, 3-8 gr.	Powd. Soap, 1 1-8 gr.
Powd. Jamaica Ginger, 3-4 gr.	Ammoniac, 3-4 gr.

## Syrups.

**Squill, U. S. P.**—Each fl. oz. contains 1-2 fl. oz. Vinegar of Squill, representing 24 gr. Squill.  
Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

**Squill Compound, U. S. P.**—Each fl. oz. contains Squill and Senega, 37 grs. each; and 1 gr. Antimony and Potassium tartrate.  
Dose, for children, 10 minimis to 1 fluidrachm (0.6 to 4 C. c.); for adults, 20 to 30 minimis (1.3 to 2 C. c.) as an expectorant.

STAVESACRE. *Delphinium Staphisagria, Linné.* (Seed.)

ANTIDOTES.—In cases of poisoning—Use emetics (mustard, sulphate of zinc or apomorphine) and combat symptoms as they arise. Stimulants are generally indicated.

## PREPARATION.

**Fluid Extract Stavesacre seed.**—Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 1 to 2 minimis (0.065 to 0.13 C. c.), gradually increased.

**STILLINGIA.** *Stillingia sylvatica, Linné.* (Root.)

*Stillingia root*, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

## PREPARATIONS.

**Elixirs.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

*Corydalis Compound.*

Turkey Corn, 30 gr.	Prickly Ash, 15 gr.
Stillingia, 30 gr.	Potassium iodide, 8 gr.
Blue Flag, 40 gr.	

*Stillingia*, 120 gr.*Stillingia Compound.*

Stillingia, 30 gr.	Blue Flag, 15 gr.
Turkey Corn, 30 gr.	Prickly Ash berries, 7 1-2 gr.
Pipsissewa, 15 gr.	Coriander seed, 7 1-2 gr.
Elder flowers, 15 gr.	

## Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Alterative Compound.**—Miscible with water.

**Synonyms**—Bamboo Brier Comp., Succus Alterans, Mist. Smilacis Comp. Seventeen fluidounces, imperial, represents: Bamboo Brier, Stillingia, Burdock, and Poke roots, 3 ozs. a.v. each; Prickly Ash bark, 1 oz.

Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C. c.), in water.

**NOTE**—Syrup Trifolium, Comp. (see below) is to be preferred, and is rapidly supplanting this formula as an alterative.

**Fluid Extract Stillingia Comp.**—Not miscible with water.

Formula in same proportion as Elixir Stillingia Comp. above, but four times stronger.

Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Stillingia, U. S. P.**—Miscible with water.

Dose, 15 to 30 minimis (1 to 2 C. c.).

**Powdered Extract Stillingia.**—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Stillingia.

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.3 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Alterative Comp.**—One grain is equivalent to 5 minimis Fluid Extract Alterative Comp., see above.

Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0.65 to 2.6 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Stillingia.**—One part equals 6 of root.

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.3 Gm.).

## Pills.

*Alterative Compound*, 3 gr.

Ext. Smilax Sarsapar., 2-3 gr.	Ext. Poke root, 2-3 gr.
Ext. Stillingia sylvat., 2-3 gr.	Ext. Prickly Ash bark, 2-3 gr.
Ext. Burdock, 2-3 gr.	

*Stillingia*, 1 gr.

**Stillingin**, a so-called Concentration.—A powdered preparation from Stillingia root.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 Gm.).

**Syrups.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

*Alterative Compound.*

Fl. Ext. Alterative Comp., 2 drachms. See above for formula.  
Dose, 2 fluidrachms (8 C. c.) and upwards.

*Corydalis Compound.*

Turkey Corn, 30 gr.	Blue Flag, 40 gr.
Stillingia, 30 gr.	Potassium iodide, 8 gr.

**Trifolium Compound.**

Recommended by Dr. Rush as superior in efficacy to the combination of alteratives known as Alterative Compound or Succus Alterans. Its restorative action in secondary syphilis is prompt and unequivocal. Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.) three times a day.

Red Clover, 32 gr. Berberis aquifolium, 16 gr.

Stillingia, 16 gr. Cascara amarga, 16 gr.

Burdock root, 16 gr. Prickly Ash bark, 4 gr. ..

Poke root, 16 gr. Potassium iodide, 8 gr. ..

**Stillingia, (King's formula).**

Stillingia, 88 gr. Prickly Ash berries, 44 gr.

Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C. c.).

**Stillingia Compound, (King's formula): active ingredients same as Elixir Stilliniæ Compound, see above.**

Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C. c.), three or four times a day.

**STRAMONIUM.** *Datura Stramonium, Linn.* (Leaves, seed.)

**ANTIDOTES.**—In cases of poisoning—Promptly empty the stomach by emetics (sulphate of zinc or copper), and combat the nervous disturbances as they arise by physostigma and opium.

**NOTE.**—All official preparations are made from the seed.

**Stramonium leaves,** compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.**

**Daturine** (pure crystals).—Alkaloid from stramonium seed; believed to be identical with hyoscyamine.

Dose, 1-100 grain (0.00065 Gm.) and upwards.

**Daturine Sulphate.**—Differs from the pure alkaloid only in the circumstance that it is readily soluble in water. The solution, one-half to two grains to the ounce, may be employed in place of atropine to dilate the pupil of the eye, its effect being similar but more transient.

Dose, 1-100 grain (0.00065 Gm.) and upwards.

**PREPARATIONS.****Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Stramonium leaves.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, 1 to 5 minimæ (0.06 to 0.3 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Stramonium seed, U. S. P.**—Not miscible with water.

Dose, 1 to 4 minims (0.06 to 0.25 C. c.).

**Powdered Extract Stramonium leaves** (assayed).—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Stramonium leaves.

Dose, 1-4 to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.065 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Stramonium leaves** (assayed).—One part equals 5 of drug.

Dose, 1-4 to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Stramonium seed, U. S. P.** (assayed).—One part equals 8 of drug.

Dose, 1-8 to 1 grain (0.008 to 0.06 Gm.).

**Normal Liquids.**

**Stramonium leaves.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Standard, 0.35 per cent. alkaloid, estimated by Dragendorff's method.

Dose, 1 to 4 minims (0.06 to 0.24 C. c.).

**Stramonium seeds.**—Not miscible with water. Standard, provisionally the same as that of the leaves, viz: 0.35 per cent. alkaloid.

Dose, 1 to 4 minims (0.06 to 0.24 C. c.).

**Pills.**

**Daturine Sulphate, 1-100 gr.**

**Neuralgic Idiopathic**, Brown-Sequard's, 3 1-2 gr., also 1-2 strength

1 3-4 grs.	
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 2-3 gr.	Ext. Conium fruit, 2-3 gr.
Ext. Ignatia, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Opium, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Aconite leaves, 1-3 gr.	Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Stramonium seed, 1-5 gr.	Ext. Belladonna, 1-6 gr.

**Ox-gall Compound.**

Ox-gall, 2 gr.	Purified Aloes, 1-10 gr.
Ext. Stramonium seed, 1-6 gr.	Berberine hydrochlorate, 1-12 gr.

**Stramonium Extract (seed)**, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.

**Tincture "German Tincture" Stramonium Seed.**—An imported unofficial preparation from the fresh seeds.  
Dose, 5 to 15 minimis (0.3 to 1 C. c.).

**STRAWBERRY.** *Fragaria vesca, Linné.* (Leaves.)

Dose, 2 fluidounces (60 C. c.) of an ounce to the pint infusion.

**Strawberry leaves**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**STROPHANTHUS HISPIDUS, DC., var. Kombé, Oliver.** (Seeds.)

**ANTIDOTES.**—In cases of poisoning—Emetics or stomach-pump if sufficiently early. Aconite and American hellebore have been suggested as physiologically antagonistic.

**ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.**

**Strophanthin**, (in 5 grain vials).

Dose, 1-500 to 1-300 grain (0.0001 to 0.0003 Gm.).

**PREPARATIONS.**

**Pill Strophanthus and Iron.**

Strophanthus seed, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	Iron sulph., 1 1-2 gr.
Potass. carb., 1 1-2 gr.	

**Tablet Triturate Strophanthus Tinet.**, 2 min.

**Tincture Strophanthus.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Prepared after Prof. Fraser's formula, strength being 1 in 20, or one imperial pint representing the virtues of one ounce, av., of the drug; anything stronger has been found too concentrated for convenient use.  
Dose, 1 to 10 minimis (0.065 to 0.65 C. c.).

**SULPHUR.**

**PREPARATIONS.**

**Lozenge, Sulphur Compound**, each containing:

Sulphur, 5 gr.	Cream of Tartar, 1 gr.
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**Pill Laxative.**

Purified Aloes, 1 gr.	Resin Guaiac, 1-2 gr.
Sulphur, 1-5 gr.	Syrup Buckthorn, q. s.
Podophyllin, 1-5 gr.	

**SULPHUR IODIDE.**

**PREPARATION.**

**Pill Sulphur Iodide**, 1-25 gr.

**SUMACH.** *Rhus glabra, Linné.* (Bark, berries, leaves.)

**Sumach bark**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

**Sumach leaves**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

## PREPARATIONS.

## Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Sumach bark.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.  
Dose, 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Sumach berries, U. S. P.**—Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

**Rhusin**, a so-called **Concentration**.—A powdered preparation from Sumach bark.  
Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.13 Gm.).

**SUNDEW.** *Drosera rotundifolia, Linne.* (Plant.)

## PREPARATIONS.

## Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Sundew.**—Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 5 to 20 minimis (0.3 to 1.25 C. c.).

**Solid Extract Sundew.**—One part equals 5 of drug.  
Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.26 Gm.).

**"German Tincture" Sundew.**—An imported unofficial preparation from the green plant.  
Dose, 15 to 60 minimis (1 to 4 C. c.).

**Pill Sundew Extract**, 3 gr.

**SWEET BASIL.**—*Basilicum. Ocimum Basilicum, Linne.* (Leaves.)

Dose, a wineglassful (60 C. c.) of an ounce to the pint infusion.

**Sweet Basil leaves**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**SWEET CLOVER.** *Melilotus officinalis, Desroussaux.* (Herb.)

Dose, a wineglassful (60 C. c.) of an ounce to the pint infusion.

**Sweet Clover herb**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**SWEET ORANGE.** *Citrus Aurantium, Linne.* (Rind of the fruit.)

## PREPARATIONS.

**Fluid Extract Sweet Orange.**—Miscible in water without material precipitation.

**Fluid Extract Sweet Orange Comp.**—Miscible with water without material precipitation.

Each pint represents: Orange peel sweet, 12 ozs. av.; Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Caraway, and Anise, 3-8 oz. each; Orris root, 1 1-2 ozs.; Tonka bean, 3-4 oz.

Both of these fluid extracts are used almost exclusively as flavoring agents.

**TAR.** A complex empyreumatic oleo-resin from the destructive distillation of wood of the genus *Pinus*, principally *Pinus palustris, Miller.* Dose, 1 to 2 drachms daily (4 to 8 Gm.) in ten-grain doses.

## DERIVATIVES AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.

**Naphthalin.**—A coal-tar product, found also generally in the destructive distillation of organic substances. Crystalline; insoluble in water. Antiseptic.

Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.35 to 2 Gm.). Ointment may be made 1:20.

**Naphthol.**—Crystalline, very sparingly soluble in water, readily miscible with fats and oils. Has a faint, aromatic odor, not at all disagreeable. A powerful antiseptic. Used in the form of an ointment, 1:15 up to 1:8.

**Xylool.**—Has been largely and chiefly employed to moderate the angina and eruption in throat and to lessen general fetid exhalation in small-pox. Applied by spray and by wash and internally in doses of 10 to 15 minims (0.6 to 1 C. c.).

### PREPARATIONS.

#### Capsules.

**Tar,** 10 minims.—In hard and in soft gelatin.

**Xylool,** 5 minims.—In soft gelatin.

**Xylool,** 10 minims.—In hard gelatin.

**Glycerole Tar.**—Containing 30 grains to the fl. oz.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

**Inhalant, Tar.**—Number 6 of P., D. & Co.'s series of inhalants.

Oil of Tar, 3 ss. Inhalant No 1, or neutral oil, 3 j.

#### Lozenges.

**Tar,** 1-7 gr.

**Tar Compound.**

Pine Tar, 7-48 gr.

Powd. Senega, 7-24 gr.

Powd. Wild Cherry, 2 1-3 gr.

**Yerba Santa Compound.**

Ext. Licorice, 1 gr.

Powd. Senega, 3-16 gr.

Tar, 1-32 gr.

Powd. Wild Cherry, 1-4 gr.

Yerba Santa, 1 gr.

## TEA. *Camellia Thea, Link.* (Leaves.)

### PREPARATIONS.

**Fluid Extract Tea.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, 20 to 60 minims (1.3 to 4 C. c.).

**Solid Extract Tea.**—One part equals 4 of leaves.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.65 Gm.).

## THYME. *Thymus vulgaris, Linné.* (Leaves.)

**Thyme leaves,** compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

### ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

**Thymol.**—Crystals. As an antiseptic more powerful, more permanent, and less poisonous than carbolic acid. Its fragrance also renders it more acceptable in the sick-room. Solubility: 1 in 1200 of water, sufficiently strong to use as a dressing, etc.; 1 in 1 of alcohol.  
Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 Gm.).

### PREPARATIONS.

**Capsules Origanum Oil.**—In soft gelatin. Each containing:  
Oil Origanum, 5 min. Oil Sweet Almond, 5 min.

**Fluid Extract Thyme.**—Miscible with water.

Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

## TOBACCO. *Nicotiana Tabacum, Linné.* (Leaves.)

**ANTIDOTES.**—In cases of poisoning—Use an emetic, and after the evacuation of the poison, support the system by internal and external stimulants, allaying the irritation of the stomach with opiates.

### PREPARATION.

**Fluid Extract Tobacco.**—Miscible with water.

Dose, 5 minims (0.3 C. c.), gradually increased.

## TOLU. Balsam of Tolu. From *Myroxylon Toluiferum, Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth.*

## TOLU.

## PREPARATIONS.

**Fluid Tolu, Soluble.**—Miscible with water.

Containing, in a concentrated form, those constituents of balsam of tolu which give flavor and medicinal virtue to the official syrup; the latter may be prepared from it instantaneously, according to the formula below. It commends itself specially to the prescriber as being much more concentrated than the syrup, and hence particularly useful in extemporaneous cough mixtures.

Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

**Lozenge Bronchial (with Cubeb).**—Each containing:

Ext. Licorice, 4-5 gr.	Powd. Cubeb, 5-8 gr.
Balsam Tolu, 1-20 gr.	Oil Sassafras, 1-40 gr.

**Syrup Tolu, U. S. P.**—Representing 24 grains balsam tolu to the fl. oz. Dose, ad libitum.

**TURPENTINE.** An oleoresin obtained principally from the *Pinus palustris*, *Miller*.

Dose, as haemostatic, diuretic, etc., 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 C. c.); as an anthelmintic, 1-2 to 2 fluidounces (15 to 60 C. c.).

## DERIVATIVES.

**Terebene.**—Prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on oil of turpentine. Its properties are similar to those of the ordinary oil, but its odor is entirely different and not disagreeable. Dr. Murrell, of London, regards it as one of the best remedies for winter cough. It is expectorant and antiseptic, and of value both internally and in form of a spray. It is a remedy also for flatulence.

Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.33 to 1.33 C. c.).

**Terpin Hydrate.**—From oil of turpentine by the joint action upon it of alcohol and nitric acid. Crystalline. Sparingly soluble (1:200) in water, more freely in a mixture of alcohol and water; of a terebinthinate taste. It is said to be a very valuable expectorant especially in chronic bronchitis, also to act as a diuretic, liable, however, to produce albuminuria.

Dose, 3 to 9 grains (0.2 to 0.6 Gm.).

## PREPARATIONS.

**Capsules.**

*Terebene*, 10 minims.—In soft gelatin.

*Turpentine Oil*, 5 and 10 minims.—In both soft and hard gelatin.

**Inhalant Terebene.**—No. 20 of P., D. & Co.'s series of inhalants.

Terebene, 1 fluidrachm.	Oil Sandalwood, 1 fluidrachm.
Oil Cubeb, 1 fluidrachm.	Neutral Petroleum oil, 5 fl. drm.

**Lozenge Terebene.**—Each containing 2 minims.

## URANIUM NITRATE.

This salt has been employed with alleged success in the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

Dose, 1-6 to 1-2 grain (0.01 to 0.03 Grm.). (In 1 ounce vials.)

## URETHANE ETHYLIC.

Ethyl carbamate. White crystals without odor and nearly tasteless; soluble freely in water. A valuable hypnotic. It produces sleep of a seemingly perfect natural character and does not interfere, like opiates, with the secretions, or produce any unpleasant secondary effects.

Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.65 to 1.33 Grm.). (In 1-8 ounce vials.)

**UVA-URSI.** *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi, Sprengel.* (Leaves.)

## ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

**Arbutin.**—Glucoside. Bitter; soluble in water and alcohol. Treated with acids it is split into glucose and hydrochinone, and a similar change takes place in the body when ingested. It is diuretic, and relieves

catarhal conditions of the bladder, and even renal hemorrhages. It exercises a distinct antiseptic influence in lessening the formation of pus in cases of purulent inflammation of the bladder and kidney.  
Dose, 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 Gm.)

### PREPARATIONS.

**Elixirs.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

**Buchu Compound.**

Buchu, 60 gr.	Uva-ursi, 15 gr.
Cubeb, 15 gr.	Spirits nit. eth., 15 min.
Juniper, 15 gr.	

**Matico Compound.**

Matico, 40 gr.	Hydrangea, 40 gr.
Uva-ursi, 40 gr.	

**Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Buchu Compound.**—Not miscible with water.

Dose, 15 to 30 minimis (1 to 2 C. c.).

Four times stronger than Elixir Buchu Comp. above, same formula.

**Fluid Extract Uva-ursi, U. S. P.**—Not miscible with water.

Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

**Solid Extract Uva-ursi.**—One part equals 4 of the leaves.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.).

**Pills Uva-ursi Extract,** 2 gr.

## VALERIAN.

*Valeriana officinalis, Linné.* (Rhizome.)

**Valerian root,** compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

### PREPARATIONS.

**Capsule Valerian Oil.**—In soft gelatin.

Oil Valerian, 2 min.

One a dose in hysteria, chorea, etc.

Oil Sweet Almond, 8 min.

**Elixir Valerian,** 120 grains to the fluidounce.

**Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Valerian, U. S. P.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

**Powdered Extract Valerian.**—Of the same strength as the solid extract, prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Valerian.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.65 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Valerian.**—One part equals 5 of drug.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.65 Gm.)

**Pills.**

**Anti-Epileptic.**

Iron ferrocyanide, 1-2 gr.	Zinc valerianate, 1-2 gr.
Quinine valerianate, 1 gr.	Ext. Valerian, 1 gr.

**Camphor, Valerian and Hyoscyamus.**

Camphor, 1 gr.	Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 gr.
Powd. Valerian, 1-2 gr.	

**Phosphorus, Zinc and Valerian.**

Phosphorus, 1-40 gr.	Ext. Valerian, 2 gr.
Zinc sulphate, 1 gr.	

**Sedative.**

Ext. Musk root, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Valerian, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-10 gr.

**Sedative, Mann's.**

Ext. Coca, 1-2 gr.	Arsenious acid, 1-80 gr.
Ext. Valerian, 1-2 gr.	Strychnine, 1-80 gr.
Ext. Indian Cannabis, 1-4 gr.	Codeine, 1-8 gr.
Vallet's Mass, 1 gr.	

**Valerian Extract,** 2 gr.

**WAHOO.** *Euonymus atropurpureus, Jacquin.* (Bark of root, bark of tree.)*Synonyms.*—Spindle Tree, Burning Bush.

*Properties.*—The experiments of Rutherford have fixed this drug as one of the most direct cholagogues in the *materia medica*. It is also tonic, alterative and laxative, and is specially indicated in hepatic derangements, whether accompanying or preceding intermittents, or occurring independently of malaria. In constipation due to hepatic torpor it is highly recommended. It is not nearly so active an irritant of the intestines as Podophyllin.

**Wahoo, bark of root,** { compressed in pound and also in ounce  
**Wahoo, bark of tree,** } packages for retailing purposes.

**PREPARATIONS.**

**Elixirs.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

*Wahoo*, bark of root, 160 grs.

*Wahoo and Blue Flag.*

Wahoo root bark, 80 gr.      Blue Flag, 40 gr.

**Euonymin**, a so-called **Concentration**.—A powdered preparation from Wahoo: Euonymin brown being from bark of root, Euonymin green from the bark of the twigs.  
Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.33 Gm.).

**Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Wahoo.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

**Powdered Extract Wahoo.**—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Wahoo.  
Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Wahoo, U. S. P.**—One part equals 4 of drug.

Though the U. S. P. does not so specify, this extract is prepared from the bark of the root, without any addition of the bark of the twigs, as the former is much richer in active principle and results in a more active and desirable preparation.  
Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.).

**Pellets Cascara Compound, D'Ary's.**

Ext. Cascara sagrada, 4-15 gr.      Euonymin, 1-5 gr.

Ext. Nux vomica, 1-30 gr.      Xanthoxyllin, 4-15 gr.

Ext. Belladonna, 1-60 gr.      Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-20 gr.

**WATER - PEPPER.** *Hydropiper. Polygonum acre, Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth.* (Herb.)

**Water-pepper herb**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**PREPARATIONS.**

**Fluid Extract Blue Cohosh Comp.**—Not miscible with water.

Nine fluidounces, imperial, represents: Blue Cohosh, 4 ozs. av.; Ergot and Water-pepper, 2 ozs. each; Savin, 1 oz. A useful remedy in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, and other uterine affections.  
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.35 to 1.3 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Water-pepper.**—Not miscible with water.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

**WHITE AGARIC.** *Polyporus officinalis, Fries.* (Plant.)**ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.**

**Agaricin.**—Recently strongly recommended for the relief of the night-sweats of phthisis. Best given in pills. Its effects are produced only after an interval of five or six hours.  
Dose, 1-15 to 1-6 grain (0.004 to 0.011 Gm.).

## PREPARATIONS.

**Fluid Extract White Agaric.**—Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 3 to 20 minimis (0.2 to 1.2 C. c.) and upwards.

**Tablet Triturate Agaricin,** 1-20 gr.

**WHITE ASH.** *Fraxinus americana, Linné.* (Bark.)

**White Ash bark,** compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

## PREPARATIONS.

**Fluid Extract White Ash.**—Miscible with water.  
Dose, 1-2 to 4 fluidrachms (2 to 15 C. c.).

**Wine White Ash.**—Each fl. oz. represents 120 grains.  
Dose, 2 fluidrachms (8 C. c.) and upwards.

**WHITE BRYONY.** *Bryonia alba, Linné.* (Root.)

**White Bryony root,** compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

## PREPARATIONS.

**Fluid Extract White Bryony.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.  
Dose, 10 to 60 minimis (0.6 to 4 C. c.).

**"German Tincture" White Bryony.**—An imported unofficial preparation from the green root.  
Dose, 5 to 15 minimis (0.3 to 1 C. c.).

**Tablet Triturate Bryony Tincture,** 5 minimis.

**WHITE CLOVER.** *Trifolium repens, Linné.* (Tops.)

Generally used in the form of an infusion, one ounce to the pint.  
Dose, ad libitum.

**White Clover tops,** compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

**WHITE HELLEBORE.** *Veratrum album, Linné.* (Rhizome.)

**ANTIDOTES.**—In cases of poisoning—Use coffee, as a drink, stimulants to overcome the depressed condition, and opiates and demulcents to relieve internal inflammation. Recumbent position.

**White Hellebore root,** compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

## PREPARATIONS.

**Fluid Extract White Hellebore.**—Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 2 to 4 minimis (0.12 to 0.24 C. c.).

**Tablet Triturate Veratrum album,** 1 minim tincture.

**WHITE OAK.** *Quercus alba, Linné.* (Bark.)

**White Oak bark,** compressed in pound and also in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

## PREPARATIONS.

**Fluid Extract White Oak bark.**—Miscible with water.  
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

**Solid Extract White Oak.**—One part equals 5 of bark.  
Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 Gm.).

**WHITE WILLOW.** *Salix alba, Linné.* (Bark.)

**White Willow bark,** compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

## ACTIVE PRINCIPLE (derivative).

**Salicylic acid, pure.**—Kolbe's process.

**Salicylic acid, pure, from Oil of Wintergreen.**—Although identical in chemical composition, these two products differ materially in appearance and flavor, and many physicians prefer the latter, as an article nature provides ready-made, to the former, an artificial imitation. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.32 to 1.3 Gm.).

### PREPARATIONS.

**Fluid Extract White Willow bark.**—Miscible with water.  
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

**Lozenge Salicylic acid,** 1 grain.

**Pills.**

*Night Sweat.*

Zinc oxide, 1-2 gr.	Hydrastin, 1 gr.
Salicin, 1 gr.	Lactated Pepsin, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-25 gr.	

*Salicin, 1, 2, 3, and 5 gr.*

*Salicylic acid, 1-10, 1, 2 1-2, 3, and 5 grs.*

**Tablet Triturates, Salicylic acid,** 1-4 and 1-2 gr.

## WILD CHERRY. *Prunus virginiana. Prunus serotina, Ehrhart.* (Bark.)

**Wild Cherry bark,** compressed in pound and also in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

### PREPARATIONS.

**Elixirs.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

*Dandelion Compound.*

Dandelion, 10 gr.	Licorice, 20 gr.
Wild Cherry, 10 gr.	Aromatics, q. s.

*Eucalyptus Compound.*

Eucalyptus globulus, 15 gr.	Licorice, 15 gr.
Wild Cherry, 16 gr.	Dandelion, 20 gr.
Gentian, 4 gr.	Syrup yerba santa, arom. 30 min.

*Wild Cherry, 120 gr.*

*Wild Cherry and Iron.*

Wild Cherry bark, 60 gr.	Iron pyrophosphate, 8 gr.
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**Extracts.**

**Fluid Extract Black Cohosh Comp.**—Not miscible with water.

Each pint represents: Black Cohosh, 8 ozs.; Licorice, 3 ozs.; Wild Cherry and Seneca, 2 ozs. each; Ipecac, 1 oz. Nervous and arterial sedative; in larger doses diaphoretic, and causing increased secretion from the bronchial mucous membrane.  
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

**Horehound Comp.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Each pint represents: Horehound, 8 ozs.; Comfrey, 4 ozs.; Seneka and Wild Cherry, 2 ozs. each. Demulcent and expectorant. Its mild diaphoretic and sedative properties particularly fit it for administration to children.  
Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Wild Cherry (alcoholic).**—Not miscible with water.

This fluid extract styled "alcoholic," differs from that of the Pharmacopeia of 1880, in not containing glycerin.  
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Wild Cherry Comp.**—Not miscible with water.

Each pint represents: Wild Cherry, 8 ozs.; Wild Lettuce, 3 ozs.; Horehound, 3 1-2 ozs.; Blood root, 1 oz.; American Hellebore, 1-2 oz. Indicated in convalescence from acute inflammatory and pulmonary diseases.

Dose, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Wild Cherry, detannated.**—Miscible with water. Chiefly employed in making elixirs of wild cherry bark, into which iron enters as an ingredient.  
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Wild Cherry, U. S. P.**—Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

**Fluid Wild Cherry for Syrup.**—Miscible with water.  
Specially adapted for the preparation of a bright clear syrup of wild cherry of full medicinal activity.  
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

**Glycerole Verbena Comp.**—Each fl. oz. represents:

Yerba Santa, 60 gr.	Wild Cherry bark, 30 gr.
Potassium bromide, 10 gr.	Tar, 5 gr.
Licorice, 60 gr.	Salicylic acid, 5 gr.
Grindelia robusta, 5 gr.	

### Lozenges.

#### *Tar Compound.*

Pine Tar, 7-48 gr.	Powd. Wild Cherry, 2 1-3 gr.
Powd. Senega, 7-24 gr.	

#### *Wild Cherry, 1 gr.*

**Prunin**, a so-called **Concentration**.—A powdered preparation from Wild Cherry bark.  
Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 Gm.).

**Syrups.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

#### *Anodyne Pine Expectorant.*

White Pine bark, 30 gr.	Wild Cherry bark, 30 gr.
Spikenard root, 4 gr.	Balsam Poplar buds, 4 gr.
Blood root, 3 1-2 gr.	Sassafras bark, 2 gr.
Morphine acetate, 3-16 gr.	Chloroform, 4 min.

#### *Horehound Compound.*

Elecampane, 20 gr.	Wild Cherry bark, 20 gr.
Spikenard, 20 gr.	Horehound, 20 gr.
Comfrey, 20 gr.	Blood root, 10 gr.

#### *Wild Cherry bark, U. S. P., 75 gr.*

Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C. c.).

**Wines.**—Each fl. oz. represents ingredients specified.

#### *Wild Cherry, 80 gr.*

#### *Wild Cherry and Iron.*

Wild Cherry bark, 80 gr.	Iron pyrophosphate, 8 gr.
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## WILD LETTUCE. *Lactuca canadensis, Linne.* (Leaves.)

**Wild Lettuce leaves**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

### PREPARATIONS.

#### Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Wild Lettuce.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.  
Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

**Powdered Extract Wild Lettuce.**—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Wild Lettuce.  
Dose, 4 to 12 grains (0.25 to 0.75 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Wild Lettuce.**—One part equals 5 of leaves.

Dose, 4 to 12 grains (0.25 to 0.75 Gm.).

**"German Tincture" Lettuce.**—An imported unofficial preparation of the green herb.

Dose, 2 to 10 minimis (0.12 to 0.6 C. c.).

**Pill Lettuce Extract**, 2 gr.

**WITCH-HAZEL.** *Hamamelis virginiana, Linne.* (Bark, leaves.)

**Witch-hazel bark**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

**Witch-hazel leaves**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

#### PREPARATIONS.

##### Extracts.

**Distilled Extract Witch-hazel** (bark).—Miscible with water.

The best preparation for external use in sprains, bruises, prevention of ecchymosis, leucorrhœa, etc. It may be used internally in the same doses as the fluid extract.

**Fluid Extract Witch-hazel, U. S. P.** (leaves).—Not miscible with water.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

**Powdered Extract Witch-hazel.**—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered sugar of milk. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.33 to 1 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Witch-hazel.**—One part equals 5 of the leaves.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.)

**Hamamelin**, a so-called **Concentration**.—A powdered preparation from Witch-hazel leaves.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 Gm.).

**Pill, Female, Leucorrhœa.**

Hamamelin, 2 gr.

Hydrastin, 1-2 gr.

Senecin, 1-2 gr.

**YARROW.** *Achillea Millefolium, Linne.* (Herb.)

**Yarrow leaves**, compressed in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

#### PREPARATIONS.

**Fluid Extract Yarrow.**—Not miscible with water without some precipitation.

Dose, 30 to 60 minimis (2 to 4 C. c.)

**YELLOW DOCK.** *Rumex crispus, Linne.* (Root.)

**Yellow Dock root**, compressed in pound and also in ounce packages for retailing purposes.

#### PREPARATIONS.

##### Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Yellow Dock, U. S. P.**—Not miscible with water. Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

**Fluid Extract Yellow Dock Comp.**—Not miscible with water.

Each pint represents: Yellow Dock, 8 ozs.; False Bittersweet, 4 ozs.; American Ivy, 2 ozs.; Figwort, 2 ozs. Has long held a high place in domestic and scientific practice as an alterative compound in the form of the syrup, for the making of which it is specially adapted. Dose, 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

**Solid Extract Yellow Dock.**—One part equals 3 of root.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.32 to 1.2 Gm.).

**Rumicin**, a so-called **Concentration**.—A powdered preparation from Yellow-dock root.

Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.13 to 0.26 Gm.).

**Syrup Yellow Dock Componnd.**—Each fl. oz. represents:

Yellow Dock, 60 gr. Figwort, 15 gr.

False Bitter-sweet, 30 gr. Licorice, 30 gr.

American Ivy, 15 gr. Cinnamon, 3 3-4 gr.

Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C. c.).

An excellent excipient for exhibition of potassic iodide.

**ZINC OLEATE.** An impalpable powder. Dusted over the surface in skin diseases. Also employed in the form of an ointment.

**PREPARATION.**

**Ointment of Zinc Oleate,** 25%, benzoinated.

**ZINC OXIDE.****PREPARATION.****Pills.***Night Sweat.*

Zinc oxide, 1-2 gr.	Hydrastin, 1 gr.
Salicin, 1 gr.	Lactated Pepsin, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-25 gr.	
<i>Zinc oxide</i> , 1 gr.	

**ZINC PHOSPHIDE.****PREPARATIONS.****Pills.***Zinc phosphide*, 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.*Zinc phosphide Comp.*

Zinc phosphide, 1-8 gr.	Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Ind., 1-8 gr.	

*Zinc phosphide and Nux vomica.*

Zinc phosphide, 1-10 gr.	Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.
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**Tablet Triturates Zinc phosphide**, 1-20, 1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.

**ZINC SULPHATE.****PREPARATION.****Pills.***Phosphorus and Zinc Comp.*

Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.	Lupulin, 1 gr.
Zinc sulph., 1 gr.	

*Phosphorus, Zinc and Valerian.*

Phosphorus, 1-40 gr.	Zinc sulph., 1 gr.
Ext. Valerian, 2 gr.	

**ZINC VALERIANATE.****PREPARATION.****Pills.***Anti-Epileptic.*

Iron ferrocyanide, 1-2 gr.	Zinc valerianate, 1-2 gr.
Quinine valerianate, 1 gr.	Ext. Valerian, 1 gr.

*Phosphorus, Morphine and Zinc valerianate.*

Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.	Morphine sulph., 1-12 gr.
Zinc valerianate, 1 gr.	

*Phosphorus, Morphine and Zinc valerianate, Formula "B,"*

Phosphorus, 1-25 gr.	Morphine hydrochlor., 1-12 gr.
Zinc valerianate, 1 gr.	

*Phosphorus, Zinc and Strychnine.*

Phosphorus, 1-70 gr.	Zinc valerianate, 3-4 gr.
Strychnine, 1-30 gr.	

*Quinine, Iron and Zinc valerianates.*

Quinine valerianate, 1 gr.	Iron valerianate, 1 gr.
Zinc valerianate, 1 gr.	

*Zinc valerianate*, 1-2, 1 and 2 gr.

## ADDENDUM.

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**CANADIAN HEMP.** Apocynum. *Apocynum cannabinum*, *Linné*.  
(Root.)

**Canadian Hemp**, compressed in pound packages for retailing purposes.

### PREPARATIONS.

#### Extracts.

**Fluid Extract Canadian Hemp.**—Not miscible with water.  
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.32 to 1.2 C. c.); and as an emetic, 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

**Powdered Extract Canadian Hemp.**—Of the same strength as the solid extract; prepared by evaporating, at a low temperature, the solid extract, and replacing the moisture with powdered Canadian Hemp.

Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 Gm.).

**Solid Extract Canadian Hemp.**—One part equals 5 of root.  
Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 Gm.).

#### Pills.

*Apocynum Extract*, 2 gr.

*Eucalyptus Comp.*

Ext. Eucalyptus, 1 gr.

Ext. Canadian Hemp, 1-2 gr.

Sanguinariin, 1-8 gr.

## GENERAL INDEX.

There are many articles mentioned in Part I—"Index of Diseases and Remedies"—that will not be found in this index; these are principally such articles as "ice," "mustard poultice," "acids," "cholagogues," etc., which are not articles of commercial pharmacy, or are too indefinite for particular indication. There are many instances also throughout Part I where plants are noted as remedies merely by their generic name; thus, for example, when the author mentions "*Fraxinus*" no clue is afforded us as to whether *Fraxinus americana*, or *F. sambucifolia* is the agent intended, since both are used medicinally and both are upon our list; the decision in these cases is necessarily left to the reader.

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